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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

REPORTS FROM ITS DEPARTMENTS.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

JANUARY, 1877.

BOSTON:

ALBERT J. WRIGHT, STATE PRINTER,

79 MILK STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).

1877.

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AN INDEX BY TOPICS.

	PAGE
Index, ...	iii
Errata, ...	vi
 REPORT OF THE BOARD, ...	 vii-cxlii
I.—THE STATE ALMSHOUSE AT TEWKSBURY, ...	ix-xxiv
The Necessity of Reform at Tewksbury, ...	xi
Results of the Tewksbury Investigation, ...	xlii
What still Remains to be Done, ...	xvii
The Attitude of the Board of Charities towards the Tewksbury Alms-house, ...	 xx
Removals from Tewksbury, ...	xxlii
II.—THE CARE OF THE INSANE POOR, ...	xxiv-xxvii
III.—THE FUTURE CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN MASSACHUSETTS, ...	 xxvii-xxxv
Arguments for the New Plan, ...	xxxi-xxxv
IV.—NATIONAL LEGISLATION TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION, PROTECT IMMIGRANTS, AND PREVENT PAUPERISM, ...	 xxxvi-xlviii
V.—THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS AND THEIR CONDITION, ...	xlix-lxxx
I.—Prisons, ...	l-lii
1. The State Prison at Charlestown, ...	1
2. The State Workhouse at Bridgewater, ...	li
II.—The Lunatic Hospitals, ...	lii-lxiv
1. The Worcester Hospital, ...	lii-liv
2. The Taunton Hospital, ...	liv-lx
3. The Northampton Hospital, ...	lx
The Hospitals in General, ...	lx-lxiv
III.—Pauper Establishments, ...	lxiv-lxviii
The State Alms-house at Tewksbury, ...	lxiv-lxviii
IV.—Schools, ...	lxviii-lxxx
1. The State Primary School at Monson, ...	lxviii-lxxiii
2. The Westborough Reform School, ...	lxxiii-lxxix
3. The Industrial School at Lancaster, ...	lxxix
4. The Idiot School, ...	lxxx
VI.—PROCEEDINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD IN 1876, ...	lxxxli-xcv
Expenses of the Board and its Departments, ...	lxxxix-xciii
Finances of the State Institutions, ...	xciii-xcv

	PAGE
VII.—THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND ITS DEPARTMENTS, ...	xcv-cv
VIII.—REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, ...	cv-cxlii
Special Recommendations, ...	cxii
REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT, ...	1-31
THE WORK OF THE YEAR, ...	3-21
<i>Sub-Department of Immigration,</i>	3-7
<i>Sub-Department of Settlement and Local Business,</i>	8-12
<i>Sub-Department of Transportation,</i>	12-18
<i>Expenditures for the Year,</i>	16
BUREAU OF SICK STATE POOR, ...	18-21
CONCLUSION, ...	21
SUPPLEMENT, ...	23-31

TABLES IN THE GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Immigrants for the Year, ...	5-7
Examinations and Settlements, ...	8
Complaints and Trials, ...	11
Removals and Transfers, ...	13-15
1. Immigrants and Head-Money, 1837-1848, ...	23
2. Immigrants and Head-Money, 1848-1872, ...	24
3. Immigrants, 1872-1876, ...	24
4. Nationality of Immigrants, 1848-1876, ...	25-26
5. Age of Immigrants, 1848-1876, ...	27
6. Sex of Immigrants, 1848-1876, ...	28
7. Vessels, Passengers, Expenses, 1848-1876, ...	28
8. State Patients admitted to Lunatic Hospitals, 1860-1876, ...	29
9. State Patients in Lunatic Hospitals, 1st of October, 1860-1876, ...	29
10. Average Number of State Patients in Lunatic Hospitals, 1860-1876, ...	30
11. Removals and Transfers from Lunatic Hospitals, 1860-1876, ...	31
12. Board of Lunatics and Paupers Collected, 1860-1876, ...	31

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT, ...	33-63
Preliminary, ...	35
Visitation, ...	35-47
Attendance at Courts, ...	47-53
Investigation—Seeking Places for Children, ...	53
Children supported by Cities and Towns, ...	54
Adoption—Miscellaneous Work, ...	56
Correspondence, Persons employed, Expenses, ...	56
Conclusion, ...	57
Court Cases during the Year, ...	58-63

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, ...	64-190
Preliminary, ...	67-70

• PART FIRST.—RECENT LEGISLATION (1876), ...	71-85
--	-------

PART SECOND.—PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS, ...	86-108
I.—Relief and Support by Towns and Cities, ...	86-100
Returns and Statistics, ...	86
Children in Almshouses, ...	95
II.—Relief and Support by the State, ...	100-108
The State Almshouse at Tewksbury, ...	101
Children at the Charge of the State, ...	105
Number and Expense of the State Poor, ...	107

INDEX.

v

	PAGE
PART THIRD.—INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS, ...	109-130
I.—State Lunatic Hospitals, ...	109-120
The Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	110
The Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	111
The Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	113
Asylum for the Chronic Insane, ...	115
The State Hospitals as a Class, ...	117
II.—County and Private Hospitals, ...	120-124
III.—Statistics and General Matters, ...	124-130
Results of the Year, ...	124
Letter-Boxes for the Insane, ...	125
Curability of Insanity, ...	127
Number of the Insane, ...	129
PART FOURTH.—INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN, ...	131-144
I.—State Schools, ...	131-141
The Primary School at Monson, ...	131
The State Reform School at Westborough, ...	134
The State Industrial School at Lancaster, ...	137
II.—Idiot School, South Boston, ...	139
III.—City Schools, ...	141-144
The House of Reformation at Boston, ...	141
The House of Reformation at Lowell, ...	142
The Plummer Farm School at Salem, ...	142
The Industrial School at Lawrence, ...	143
Truant Schools—Cambridge, Worcester, Springfield, ...	143
PART FIFTH.—PRISONS OF THE STATE, ...	145-157
General Statistics, ...	145
The State Prison at Charlestown, ...	146
The State Workhouse at Bridgewater, ...	150
The Prison for Women, ...	154
The County Prisons, ...	156
The Boston City Prison, ...	157
PART SIXTH.—STATE INSTITUTIONS, ...	158-160
Population and Finances, ...	158
PART SEVENTH.—CHARITIES AIDED BY THE STATE, ...	161-164
The State Agency for Discharged Convicts, ...	161
The Temporary Asylum for Discharged Females, ...	162
The Massachusetts Infant Asylum, ...	163
The Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau, ...	164
The Eye and Ear Infirmary, ...	164
PART EIGHTH.—CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS, ...	165-190
Summary of Reports, ...	165
Statistics and comment, ...	187

A P P E N D I X .

[Paged from 1 to 86.]

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM, ...	2-47
Table I.—Number and Cost of Town and City Poor, ...	2-27
II.—County Summary of Town Pauper Returns, 1876, ...	28-31
III.—General Summary of Town Paupers since 1862, ...	32
IV.—Vagrants or Travellers Relieved, ...	33-40

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM— <i>Con.</i>	PAGE
Table V.—Children supported in Town and City Almshouses, 1875-6,	41-43
VI.—Children remaining in Almshouses, March 31, 1876, . . .	44
VII.—Persons Supported at State Institutions, 1875 and 1876, . . .	45
VIII.—Average Number of State Poor since 1854, . . .	46
IX.—State Poor Remaining, September 30, since 1854, . . .	47
STATISTICS OF INSANITY, ...	48-50
Table X.—Admissions, Discharges, etc., at Institutions for 1876, . . .	48-49
XI.—Number Remaining at State Hospitals since 1864, . . .	50
SCHOOL STATISTICS, ...	51
Table XII.—Charitable and Reformatory Schools, 1876, . . .	51
PRISON STATISTICS, ...	52-60
Table XIII.—Prison Expenditures, 1876, ...	52-53
XIV.—Prison Summary, 1875 and 1876, ...	54
XV.—Number in Prison, 1876, ...	55-57
XVI.—Prison Commitments for Eleven Years, ...	58-59
XVII.—Finances of the State Prison, 1815-1876, ...	60
STATE INSTITUTIONS, ...	61-69
Table XVIII.—Population, 1875 and 1876, ...	61
XIX.—Valuation, 1875 and 1876, ...	62-63
XX.—Receipts, 1876, ...	64-65
XXI.—Expenditures, 1876, ...	66-67
XXII.—Financial Condition, September 30, 1876, ...	68
XXIII.—Comparative Weekly Cost, by Items, ...	69
REMOVALS, ...	70-81
Table XXIV.—Names of Persons Removed, 1875-6, ...	70
EXPENSES OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES, ...	82-85
<i>Statistics, January, 1877, ...</i>	86-87

 E R R A T A .

On page xxiii. The lowest number at Tewksbury was on September 30 (797).

On page xxvii. Fifth line from bottom, "next year" means 1877. The numbers given below this are approximate. The exact numbers will be found in the Appendix.

On page xli. For "Commissioners of *Immigration*," read "Commissioners of *Emigration*," the latter being their official title.

On pages lxx and the following, the Superintendent spoken of is not the new officer (Rev. J. H. Bradford), who entered upon his duties January 1, 1877.

On page 89, line fourteen from top, the average weekly cost of full support should be \$2.83 instead of \$2.41, the latter being the cost at almshouses.

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Names of *past* members in small capitals; of *present* members in italics.]

Date of Original Appointment.	N A M E.	Residence.	Qualified.	Reappointed.	Resigned.	Term expires.
Sept. 30, 1863,	<i>Nathan Allen,</i>	Lowell,	Oct. 7, 1863,	Oct. 2, 1874,	-	Sept. 30, 1879.
30, 1863,	OTIS NORCROSS,	Boston,	7, 1863,	-	Sept. 30, 1864.	-
30, 1863,	ROBERT T. DAVIS,	Fall River,	7, 1863,	-	June 12, 1864.	-
30, 1863,	<i>Edward Earle,</i>	Worcester,	7, 1863,	Oct. 15, 1872,	-	Sept. 30, 1877.
30, 1863,	H. B. WHEELWRIGHT,	Taunton,	7, 1863,	1, 1866,	July 4, 1868.†	-
30, 1863,	<i>F. B. Sanborn,</i>	Concord,	2, 1863,	Nov. 24, 1871,	Oct. 14, 1868.§	Sept. 30, 1876.
Jan. 26, 1864,	THEODORE METCALF,	Boston,	Jan. 30, 1864,	-	Mar. 1, 1866.	-
June 14, 1864,	JOSIAH C. BLAISDELL,	Fall River,	June 16, 1864,	Oct. 1, 1866,	Jan. 27, 1870.	-
Nov. 2, 1864,	SAMUEL G. HOWE,*	Boston,	Dec. 17, 1864,	Sept. 30, 1870,	June 3, 1875.	-
April 17, 1866,	CHARLES H. WARREN,†	Boston,	April 26, 1866,	-	Sept. 30, 1868.	-
July 24, 1868,	<i>S. C. Wrightington, Gen. Agent,</i>	Fall River,	Oct. 1, 1868,	July 24, 1874,	-	July 24, 1877.
Oct. 19, 1868,	JULIUS L. CLARKE,	Newton,	Oct. 31, 1868,	-	Oct. 31, 1869.	-
Nov. 5, 1868,	<i>Moses Kimball,</i>	Boston,	Nov. 16, 1868,	Sept. 25, 1873,	-	Sept. 30, 1878.
Oct. 28, 1869,	EDWARD L. PIERCE,	Milton,	1, 1869,	28, 1872,	-	-
April 23, 1874,	<i>Sidney Andrews, Sec'y.,</i>	Brookline,	July 1, 1874,	June 30, 1874,	Mar. 31, 1874.	-
Aug. 24, 1875,	<i>Charles F. Donnelly,</i>	Boston,	Sept. 2, 1875,	Sept. 30, 1875,	-	Sept. 30, 1880.

* Died January 9, 1876.

† Died in 1874.

‡ Though resigning at the date mentioned, Dr. Wheelwright continued to act as General Agent of the Board until his successor, Mr. Wrightington, was duly qualified.

§ Resigned as Secretary, and reappointed a member of the Board, January 28, 1870.

NOTE.—Messrs. John H. Coffing of Great Barrington, Edward Southworth of West Springfield, and Peleg W. Chandler of Boston were appointed members during 1863—4, but declined to serve.

REPORT OF THE BOARD

For 1876.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, STATE HOUSE, }
BOSTON, January 3, 1877. }

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened.

The undersigned, members of the Board of State Charities, respectfully present, for the consideration of the General Court, their Thirteenth Annual Report, to which are appended the Reports of the General Agent and the Secretary of this Board, as required by law, and also the report of the Visiting Agent.

It is proper to state that the signatures of Messrs. Kimball and Sanborn will only apply officially to such portion of the report as they took part in making; Mr. Kimball having left the Commonwealth before the 1st of September, and Mr. Sanborn's term of office having expired in October, 1876. In regard to the plan for reorganizing the Board, there has been no opportunity to consult Mr. Kimball.

All which is respectfully submitted by

EDWARD EARLE.
NATHAN ALLEN.
CHARLES F. DONNELLY.
S. C. WRIGHTINGTON.
MOSES KIMBALL.
F. B. SANBORN.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

The duties and powers of the Board of State Charities have been set forth in several preceding Annual Reports, and have not been materially changed within the past year, though some new duties have been imposed, and a few powers conferred, or, in cases of doubt, confirmed to the Board. These matters of legislation will be detailed in the annexed report of the Secretary, and need not, therefore, be further mentioned here. As in former years, the duties of the Board far exceed its powers, being more varied, responsible, and extensive. Yet, limited as the Board is, and always has been, by this inadequacy of its powers to its duties, and to its supposed responsibilities, the events of the past year have shown that it can initiate important and indispensable reforms, even in matters where its direct agency is much restricted by the complicated mechanism of our charitable system. It is proper in this connection that the Board should state briefly what has taken place in 1876 and previous years in regard to the largest, most costly, and least satisfactory of the state establishments under its supervision.

I. THE STATE ALMSHOUSE AT TEWKSBURY.

Early in the year 1876, in consequence of facts and considerations which the Board submitted to the Legislature at its last session in the Twelfth Annual Report, the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions turned its attention to the condition of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, then containing nearly 1,000 inmates. Serious defects were known to exist,

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

and to have existed for years, in the sanitary management of this Almshouse; the treatment of the insane there had been severely criticised, and the general discipline was believed to be lax and faulty. A visit made by the legislative committee upon a set day, and when everything had been prepared at the Almshouse for their inspection, did not, of course, disclose the evils complained of, though some of them were apparent enough, even then, to the eyes of experienced and impartial men. But no sooner did the committee open an investigation into the past and present condition of affairs at Tewksbury, than a mass of facts and allegations were brought before them, in public and private, which must have convinced them that a brief visit and a superficial examination of the fair outside on an exhibition day at a great public establishment may allow much that is wrong to remain concealed. As this was revealed during the progress of the inquiry, the committee and the public became profoundly interested in the disclosures; and when the committee, though much divided in their prepossessions and opinions, concurred in recommending the Legislature to adopt the policy urged by the Board of State Charities, by separating the medical department at the State Almshouse from the paralyzing influences surrounding it, there was no opposition to the reform thus proposed. Yet without the active intervention of this Board (which incurred much odium thereby from those interested in perpetuating the old order of things), it is unlikely that the committee would have urged, and probably the Legislature would not so soon have passed, the measure that has led to the improvement already apparent at Tewksbury. This measure by itself is insufficient to correct all the evils of omission and commission in the management of the State Almshouse, but a good beginning has been made, and the position of this Board in advocating further improvement has been much strengthened by what has taken place. The officials in direct control of our public establishments have been reminded that any abuse of power or neglect of duty on their part, though long concealed or overlooked, is sure to come to light in time, and to bring down the heavy censure of public opinion.

THE STATE ALMSHOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Necessity for Reform at Tewksbury.

A question frequently asked during the months of February, March and April, 1876, while the above-mentioned legislative inquiry was going on, was this: "How have such abuses as those complained of grown up at Tewksbury, and why have they not been removed by the Board of Charities and the other state officers having knowledge of them?" This was a pertinent question, and was answered to some extent by the Chairman of the Board in one of his communications to the legislative committee. After putting in the evidence by which, as this committee reported, the main allegations against the management of the State Almshouse were proved, Mr. Sanborn in his closing argument said:—

"Here in Massachusetts, in our largest public establishment for the poor and unfortunate, there have been detected and corrected within two years and a half, some of the worst abuses that can exist in such establishments. For the discovery, condemnation and repression of these evils, as the sworn testimony before you has shown, the Board of State Charities alone is responsible. The worst of these evils—the illegal imprisonment of insane women—was reported by me to the chairman of your committee about a year ago, after the Board of Charities had remedied it, but before the avowed author of the abuse had been allowed to depart from the almshouse, uncensured by its authorities. Other evils have been reported from time to time by members of the Board of Charities to the Executive of the Commonwealth, to the board of inspectors, and to other responsible officials. Dr. Howe complained to Governor Washburn of the wretched sanitary structure and condition of the hospitals. Dr. Allen discovered the secret imprisonment of the insane, and caused it to be given up. I myself put a stop to the shocking mortality among the insane women last summer by insisting that the faithful old physician should supersede the daughter of the superintendent in the charge of these poor lunatics. If the discipline of the Almshouse is now better than at any time since 1872, as I believe it is, the improvement is absolutely due to the members of the Board of Charities, individually and collectively, who have lost no opportunity, since the revelations of 1873, to purge and improve the State Almshouse."

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

This statement, which has never been disputed, and which was confirmed by such ample testimony that the committee voted to hear no more, shows what responsibility belonged to the Board of State Charities for the evils complained of. The Board had not taken the last resort for the correction of abuses,—a public exposure of them by investigation and report,—but had striven for years, without public scandal, to accomplish the desired result. It was, however, coming reluctantly to the conclusion that nothing but public exposure would lead to a thorough reformation, when the legislative committee adopted that very course.

The late chairman of the Board, Dr. S. G. Howe, was perhaps more keenly alive to the sanitary and moral defects at Tewksbury than any of his colleagues; his own acquaintance with the inside working of a public establishment being very intimate and suggestive. During the last year, and in one of the last months that he served on the Board, Dr. Howe made a motion for an investigation into the condition of things at the State Almshouse. As entered on the records of the Board, Dr. Howe's motion, with the introduction by the Secretary, Mr. Andrews, is as follows (under date of April 7, 1875):—

“On statements made by the Secretary (in his monthly report), there came up a long discussion relative to the condition and management of the State Almshouse, whereupon Dr. Howe offered the following vote, as expressing generally the views of the situation held by the members of the Board, which he asked might lie over to the next regular meeting:—

““That this Board make an investigation into the condition and management of the State Almshouse in Tewksbury in regard to the following matters:—

““1. The economy and efficiency with which the whole establishment is conducted, and its existing rules and regulations.

““2. The sanitary condition and management of the asylum for the insane, and of the hospitals for the sick.

““3. The harmony or want of harmony and subordination among the officers and employees, particularly in the medical department, including the physical condition of the inmates.

THE STATE ALMSHOUSE INVESTIGATION.

“4. The fitness of the officers and employees for the positions they respectively hold.

“5. The financial management of the Almshouse during the present and previous years, the character and defects of its buildings, and its requirements for the future in these respects.”

The state of Dr. Howe's health in the spring of 1875 no doubt prevented him from urging the passage of his motion, and early in June he resigned his position as a member of the Board. The investigation desired by him, and rendered necessary by the complaints continually coming to this Board, was made from time to time by the Board and its Executive Committee, and the state of things was found to be such that an appeal either to the legislative or to the executive department of the Commonwealth was necessary. The Board, still desirous to avert a public scandal, decided to report the facts to the governor; but when called upon, through the chairman, to submit them to the legislative committee, it was necessary to do so, and they were briefly stated at a private hearing before the committee. Upon receiving a report of what had been said (probably an incorrect report), the superintendent of the State Almshouse alleged that the statements made were “false and malicious.” Upon this the committee saw fit to hold a succession of public hearings, and to request the chairman of the Board to submit written charges in regard to the management of the State Almshouse. The chairman having, upon his own responsibility, acceded to this request of the committee, and submitted written charges, was then desired by the Board to go forward in the disagreeable duty, and certain members of the Board, who were cognizant of many facts in the case, were called upon as witnesses. Upon their testimony and that of other unimpeached witnesses, and by the admission of the almshouse authorities themselves, the following facts were proved:—

Results of the Tewksbury Investigation.

1. That upon a visit of inspection made by the Board of State Charities to the State Almshouse in September, 1873, the hospital for the sick, the asylum for the insane, and the

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

room occupied by the foundling children were found either ill-ventilated, offensive from the effluvia of privies and other sources of stench, or infested with vermin; and that this insanitary and improper condition of those parts of the Almshouse was then made known to the superintendent, and soon after to His Excellency the governor; that this condition was due in part to the structure of the building, and in part to the want of proper knowledge, diligence and responsibility among the officers and employees of the Almshouse; and that only a portion of the evils complained of by the Board in 1873, 1874 and 1875 had been effectively remedied.

2. That in October and November, 1874, certain insane women were improperly imprisoned at the Tewksbury Almshouse; that this imprisonment was attended with circumstances of gross and obvious neglect and hardship, and was only terminated upon the peremptory demand of the Board of Charities that the two women who had been longest imprisoned should at once be set free, and that the abuse should never be repeated. It is certain that five women were so imprisoned in the autumn of 1874, two of them for more than eight weeks; that they were allowed neither chair, nor table, nor bed, in the daytime; that they were waited upon wholly by men; that their cells were under ground, dark and unwholesome; that their food was bread and water; that the three inspectors of the almshouse were individually and collectively ignorant of this abuse for at least nine weeks; that the by-laws of the almshouse were both neglected and violated in this particular; and that two of the four women who remained at Tewksbury after this imprisonment died within six months from their release out of these cells. To all this no denial was offered; but it was testified in defence that the superintendent (who alone has authority to imprison inmates) was also ignorant of what was going on; that the physician who introduced the practice did so medicinally and with good intention; and that one of the five women had somehow recovered her sanity. It also appeared that although the Board of Charities caused the release of these women on the 3d of December, 1874, and formally censured their imprison-

RESULTS OF THE ALMSHOUSE INVESTIGATION.

ment by a vote communicated to the inspectors early in January, 1875, these inspectors did not discharge or punish the culpable physician, but received from him, on the 25th of March, 1875, a long, written defence of his course, signed both by the physician and the superintendent, and allowed him to resign about the first of May, without putting on record any formal vote of censure concerning him. Nor did the inspectors know, until these hearings disclosed the fact, that two of the women so imprisoned for the benefit of their health had died more than nine months before.

3. That the mortality among the insane women in a special hospital for such patients at Tewksbury was excessive and shocking during the month of May, 1875, and the early part of June; that this hospital was under the sole care of the assistant physician at the State Almshouse, of which her father was the superintendent; that she had no such acquaintance with disease and insanity as would qualify her for such a responsible position; that there was no epidemic or other unusual cause of death at the time, and that as soon as the hospital in question was put in the direct charge of the physician to the sane inmates, Dr. J. D. Nichols, the mortality instantly diminished, so that there were fewer deaths there in four months following the 15th of June, 1875, than in the thirty-five or thirty-six days between May 5 and June 8, 1875. It was attempted by the defence to show that neither the superintendent's daughter, who had actual charge of the hospital when these poor women died, nor any one else, was responsible for their death, which was described by several of the witnesses—namely, the assistant physician, her father, the superintendent, and the chairman of the board of inspectors—as “natural,” “accidental,” or “providential.” It did not clearly appear that either of these witnesses knew at the time that the mortality was excessive, or ever took any precaution about it, such as would naturally have occurred to well-informed officials. No consulting physician was called in, no post-mortem examination or inquest was held, and such record of the cases and prescriptions as once existed had been destroyed, either purposely or thoughtlessly. None of the witnesses for

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

the defence were willing to swear that they knew what the natural death-rate among the chronic insane is ; but one of the best authorities in the United States, Dr. Earle of Northampton, testified that the common death-rate among the Tewksbury insane was much higher than it should be, and higher than he had ever known the death-rate to be in any asylum or hospital for the insane in the world, except at the New York City Lunatic Asylum, many years ago, for a short time, and under very exceptional circumstances.

4. That the discipline of the almshouse had been so lax, that illicit intercourse had frequently taken place between the inmates of different sexes, in consequence of which several illegitimate children had been born, and much scandal had been created ; that one cause of this lack of discipline was the employment by the superintendent of six members of his own family in important positions at the Almshouse, and that the inspectors had been ignorant that these things were taking place, though they had appointed or confirmed the superintendent's family in their responsible offices.

Most of the results of the legislative inquiry were stated in the various reports of the committee, which were presented in the Legislature early in April. The bill reported by this committee (in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Charities) for the reorganization and independent management of the medical department of the State Almshouse, became a law on the twenty-sixth day of April last, having passed both branches without opposition. After some delay in appointing the resident physician authorized by this new law, Dr. William H. Lathrop was nominated and confirmed on the 7th of July last. The assistant physician thereupon resigned, and in her place, on the 14th of July, were appointed two assistant physicians, who came well recommended for capacity and experience. Changes in the corps of nurses and attendants for the sick and insane at Tewksbury had already begun to take place, and during the month of August this corps was reorganized and strengthened. The diet of the sick and insane has also been much improved, and changes in the structure and arrangement of the buildings are made

A MEDICAL INSPECTOR NECESSARY.

or in contemplation, which will materially increase the comfort and improve the health of the inmates.

What Still Remains to be Done.

Important as these reforms at the State Almshouse are, they can easily be neutralized by such an administration of the general affairs of the establishment as was allowed to exist there until the Board of Charities exposed its condition and results. These reforms are indeed but the commencement of a long and gradual process by which the mistakes of the past are to be retrieved, and the great Almshouse of Massachusetts—the largest institution of its kind in New England, and one of the largest in the whole country—is to be reorganized and made worthy of its place in the circle of our public charities. And one of the indispensable first steps has not yet been taken,—the appointment of one or two medical men of skill and energy as inspectors, in place of unprofessional and inexperienced persons who may ignorantly neglect their duty, to the injury of the sick and insane. Although an almshouse in name, the establishment at Tewksbury is much more an infirmary, or hospital, and therefore needs for its proper inspection the oversight of men acquainted with sanitary science and the laws of health and disease. It is ten years since a medical man was appointed on its board of inspectors, and more than eight years since the last physician so appointed (Dr. H. P. Wakefield) ceased to serve. Within these eight years the evils complained of, and now partly remedied, have been growing up. They could have been checked and prevented, without the painful revelations of a public inquiry, if the board of inspectors had included among its members a single physician of zeal and capacity, such as ought to serve on every such board. This is a matter, to be sure, which the Executive of the State could have set right; but the Legislature might well have made the appointment of a medical inspector obligatory by law. The office of almshouse inspector, judged by the grade of some recent appointments, and by the petty salary connected with it, would seem to be a very trifling one. But it is eagerly sought, and it is

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

in fact a very important place, which should only be held by persons of special intelligence, activity and humanity. Nor should these be taken from a single locality, as has been the custom at Tewksbury, but the whole State should be represented in their selection. Especially should the city of Boston (which bears so large a share of the Almshouse expenses, and which sends thither more than half its inmates) have a representative on the board of inspectors,—some wise and humane physician, accustomed to the poor and their diseases, who could see that the medical charity of the State is well bestowed on these unfortunates. For it must not be forgotten that this Almshouse has long ceased to be a local institution, and has become the only establishment of its kind in the Commonwealth.

A board of inspectors, properly constituted, would strengthen the hands of a good superintendent or physician, and would check and correct the faults to which these officers are liable. In effect, however, the inspectors at Tewksbury, since Dr. Wakefield left the board, in 1868, have been too often merely auxiliaries of the superintendent. The time has now come when all this should be changed. The relatives of the superintendent ought to give place also to new officers, who will manage the Almshouse, not for their convenience nor for that of their personal and political friends, but for the best interests of the poor who are supported there, and of the public which is taxed to support them.

The legislative committee, though unable to agree in opinion concerning minor points in regard to the questions brought before them, and though biased at first by their favorable estimate of the Tewksbury officials, did agree, and that with emphasis, concerning the government of a public establishment by so many members of the same family, and concerning the proper independence and responsibility of the medical department. The following extracts from the various reports of the committee will show this. The majority said :—

“Sound public policy demands that several of the officials of the institution related to Mr. Marsh, the superintendent, be discharged

OPINIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

by the proper authorities. This would seem to be in accord with a correct sentiment of the people, that nepotism is unwise, both in national or state affairs, and for other reasons not necessary to give at this time. . . .

“The daughter of the superintendent is too near the throne, except, perhaps, she was the wife of the head physician, to become his assistant.

“. . . We esteem it advisable that one of the inspectors shall be a competent, energetic, independent physician, of experience and skill in his profession.”

A minority of the committee recommended the removal of the superintendent, for the following reasons among others :—

“The fact that he was ignorant of the imprisonment of the insane women,—an imprisonment continuing for weeks ; that his accounts are not settled with the State monthly as required by law, even when possible so to do, after appropriations passed (though there is no reason to suppose the accounts incorrect) ; that he allowed speculation by under officers in tobacco with inmates of the institution ; *that he has appointed so large a number of his own family and relatives to the higher offices.*”

Another minority of three, understood at the time to be the members of the committee most favorable to the Tewksbury officials, thus expressed themselves :—

“There is one subject which has obtruded itself upon the attention of the committee, which, though not the foundation of a direct charge, yet was constantly alluded to in our discussions, and has excited the attention of the public. We refer to the ‘nepotism,’ so called, prevailing at the institution. The superintendent has seven persons of his own family employed in the institution. Their united salaries amount to five thousand dollars per annum, and their board. These officers are nominated by the superintendent, and confirmed by the inspectors. The inspectors feel no harm has grown out of this state of things, so far as they know. But it is doubtful whether it is well to suffer such a state of things to exist in any institution of the kind. *Certainly no abuse, if any existed, would ever be brought to light under such a peculiar administration of affairs ;* and although the family, upon the whole, may be united

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

in doing their best for the interests of the institution, yet the duties can be performed as well, if not better, by others, than by those whose family interests are one and the same for the time being. The superintendent is constantly suffering from the public talk which this arrangement elicits, and undoubtedly it would be better for all concerned that this state of things should cease.

“The management of all the sick, both sane and insane, should be placed under the care of a capable physician, appointed by the governor, who shall have the appointment of his assistants, and upon whom shall rest the whole responsibility of the position, amenable only to the inspectors in matters not appertaining to his profession. *No professional man, of any standing, will long hold a subordinate position like that which now is maintained at this institution,* and the sooner this matter is remedied the better it will be for all concerned.”

The Attitude of the Board of Charities toward the Tewksbury Almshouse.

The legislative committee, during its investigation, and in its report, seems to have been surprised at the unanimity with which this Board and its Chairman viewed the unhappy occurrences at Tewksbury, and sought to prevent their repetition. There was no time during this whole affair when the Chairman was not sustained by the cordial concurrence of his colleagues,—a circumstance which naturally strengthens the hands of any board or committee, and enables it to render the most efficient service. After the passage of the Act for the reorganization of the State Almshouse, above mentioned, the Board of State Charities, at a meeting when every member was present, on motion of Mr. Kimball, seconded by Mr. Donnelly, unanimously passed the following vote, which may properly be cited in this place, as entered on the records of the Board :—

“*Resolved*, That the action of the Chairman in sustaining the views of the Board before the Committee on Charitable Institutions of the Legislature in relation to the institutions under our supervision, and particularly the Tewksbury Almshouse, merits and receives our hearty approval.”

THE COURSE OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

By a similar misunderstanding of the facts in the case, the committee was led to do serious injustice to a former chairman of this Board, and a member of it ever since its establishment, Dr. Nathan Allen. Upon the *ex parte* statements of certain witnesses, and a careless reading of some correspondence of a private nature, improperly admitted into the case, a portion of the committee took occasion to censure Dr. Allen, alleging that he had attempted to use "an honorary position under the State to lift himself into a sinecure," and had changed his opinions "since he failed to procure what he then so much desired." Nothing could be more unjust than such language. Dr. Allen never failed to express himself freely against the management at Tewksbury at all proper times. It is true he did signify his readiness to assist in a proposed reorganization of the Asylum for the Insane, but the position mentioned would have been anything but a sinecure, and its compensation far below the common estimate of such professional services. He had, indeed, for many years previous, been occupied with similar tasks, to which he freely gave his time and services from a sense of public duty. The Board of Charities has found Dr. Allen not only always ready to coöperate in correcting all the defects at Tewksbury, but earnest in tracing out any abuses existing there. It was he who discovered the imprisonment of insane women, visited them in their cells, and, after learning their exact condition, procured their release. It is needless to say there was no malice in this, nor in any part of the Board's action in regard to the Almshouse. There is no member of this Board who would not have preferred—had he merely consulted his own feelings and his own convenience—to leave the exposure of the Almshouse authorities to others. But private suggestions having proved unavailing, it had become a duty to make known their conduct, and, like other duties, this was to be performed without fear or favor, as it was.

To show more clearly the attitude of this Board towards the reorganized Medical Department at Tewksbury, the following resolutions, passed at the first meeting of the Board after the appointment of Dr. Lathrop in July, may here be cited:—

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

“Resolved, That the Board of State Charities regards with satisfaction the establishment of the Medical Department of the Tewksbury State Almshouse on an independent basis, as recommended in the Twelfth Annual Report of the Board; cherishing the hope that the serious defects in the sanitary management of the State Almshouse, censured in that report, will now and speedily be remedied.

“Resolved, That in order to remove as soon and as far as possible all causes of complaint and defects of administration, the physician in charge at the State Almshouse (Dr. W. H. Lathrop) be requested and advised on the part of this Board, as follows:—

1. “To fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss Helen M. Marsh, late assistant physician, by the appointment of such new assistants as the needs of the hospital and the care of the insane may require, and at such rates of compensation as the improved service of the hospital and the insane asylum shall render necessary; having in view the proper care of the sick and insane by physicians, nurses and attendants in a manner creditable to the State, and befitting an institution which contains so many hundreds of these unfortunate classes.

“2. To fill the positions of nurses, supervisors and other attendants with persons of skill, efficiency and good moral character, properly subordinated to the head nurses and other persons in authority in the Medical Department, without regard to the present rank or privileges of those who may now be holding the above-named places, but making *fitness* the only standard of appointment.

“3. To take pains that the diet of the sick and the insane shall be improved; that they no longer be required to bathe after each other in the same water; that special care be had for the preservation of infant life; and that, in case of death, the cause and circumstances of death, with the previous treatment of the patient, be fully set forth in the hospital records; the bodies of the dead being regularly interred, with some simple funeral rites suited to the occasion.

“4. To communicate in writing to this Board such facts concerning the condition and needs of the patients under his care (both sane and insane) as are necessary to give the Board a clear understanding of the arrangements for the treatment of these patients, with any suggestions that may occur to him for bettering their condition and lessening the present rate of mortality.

“Resolved, That this Board learns with pleasure that the number of deaths in the present year at the State Almshouse has fallen much below the large number reported in 1875, though the average number of inmates is greater than ever before. The Board hopes that

NUMBER OF INMATES AT TEWKSBURY.

the improvement in this respect can be made permanent and increased, until the Almshouse shall compare favorably upon this point with the best establishments of the same kind in other States."

Removals from Tewksbury.

In order to give every facility in the power of this Board for the proper treatment of the inmates of the State Almshouse, their number was diminished in the month of August by removals to the State Workhouse and to the State Primary School of such persons as could more conveniently be supported at those establishments; and it is proposed to continue such removals from time to time, as the numbers increase at Tewksbury beyond the convenient capacity of the Almshouse. This may be taken as about 800, while the capacity of the State Workhouse is about 500, and that of the Primary School not more than 500. This makes an aggregate capacity at the three establishments of about 1,800, which is something more than they usually contain in the warm season of the year,—say from the first of May to the first of November. In the cold season the number rises above 2,000, and was as large at one time last winter (January 8, 1876) as 2,082; namely, 1,026 at Tewksbury, 485 at Bridgewater, and 571 at Monson. On the 16th of May, the numbers were least; namely, 1,693 persons at the three establishments (853 at Tewksbury, 352 at Bridgewater, and 488 at Monson). But the lowest number at Tewksbury was on the 26th of August (811); at Bridgewater, on the 17th of June (333); and at Monson, on the 8th of July (439). During the seven months ending with October 1, 1876, the average number at the three establishments was less than 1,800. The pressure of the "hard times" has increased the number during the whole year, especially at Tewksbury, above the former average; but the natural effect of changes in the settlement laws will be to reduce the number at all these establishments as soon as business revives and the community becomes more prosperous.

Many difficulties attendant upon the proper management of the Almshouse at Tewksbury have arisen from the multitude

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

of persons sent there, and from the want of means for sufficient and proper classification. While this does not excuse neglect, still less positive mismanagement, it should be allowed to modify the censure that has fallen upon the establishment. The removals lately made by this Board, and the policy to be pursued hereafter, have for their object the diminution of numbers at Tewksbury, so far as practicable; and this will make it easier to manage the Asylum for the Insane and the almshouse department in a manner that shall be satisfactory both as regards economy and humanity; for the same causes that have made the Tewksbury establishment a hospital rather than an almshouse are likely to continue in operation until the inmates there who are paupers rather than patients may be no more than would occupy a small almshouse department.

II. THE CARE OF THE INSANE POOR.

Closely connected with the management of the State Almshouse are certain important questions relating to the treatment and cost of supporting the insane poor of Massachusetts,—a class every year increasing in number, and imposing a heavier burden upon the public. More than a third part of the inmates at Tewksbury are now insane persons whom the State supports, and who are, generally speaking, incurable and harmless. The cities and towns support a much larger number of this class; and while their insane poor are becoming more numerous, those whom the State maintains are hardly increasing at all. From this state of things it will result that, unless some change of policy is adopted, the new hospitals, lately built, or now building, at an expense of not less than \$3,000,000 to the state treasury, will be filled mainly by the insane poor of the towns and cities. To show that this is the present tendency, the following figures may be cited:—

THE INSANE POOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

	PATIENTS AT—			Total.
	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northamp- ton.	
October 1, 1867,—				
Supported by the State, . . .	101	153	271	525
Supported by cities and towns, . .	142	172	49	363
October 1, 1870,—				
Supported by the State, . . .	35	124	209	368
Supported by cities and towns, . .	193	208	73	474
October 1, 1873,—				
Supported by the State, . . .	48	76	247	371
Supported by cities and towns, . .	244	290	101	635
October 1, 1875,—				
Supported by the State, . . .	42	135	262	443
Supported by cities and towns, . .	296	394	139	829
October 1, 1876,—				
Supported by the State, . . .	35	137	254	426
Supported by cities and towns, . .	320	486	147	953

At the first date given above, nine years ago, the Tewksbury Asylum contained 248 insane persons ; at the last date, 286. Adding these numbers in, we find that in 1867 the State was supporting 773 insane persons in its four establishments, while the cities and towns were supporting 363 in the same establishments. In 1876, the State was supporting 712, and the cities and towns 953 in the same establishments. Thus, while the State patients have slightly decreased in numbers, the city and town patients have increased more than 250 per cent. ; that is, they have more than doubled, while their actual increase has been about 590, or more than enough to fill either of the great hospitals at Worcester and Danvers. Of this increase, not less than 500 are chronic and practically incurable cases.

Now, let us suppose that these 500 patients were all placed, as they might be, in the new hospital at Danvers, which, when completed, furnished, and ready for occupancy, will probably have cost not less than \$1,750,000, or \$3,500 for

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

each of the 500 inmates. The interest alone on this sum will be \$210, or \$4 a week, which is what the State will pay for each of these patients, merely to lodge them. As the Danvers Hospital is constructed, it will be found impossible, at present prices, to maintain 500 patients there for less than \$100,000, or \$4 a week more,—which is what the cities and towns would pay, at the lowest calculation, for the food, clothing, care, and treatment of these pauper insane, who are practically incurable. Here, then, we have an outlay every year of \$8 a week, or \$416 a year, for each of the 500 patients who have been added to the town and city pauper list of incurable insane within nine years past. It is fair to suppose that for the next ten years the increase will be at least as great,—adding another 500 patients, and another \$200,000, to the yearly account reckoned in this manner.

In the meantime, the State patients, though increasing more slowly, will probably have gained in number somewhat,—let us call them 800 a year for the years 1876–1885, inclusive. In 1875 the average number was 790, and something less in 1876. Of these 800, at least 725 would be chronic cases, and 500 of them could be treated without difficulty in such asylums as that at Tewksbury was designed to be, and might have been, if skilfully and humanely conducted. The buildings necessary for the comfortable accommodation of these 500 chronic insane persons would cost, perhaps, \$150,000 in addition to those already built at Tewksbury. The interest on this sum, and on the cost of the present asylum at Tewksbury, would be about \$15,000 a year, or fifty cents a week for each patient. The annual outlay for the support of each patient would, perhaps, be \$2.50 a week, and, at most, need not exceed \$3 a week. Here, then, we might have the same number of chronic insane maintained as we have assigned to the new Danvers Hospital, for a yearly outlay of less than \$200 each, including interest, which is less than half, and probably would be found in practice to be scarcely more than one-third, of what the cost of the same number of patients, of the same class and grade, must be at Danvers.

Now, can we doubt that in proper buildings, under enlight-

CARE AND COST OF THE INSANE POOR.

ened and judicious care, the general comfort and the number of recoveries among the chronic insane would be as great at Tewksbury as at Danvers? It is one of the lamentable results of the mismanagement at Tewksbury, that the simple and comparatively unrestricted treatment of the chronic insane, now so common in Scotland and other European countries, has been discredited in Massachusetts, by the failure of those who had actual charge of the experiment, to understand and apply the first principles necessary to success. What was designed as an asylum has been degraded into an almshouse ward, in which, under the nominal oversight of physicians supposed to be familiar with insanity and its treatment, practices have existed, been tolerated, and even prescribed professionally, which carry us back to the days of the English Bedlam and the old French Bicêtre. But now that a reform has commenced at Tewksbury, which must go on until the insane patients there are treated with as much care as they ordinarily receive in a great hospital, we may look forward without regret to the opening of a similar asylum elsewhere, or the enlargement of the Tewksbury Asylum. Should the latter take place, it must be accompanied, however, with a diminution of the number of the sane poor maintained in the State Almshouse. A portion of these, as the inmates of the Bridgewater Workhouse diminish in number, could be transferred to that establishment; while others could be relieved in the towns and cities at the expense of the State, under certain provisions of the law of 1852, by which the State Almshouse system was first created.

III. THE FUTURE CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

At the present time, all our establishments for the insane are crowded, and it does not seem probable that the opening of the new Worcester Hospital early next year, or even of the Danvers Hospital in 1878, will change this condition of things. There are now at the Taunton State Hospital 700 patients, where there should be but 500; there are 475 at Northampton, where there should be but 400; there are 500

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

at Worcester, where 350 would fill the old hospital; and there is an excess of 50 both at Tewksbury and at South Boston, beyond the convenient capacity of those asylums at present. Adding these different surpluses together, we have something more than 500, or enough to fill the new Worcester Hospital beyond its proper capacity. A year hence, judging by the recent increase in hospital cases of insanity, there will be at least 100 more to be provided for, besides several hundreds who are now believed to be insufficiently accommodated in city and town almshouses, at the Bridgewater State Workhouse, and elsewhere. It will be necessary, therefore, in our opinion, to continue the old Worcester Hospital in use for some time after the new hospital is opened. When the Danvers Hospital shall be opened, the old Worcester Hospital might be closed; but it would probably be found expedient, until there should be more ample provision for the chronic insane in some new asylum, or at Tewksbury, to use the old hospital for the separate treatment of the chronic insane poor. Having in view, therefore, the future necessities and convenience of the Massachusetts insane, let us propose a classification of the buildings available for their reception, which will give to all classes of patients the best, and at the same time the most economical, treatment.

The Worcester Hospital, with its two departments, old and new, and its extensive farms, might receive, when the new buildings are completed, 300 recent cases, or patients particularly requiring medical treatment, into the new stone hospital, leaving 200 chronic cases in the old brick hospital. The latter might also receive 150 chronic cases from Taunton, while 50 cases requiring special treatment might be transferred from Taunton to the new stone hospital. This would give Worcester 700 patients on its two farms, and would leave Taunton with 500, which number should be considered its utmost capacity. By adopting a simpler mode of management of the chronic patients in the old hospital, the increased cost of supporting patients in the new buildings at Worcester would be offset, and the whole 700 could be supported for no more than \$3.50 a week, the legal rate at

A PLAN FOR CLASSIFYING THE INSANE.

present. The 2,000 patients maintained at Worcester, Taunton, Northampton, and Tewksbury would then cost no more than they now do, while they would be much better cared for, since the Worcester buildings could be used for transfers from Taunton and Northampton which now go to Tewksbury and Northampton, and the overcrowding at the two last-named places would cease.

It remains to consider the use to which the Danvers Hospital can best be put. Being designated by law as a hospital for the north-eastern counties, Suffolk, Essex, and Middlesex, it would be proper to restrict its occupants to residents of those counties. Although it has been proposed to open it in 1877, there is little probability that it will be in condition to receive patients before 1878. By that time the increase in these three counties—the largest in the State—will probably have been such that by transfer and direct admission 250 patients could be admitted at Danvers before July, 1878, and by 1880 it is probable that it would contain 400, to which number it should at first be limited. These also should be mainly recent cases, or those requiring special treatment. We should then have in the two newest and presumably best appointed hospitals, seven or eight hundred proper hospital cases, many of them curable, upon which all the resources of curative treatment should be bestowed. At Taunton, and at Northampton (which would remain on their present basis, but with fewer admissions), we should have a few curable cases, amid a great majority of the chronic insane; while at Tewksbury, and at the old Worcester Hospital, we should have the chronic insane poor by themselves,—those at Tewksbury being the State poor, and those at Worcester the poor of cities and towns chiefly. And the classification thus established could readily be kept up by a judicious method of transfers and admissions from the courts, with little or no change in existing statutes.

A little attention to the proposed plan will show that it provides for the simultaneous trial, in the same State and under the same general supervision, of all the methods of treating the insane which have been advocated by experienced

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

physicians within the past twenty years. In two hospitals, the old indiscriminate method of mixing the chronic and the recent insane, the private and the public patients, the State's poor and the town's poor, the curable and the incurable, would still be kept up, but without crowding, which of late has been unavoidable. In two hospitals, the recent cases would be treated by themselves, under improved conditions, and with such means for classification as our best hospitals have long desired, but have not enjoyed. And at two asylums (so long as the old Worcester Hospital continues to be used), the chronic insane poor would be kept by themselves, classified according to the best system, and provided with such employment and means of exercise, as would allow them an out-door life to an extent not now feasible. All these methods could thus be tested, and each or all could be modified by the experience, not only of its own establishment, but of all the others. The only additional expense under this plan would be that involved in supporting the Danvers Hospital. This will be a costly establishment in any event; but upon the plan proposed, the outlay ought to be compensated by more satisfactory results than if it were allowed to become simply a pauper hospital, as it would if left to itself under the present system.

Whenever it should be found expedient to sell the old Worcester Hospital and its estate, in order to restore to the treasury a part of what the new hospital there has cost, it would be needful, if this plan were adopted, either to enlarge the asylum at Tewksbury, or to build elsewhere for the chronic insane. The latter would be preferable, and, in either case, the buildings should be plain and inexpensive, not costing more than \$1,000 for each patient, and probably not more than \$500, and not so built as to require great cost in carrying them on. If built at Tewksbury, they might be cottages of one or two stories, located along streets extending southward from the present asylum building, and so arranged as to lodge ten or fifteen patients in each cottage; while the inmates might take their meals, if men, at a common dining-room in the present asylum. For the women, a larger

BUILDINGS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

structure might be built, containing within itself both dormitories and a dining-room, and connected by a covered way with the present Asylum, so that all the female patients might, if desirable, dine together without exposing themselves to inclemencies of the weather. In the midst of the buildings for the insane should stand houses for the resident and assistant physicians,—not costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, like the central buildings which connect the wings of huge hospital palaces, but built as such physicians would build their own house and office, at a cost of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each. The necessary attendants could be lodged in the same buildings with the patients, and could take their meals at an officers' dining-room in one of the buildings, where also a sewing-room for the women, and perhaps other work-rooms, could be provided. Allowing that the present Asylum, with these improvements, would be large enough for 250 patients, it is probable that the buildings necessary for 250 more, upon the general plan indicated, could be erected and furnished at a cost not exceeding \$150,000, making an outlay of perhaps \$250,000 in all for the Asylum buildings and furniture at Tewksbury, or at the rate of \$500 for each patient, instead of \$3,500 as at Danvers, \$2,500 as at Worcester, and \$1,000 as at Taunton and Northampton. The \$3,000 thus saved in construction for each patient (as compared with the extravagant outlay at Danvers), would, if put at interest, produce \$180 a year, which would pay the board, at present rates, of one patient in any State hospital. In providing for 500 patients at Danvers, therefore, the State has sunk a capital, which, if invested, would have comfortably supported the whole 500 without further outlay; while the estimated weekly cost at Danvers (\$4) is more than it would cost to borrow the money necessary for plain buildings for the chronic insane, paying six per cent. interest thereon, and then to pay the board of each patient in them, at \$3 a week.

Arguments for the New Plan.

In its Twelfth Report (for the year 1875), the Board recommended to the Legislature, "That some better, and if pos-

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

sible, some less costly method be devised for the care and treatment of insane persons in this Commonwealth; so that the building of great hospitals for incurable patients may no longer seem to be necessary, while on the other hand, all practicable means may be employed to prevent insanity, and to give employment, exercise, and medical care to the chronic insane." The last Legislature having been too much occupied with investigating the condition of the State establishments, and providing means for the completion of the great hospitals already begun, to mature such a plan, or even to consider it, the Board of State Charities would now offer the above scheme of classification and future management as the first step towards the desired result. Along with it should go an increased effort, on the part of the superintendents who manage our insane hospitals and asylums, to make the public understand what insanity really is, how it may be prevented, how it may be cured, and how alleviated; while at the same time they should undertake to give all the patients in their establishments such personal attention, increased freedom, and well-regulated physical exercise, as would promote their comfort and usefulness, when recovery is found to be difficult or practically impossible. Some of the arguments in favor of this plan have already been stated; others were advanced in the report of the Board last year; but we may here briefly recapitulate some of them.

1. *Some Change of Plan is Necessary.*

By the end of the year 1877, the State will probably have expended upon new hospitals for the insane and for their equipment, the sum of three million and a quarter (\$3,250,000), since the year 1870, when the purchase of the new hospital farm at Worcester was made. Of this outlay, \$1,300,000 (in round numbers) will have been expended at Worcester, \$1,750,000 at Danvers, and \$200,000 at Taunton. It may even prove that this outlay, including interest on loans paid by the State before the new buildings were completed, will amount to \$3,500,000, or at the rate of \$500,000 a year for seven years. With all this vast sum expended, we can

ARGUMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED PLAN.

show comfortable accommodation for no more than 1,200 insane persons, most of whom will be of the chronic and practically incurable class. Now, until some change takes place, by which the increase of this class can be checked, we may expect as great a pressure for their support in asylums for years to come, as in the past seven years. But is it to be supposed that the tax-payers of Massachusetts will go on providing palaces for their reception, and for the luxurious residence of the officers who manage them, at a cost of \$3,000 for each insane pauper? If not, then some new plan is absolutely necessary. This which we propose will certainly be economical, and only needs the coöperation of the hospital authorities to be efficient.

2. Classification is the First Step towards Improvement.

In dealing with the great mass of insanity within this Commonwealth, it is obvious that the first thing needful is to classify the insane according to their condition, necessities, and future possibilities. Those capable of remedial treatment should receive it, those who can be cured should be cured, those who cannot be cured should be maintained in comfort, but not in unaccustomed luxury. Some regard should be had to the past habits of life, as well as to the present type of disease; and drunkards, prostitutes, and habitual criminals should not be left in daily association with the virtuous and unfortunate insane, whom disease or poverty has consigned to an asylum. There should also be classification with regard to capacity for labor of various kinds, and every means should be employed to enable the insane to assist in their own recovery, or if that is impossible, in their own maintenance. The new plan furnishes ampler opportunity than we have hitherto had for classification of all kinds, and should be tried even if only as an experiment.

3. Economy and the Patient's Good Coincide.

It is plain that what we now propose will be more economical than the present unsystematic and unlimited way of dealing with our insane; but we are confident it would also be found

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

better for the health and the comfort of the patients, who would enjoy greater freedom from restraint, a more individual and suitable treatment, and would be the gainers by any rivalry that might exist between the different hospitals of the same class. It would be for each superintendent then to show that he had provided as well for his curable cases as had been done in a neighboring hospital; that his death-rate had been kept down, that the amount and quality of work done by his laboring patients was up to the standard elsewhere; and that in diet, kind treatment, etc., there had been no failure in his establishment. Comparisons would then be fairer and easier than they can be now; while the relations created by mutual transfer and frequent communication between superintendents would tend to a better understanding and more efficient action on their part.

4. *The Plan is Flexible, and Easily Adapted to Future Necessities.*

Considered as a working plan, the scheme here recommended has the great advantage, that it can readily be changed where change is desirable, to meet the unforeseen requirements of future years. It gives a wide margin for experiment, and leaves each superintendent of a hospital or asylum great freedom in working out the details in his own establishment. At the same time, it gives to the State authorities, who make the necessary transfers and removals of patients, a sufficient power and discretion. This is by no means the case with the State authorities of New York, if we understand the matter, in regard to the pauper insane of that State, who by law are removed from the county poor-houses to the Willard Asylum, a large hospital for the chronic insane, established about ten years ago. To that asylum there appear to be sent, at the discretion of the county authorities, such of the chronic insane poor as are most troublesome or least useful in the county poor-houses. The result is, that the patients at the Willard Asylum, though nominally of the same class as those admitted to our Tewksbury Asylum, are, in fact, much below them in physical stamina and capacity for labor. And yet, at the

THE WILLARD INSANE ASYLUM.

Willard Asylum, so well are the patients cared for, that the death-rate there, among many hundreds of a feebler constitution than our Tewksbury patients, has constantly been much less than the death-rate at Tewksbury. Thus, in 1873, with an average population of 727 at Willard, there were but 48 deaths; in 1874, with an average of 827, but 51 deaths; in 1875, with an average of 938, but 49 deaths; and, in 1876, up to September (when the late Chairman of this Board visited the Willard Asylum), there had been but 42 deaths in ten months, though the average population was 1,022. Thus, during these four years, with a constant average of nearly 900 patients, or three times as many as at Tewksbury, there were but 200 deaths at Willard, while at Tewksbury there were 198 deaths. These figures show how great is the difference between the care of the insane poor under responsible medical men and under officers having no sufficient knowledge or responsibility concerning them.

In this connection, and before leaving this subject of the insane poor, we desire to call attention to the relative cost of housing the patients in the Willard Asylum and in the new hospitals now building at the expense of the Massachusetts tax-payers. When the group of buildings now in construction at Willard shall be completed, the asylum there will have convenient hospital-room, as good as that in our Taunton Hospital, for 1,400 patients, at an expense for land (475 acres) and all the buildings, of less than \$1,100,000. The Worcester Hospital alone, which provides for only 500 patients, has cost already much more than this sum; and the whole cost of the two hospitals at Worcester and Danvers, accommodating less than 1,000 patients, will be about *three times* as much as will have been paid at Willard for the land and buildings that are ample for 1,400 patients. We consider the Willard Asylum altogether too large; but it appears to be as well managed, and as satisfactory in its medical results, as the average of our State lunatic hospitals. The contrast in cost of construction is very suggestive.

IV. NATIONAL LEGISLATION TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION, PROTECT IMMIGRANTS, AND PREVENT PAUPERISM.

For several years the Board of State Charities has favored the passage of an act of Congress to regulate immigration, protect the immigrants as they arrive, and to prevent, so far as possible, the importation of paupers and criminals under the name of immigrants. Early in the present year, a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, cited below, made it imperative that some such national legislation should be initiated, and early in April the Chairman of this Board began to correspond with similar boards in other States, and with members of Congress, in order to ascertain what form of law could be agreed upon to meet the existing emergency. A bill to regulate immigration having been introduced in the United States Senate, at the instance, as is understood, of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the views of the Boards of Charities in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania having been informally learned, the whole matter was brought before this Board at the May meeting by the following communication from the General Agent:—

Boston, April 25, 1876.

To the Board of State Charities:

GENTLEMEN,—I desire to call attention to a matter which, in my judgment, merits, and should receive, the consideration of the Board.

A late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States—the full text of which has not yet come to hand—is understood as practically denying the right of any of the United States to enact laws affecting the immigration of persons into the United States, or in any way restricting such immigration, to the exclusion of such defectives as are now by the laws of this Commonwealth not allowed to land at the ports of this State without satisfactory bonds being given for their maintenance.

In this exigency, there would seem to be a necessity for some Congressional legislation which should practically reenact the several State laws, with certain additional safe-guards, personal to the immigrant, which State legislation was powerless to afford.

NATIONAL PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Almost precisely this was the position taken by the Convention in the interests of Immigration, held at Indianapolis in November, 1870, in which Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and nearly all of the Middle, Western, and South-Western States were fully represented.

It is understood that a bill of this character has been introduced into the United States Senate, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, which, with some slight amendment, would accomplish the desired purpose.

The bill provides: First, for proper supervision at the ports of embarkation, to prevent the exportation of criminals and paupers. Second, proper provision for the care and maintenance of immigrants while on their passage to the United States. Third, suitable accommodation and temporary support on their arrival for such as may require it. Fourth, arrangements looking to a system of inland transportation for such as are destined for other than the seaboard States. Fifth, the subjecting of the various transatlantic and other lines of communication by water extending out of the United States to a capitation-tax of one dollar for each statute passenger. Sixth, permitting the local work at each port to be performed by a State organization, with reimbursement for expenses incurred in support of such immigrants as may fall into distress within five years from the date of their landing.

Under these circumstances, I would suggest such action on the part of the Board as would, at an early date, bring this matter to the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and indicate the desire of the Board touching the same.

Respectfully,

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
General Agent Board of State Charities.

Upon a full discussion of the matter, and an examination of the bill mentioned in the above communication, it was thought best that a new bill should be prepared, expressing more clearly and concisely the views of this Board and of His Excellency the Governor, who had been consulted in the matter. Upon motion of Mr. Kimball, therefore, the following vote was passed (May 3, 1876):—

Voted, That the Chairman and the General Agent be requested to confer with the several existing Boards of State Charities, and other official bodies or officers having to do with immigration, in

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

reference to the expediency of a national law concerning immigrants and immigration, with a view to legislation uniformly governing the action of each State.

In the meantime, the Legislature of New York had adopted the following joint resolution concerning this subject :—

STATE OF NEW YORK.

IN SENATE, ALBANY, April 29, 1876.

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the Commissioners of Emigration are hereby instructed to call the attention of the Congress of the United States to the present condition of the emigration laws, resulting from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring the State laws on that subject unconstitutional and void, and to impress upon Congress the necessity for speedy national legislation in regard thereto, and that said Commissioners take such steps as in their judgment may be proper to secure such legislation.

By order,

(Signed) HENRY A. GLIDDEN, *Clerk*.

IN ASSEMBLY, April 29, 1876.

Concurred in.

(Signed) EDW. W. JOHNSON, *Clerk*.

The New York Commissioners of Emigration, being thus charged with an important duty in the matter, directed their counsel to confer with this Board, and on the 10th of May he wrote as follows :—

Before preparing a bill on the subject of immigration, to be presented to Congress, it has occurred to me that it would be well to obtain the views of the officers at the ports in the different States at which immigrants usually arrive, in order that there might be, in the effort for national legislation, that harmony of ideas which would insure unity of action so necessary to success.

I present to your consideration the different phases in which I have viewed the subject, and ask your opinion as to which of them you think the most likely to recommend itself to the favorable consideration of Congress, and at the same time secure to the people of the port States reimbursement of the expenses of protect-

NATIONAL PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

ing and supporting immigrants, and of affording them public aid and protection.

That Congress enact a law having one of the following effects :—

I. Ratifying the present and future State laws on the subject of immigration.

II. Establishing a United States Immigrant Department at Washington, with a bureau at each port, which should have, under United States officials, full and exclusive charge of all arriving immigrants, and of all matters affecting their protection, care, and maintenance in case of pauperism, sickness, lunacy, and disability generally, and of their inland transportation when necessary.

III. Imposing a per capita tax, to be fixed by Congress in the beginning, or by the Secretary of the Treasury, with power to him to increase or diminish it from time to time, according to the exigencies of the service, upon immigrants arriving from a foreign port; this tax to be paid, through the collector, into the United States treasury by the owner or representative of the vessel bringing the immigrants, and the expense incurred by any State or subdivisions of its government on account of these immigrants within years from their disembarkation to be repaid to or through any State board of emigration or other public officer charged with the care of immigrants, or into the State treasury.

These are the only modes by which, so far as it has occurred to me, after much reflection, the immigrant question, in the aspect which it has assumed under the decision of the Supreme Court, can be solved.

In response to this inquiry, the draft of an act embodying the views of this Board was laid before the New York Commissioners of Emigration in the latter part of May, the substance of which was adopted by them, in the bill presented to Congress in July last. The principal features of this bill, which is now before Congress, are the following :—

First. A requirement that the master of a vessel bringing alien passengers from a foreign country into any port of the United States, shall, within twenty-four hours after such arrival, make a report in writing, under oath, to the naval officer of such port, which report shall state the name, place of birth, last legal residence, age, and occupation of every such alien passenger so arriving. Also, a like statement relative to any such alien passengers as shall have been

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

landed from such vessel at any other port of the United States, or shall have been put on board of any other vessel for the purpose of such landing. Further, that said report shall specify whether any of said passengers are or have been convicts or paupers, or are lunatics, deaf and dumb, blind, or maimed, or are infirm and unable to support themselves, and not accompanied by relatives able and willing to support them. And it is further provided, that a failure to make such report, or the making of a false report, in respect to such passengers, shall incur a penalty of seventy-five dollars for every such passenger so omitted or falsely reported.

Second. A requirement that within said period of twenty-four hours the master, owner, or consignee of such vessel shall pay to the collector of customs of such port the sum of two dollars for every such alien passenger so arriving or landing.

Third. Enacting that the master, owner, or consignee of a vessel bringing alien passengers from a foreign country into any port of the United States shall not be permitted to land any such passengers as had been within one year prior to the time of their arrival imprisoned for other than political offences, or within such period had been adjudged guilty of any criminal offence not of a political character, or who within six months immediately previous to such arrival had been inmates of a lunatic asylum, poor-house, or other like institution, or had been in receipt of public aid, or who at the time of arrival were unable to support themselves. But all such persons are to be returned to the country from whence they were brought, at the expense of the master, owner, or consignee aforesaid. Any violation of these provisions, or any failure to perform the requirements thereof, incurs a penalty of five hundred dollars.

Fourth. The Legislatures of the different States are authorized to enact further laws for the protection of those States against the introduction by vessel of immigrant paupers or criminals from foreign countries, and for indemnity against the expenses of maintaining, supporting, or returning them. And until such legislation shall have been enacted, the laws in regard to such convicts, paupers, and lunatics now existing in any such State are ratified and confirmed.

Fifth. All moneys received from forfeiture or penalties, or from the capitation-tax, are reserved by the national government for the reimbursement to the different States, *pro rata*, of any expense incurred by them for the support and maintenance of emigrants landed under the provisions of the bill within five years from the date of their arrival.

Sixth. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to enter into

NATIONAL PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

a contract with such State commission, board, or officer as may be designated by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the relief and support of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid within a period of five years from the date of such landing, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be seen at once that this bill, if enacted by Congress, will extend to all immigrants arriving in any part of the United States, the same protection that has been given since 1838 to immigrants arriving in Massachusetts, and for nearly thirty years by the State of New York, to those immigrants who have landed since 1847 at the city of New York. Out of something more than 8,000,000 immigrants reported as arriving in the United States since May 5, 1847, nearly 6,000,000, or about two-thirds of the whole number, have landed at New York, where, under a well-devised and, upon the whole, a well-administered system of care and protection, they have been forwarded to their places of destination in near or remote parts of the country, have been aided in distress, relieved in sickness, supported in poverty, and in many cases sent back to the land from which they came. The number of poor immigrants thus assisted at New York has been more than a million, though most of these received very slight pecuniary aid from the State of New York through the Commissioners of Immigration, who have had the oversight of all the immigrants arriving at the port of New York. The expenses necessary for their care and relief have been paid out of a common fund created by requiring of every immigrant a small sum varying from \$1.50 to \$2.50, to be paid by each one, upon landing in New York. This "head money," or capitation tax, was generally paid for them by the owners of the vessels on which they have found passage to America, and has been regarded as an insurance premium, or, in the aggregate, a fund for paying the cost of aiding any individual among the millions thus assessed who might need relief. No simpler or more practicable mode having been found of assessing upon all the countries which send us immigrants

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

the expense of relieving such paupers as they send, the same impost has been levied in the bill before Congress, and will become a part of the national policy in regard to immigrants, if this bill is enacted at the present session of Congress.

In fact, this is an old policy in the seaboard States, having been commenced in Massachusetts as early as 1701, in New York and Pennsylvania before the Revolution, and having been adopted almost in the proposed form in Massachusetts and New York before the tidal wave of European emigration brought to our shores the millions that have landed here from Ireland, Germany, England, Scandinavia, and France, since the Irish famine of 1846, and the years of revolution that succeeded it on the continent of Europe. It appears that these two States, New York and Massachusetts, have been receiving in some years, at their chief ports (New York and Boston), more than the average population of one of the ten smaller States of the Union. Thus, before 1850, the annual immigration at these ports had exceeded 300,000; yet, by the census of 1850, there were ten States—Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, and Wisconsin—whose average population was less than 250,000. In 1870 there were still ten States whose average population was below the yearly immigration of 1869–70 into Massachusetts and New York. Now, it would have been just as equitable to expect that these two States should pay all the cost of poor relief in one of these States, say New Hampshire, as that they should bear all the expense imposed by an immigration of 300,000, without taxing the immigrants themselves. Accordingly, the immigrants were taxed, and, so far as we have ever heard, the tax was cheerfully paid. It was evident to them, or to such of them as took thought about the matter at all, that the protection afforded in return for the money paid was always an equivalent, and frequently much more than that. But the shipowners and steamship corporations, through whose hands the immigrants' capitation money passed, on its way to the public treasury, sought to divert it to their own profit, and at last refused to pay it over, alleging that the State laws exacting it were unconstitutional. This question,

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

which had been several times before the United States Supreme Court, in one form or another, during the past fifty years, finally came up for decision in 1875. The opinion rendered in March, 1876, by Justice Miller, was in substance that the State laws, being regulations of commerce, *were* unconstitutional, and ought to be superseded by enactments of the national government. "We are of opinion," said the Court, "that this whole subject has been confided to Congress by the Constitution; that Congress can more appropriately and with more acceptance exercise it than any other body known to our law, State or national; that by providing a system of laws in these matters, applicable to all ports and to all vessels, a serious question, which has long been matter of contest and complaint, may be effectually and satisfactorily settled."

Acting upon the suggestion contained in this decision of the highest court in the land, the official boards in the seaboard States which have had, under State laws, the supervision of immigration, and of the support of the foreign-born poor, have been taking counsel with each other in order to frame such laws as had become necessary. After much consultation and correspondence, in which the Boards of Charities in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois have taken part, the bill above cited was agreed upon as satisfactory in substance, though open to modification in some of its details. It provides, as has been seen, for a capitation tax of two dollars on each immigrant, to be collected under national authority, and to form a fund which, like the funds formerly accruing from the same source in New York and other States, is to be applied for the general protection of the immigrants at the ports where they land, and in particular for the care of the sick, the relief of the poor, and the support of the insane and infirm among them in whatever part of the country they may be. In short (as before said), it is an extension to the whole nation, and, under national law, of the old State system of dealing with immigration.

This system has been found by long experience to check

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

and prevent pauperism among the newly arrived immigrants,—not absolutely, of course, but in a considerable degree, when well administered, and to some extent even when its administration is faulty. It checks pauperism in two ways,—directly and indirectly. It does so *directly* by furnishing to the industrious immigrant that temporary aid in sickness or pecuniary distress without which he might become a permanent pauper, by bringing together the members of separated families, by placing the immigrant who needs the help of friends among his friends, and by maintaining in other ways an effective supervision of those who become permanent residents of the United States. It checks pauperism *indirectly* by maintaining such a supervision also, that those paupers who are sent over here by persons in their own country, in order to escape the burden of supporting them, are in many instances discovered and sent back; while others, who could only be paupers if they remained here, but who could be better provided for in their native land, are returned to the place they came from. This policy of detaining and returning paupers (and criminals, also, if they can be discovered), when persevered in for a period of years, has the effect to raise very much the standard of immigration, by making it more and more difficult for the unworthy and undesirable elements of the European populations to flow this way. At the same time, the immigrants of vigor and substance come in greater numbers, and more readily, if they know that they are not to be brought in contact with vagrants and criminals, or required to contribute heavily to the support of poor persons who have no proper claim upon them. Time is required for the supervision of immigration to produce the effect here mentioned, and there will be many instances where the supervision is quite ineffectual to prevent the influx of foreign pauperism, and still more, of foreign criminality. But the experience of nearly thirty years in New York, and of twenty-five years in Massachusetts, proves that much good can thus be done. It is a fact, that since this strict examination and watchful protection of immigrants began, the quality of immigration has much improved, and its quantity has increased. For this

THE PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

there are other causes, but one useful auxiliary has been this very supervision of which we have spoken.

We have not proposed to enter here upon the important but difficult question of how to exclude from our immigration that considerable infusion of criminals and convicts which has long been noticed by those who have observed the growth of a criminal class in America. Our own work deals chiefly with immigration and pauperism; but since many of these imported criminals are at intervals in their career paupers also, the two topics are intimately connected. And this may be said, that one of the best means of detecting and turning back the flow of criminals towards this country from older lands, is to keep up such an organization for the prevention of pauperism as has just been described.

It used to be objected to such legislation as this now proposed in Congress, that it was unconstitutional, because enacted by the State governments. This objection, of course, falls to the ground the moment Congress takes the matter up, now that the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the constitutional power of Congress to pass such laws as may be deemed wisest to regulate immigration. Let us, then, consider some other objections that have been raised, from time to time, against the *policy* of regulating immigration, the right to do so being fully conceded to the general government, and certain incidental rights and powers remaining undisputed in the State governments. In this policy, several things are to be considered, the good of the immigrant being one of these, the security and prosperity of the community to which he comes being another, and his relations to the community from which he comes being a third, and by no means an unimportant consideration.

It has been argued that a tax levied on each immigrant, to be expended for the common good of all, is an oppressive exaction, having a tendency to check immigration, and to impoverish the immigrant. But if we consider that he generally comes from a country where he has been more heavily taxed, that this "head money" (amounting, let us suppose, to two dollars) is the only direct tax that he is called upon to r

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

for some years, and that it is no greater than the common poll-tax of New England, which each resident voter must pay, there seems to be nothing oppressive in the capitation tax at the port of landing. If, now, we compare the small sum paid with the great benefit that often is derived from it to the immigrant himself, it will appear to be anything but oppressive. It is, in fact, as we have said, an insurance premium which he pays to secure himself the right to relief and support, should he need it within five years after landing. If he is prosperous, and does not need aid, he can the better afford to pay it; if he falls into distress, then it is more than repaid to him in the care that he receives, and has a right to claim, from the authorities to whom his capitation tax was paid. Thousands of instances might be cited to show how this beneficent system works, but we will only give one. There landed in Boston, eight or nine years ago, a simple and honest young Irish woman, who, under a contract of marriage, had followed her lover to Massachusetts. By some mistake, she had lost his address, and he had not been informed when she would arrive. Consequently, upon landing, she found herself alone amid strangers, with little money, and in no condition to earn any. She had paid her "head money," and therefore became a charge to the State of Massachusetts, which received her into one of its charitable establishments, maintained her for six months or more, found out the residence of her lover, brought them together, and saw them happily married and established in life. For all this, it is probable that Massachusetts expended \$100 in return for the two dollars which this poor woman had paid as head money. We maintain, therefore, that the good of the immigrant is not only promoted by this mutual system of taxation and protection, but that such a system is actually necessary to secure him from hardship. But there is another side to this question.

The good of the country which receives the immigrant is quite as much to be considered as the good of the individual alien who, for one reason or another, lands on our shores. Immigration, though valuable, is by no means an unmixed blessing, and even in cases where it appears so in the end, it

THE REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

is often a blessing in disguise to the country receiving an indiscriminate and unregulated immigration. It introduces youth, vigor, poverty, and industry; but it also introduces disease, ignorance, crime, pauperism, and idleness. There was a time when convicts and the sweepings of the London streets were shipped over to the American colonies, just as they were afterwards sent to Botany Bay and the afflicted country districts of Australia. This was immigration in its worst form; we desire it at its best. Transportation for crime has ceased, but even now we receive a great many persons of the criminal class,—

“ True patriots they, for be it understood,
They left their country for their country's good.”

When we consider this branch of the subject, we come inevitably to the relations of the emigrant with the country he is leaving. And here we trench upon that fertile theme for international controversy,—extradition and the renunciation of allegiance, which has for years been the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and the nations of Europe. Without taking sides in any of these controversies, we may be permitted to say, that the relations of pauperism on the one hand, and of self-dependence on the other, may, in some of their aspects, be as well included in the treaties between nations, as are the mercantile and criminal responsibilities of the emigrating citizen, with which the courts of law now deal under treaties of commerce and extradition. There should be, for example, some modification of our treaty with China, if that be necessary to prevent the importation of prostitutes into the Pacific States; and there might also be some provision inserted in treaties with European nations, by which the deportation of paupers and criminals (not under indictment) from those nations to the United States should be prohibited, and the whole subject of immigration regulated. The bill herewith submitted is but a partial attempt to provide by law for this regulation; but, so far as it goes, we commend it to the support of the Legislature and citizens of Massachusetts.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

This whole subject of immigration, as connected with the increase of pauperism and crime, was brought before the conference of State Boards of Charities at Saratoga, last September, and there was a general agreement of opinion in favor of some such legislation as has been proposed. Should the bill of which we have given an outline, or a similar bill, be enacted by Congress, its good effects would be felt in Massachusetts quite as much as in any State except New York, since we receive, one year with another, a larger immigration than any State after New York. Of late, very few immigrants have come to us, compared with the great numbers we formerly received; and it has even been found that more persons have sailed to Europe from Massachusetts, in 1876, than have landed on our shores during the past year. But with a revival of financial prosperity, such as is now apparently begun, immigration also will revive, especially should war in Europe become general, and continue for any length of time.

Such a renewal of immigration would be welcomed by all who desire the welfare of this country, and of the industrious people of the whole world. But it must be remembered that everybody is not industrious, and that there is an evil industry as well as a beneficial one. In proposing to protect and regulate immigration under the national authority, the Boards of Charities and other State officials have in view no restriction upon commerce, and no measure that will prove in the slightest degree injurious to the honest, self-supporting immigrant, or to the unfortunate poor. If in caring for these classes, the government should be found to have lessened the profits of capitalists who control railroad and steamship lines, who enrich themselves by grants of the public land, and who seek to shape legislation in their own pecuniary interest, we believe there is no class of citizens in the United States that can better afford the loss. It is the duty of the State to watch over both persons and property; but the claim of the poor to protection, in matters of this kind, is more pressing than the claim of corporations to large dividends. So far as can be learned, the main opposition to the proposed enactment comes from such corporations.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

V. THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS AND THEIR CONDITION.

As was set forth in the Board's last report, there are four classes of establishments supported by the Commonwealth, and under the supervision of this Board,—Prisons, Lunatic Hospitals, Almshouses, and Schools. The number of all is eleven, including the Danvers Hospital, and they are classified as follows :—

I. PRISONS, of which there are two,—the State Prison at Charlestown, now included in the limits of Boston, and the State Workhouse at Bridgewater.

II. THE LUNATIC HOSPITALS, of which there are three, besides the Danvers Hospital, now building; namely, the Worcester, the Taunton, and the Northampton hospitals. To this class also belongs the Insane Asylum at Tewksbury, which is a part of the State Almshouse there; and in one respect all these hospitals might be classed among the pauper establishments, inasmuch as from two-thirds to five-sixths of their patients are paupers.

III. PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS, of which the only one remaining is the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, with branches at the State Workhouse and at the State Primary School, where a few State paupers are maintained temporarily.

IV. SCHOOLS, of which there are four,—the State Primary School at Monson, the State Reform School at Westborough, the State Industrial School at Lancaster, and the School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth at South Boston. The last is included, because it is now practically a State establishment.

There are, therefore, ten establishments, with walls and buildings already completed, belonging to these three classes, in place of the twelve which existed in 1863, when the Board was created. The number of their present inmates is, on the whole, less than that of the twelve establishments which the Board first visited in 1863, though in some of them the number has greatly increased in these thirteen years.

The three State almshouses have been consolidated into one, with branches; the Primary School has taken the place of one

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

discontinued almshouse, and the State Workhouse of another. The State Reformatories have not only been diminished in number, but in the number of pupils. The same is true of the State almshouses; but the population of the State hospitals and of the State Prison is nearly double what it was in 1863. The Board of Charities has the power of transfer from one lunatic hospital to another, and to the Asylum at Tewksbury; from the State Almshouse to the State Primary School, and *vice versa*; from the Primary School to the Reformatories; from the Reformatories to the State Workhouse; from the State Almshouse and State Workhouse to the lunatic hospitals; indirectly from the Reform School to the Primary School; general power of admission and discharge at the Primary School, and power of discharge from the State Almshouse and State Workhouse. It possesses no power of admission, discharge, or transfer in regard to the convicts at the State Prison, or the pupils at the Idiot School; and has no direct power to regulate the expenses or the management at any of these establishments, which have each their own superintendent and board of trustees or inspectors.

*I.—Prisons.**(1.) The State Prison at Charlestown.*

The Charlestown State Prison has never been so crowded with convicts as during the year 1876. The condition of things in respect to economy, discipline, and the reformation of convicts, remains much the same as at the date of our last report. There are fewer of the convicts in idleness, and, consequently, the prison deficit, instead of being \$77,000 as was then estimated for the year 1876, will not reach \$60,000. But while more work is done and paid for, less instruction is given to the convicts,—the prison school having been discontinued when the idle men were set at work. Escapes and attempts at escape have been frequent, and there has been the usual high percentage of recommitments. We see little reason to believe that this prison does anything to check or repress heinous crime in Massachusetts; nor does it appear how the costly new prison at Concord can do this, unless a change of

MASS. 1876

THE STATE PRISONS.

system occurs. This new prison has gone forward rapidly since the act of last April was passed, extending the time for its construction. The money already expended in the work has been about \$600,000, and the amount needed to complete and furnish it will probably exceed \$300,000, making its whole cost nearly a million of dollars. No part of the old prison property has been sold within the year, and none is likely to be sold for years to come. Indeed, the old prison will probably continue to be used for a certain class of convicts, after the new one is opened, which ought to be in the latter part of 1877. The Secretary's Report will give more detailed information concerning the two prisons at Charlestown and at Concord, as well as concerning the State Workhouse, the Women's Prison at Sherborn, and the several county and city prisons.

(2.) *The State Workhouse at Bridgewater.*

This is one of the few prisons in Massachusetts that has not been crowded during 1876, the average number of convicts at Bridgewater not having reached 400, and the whole number in confinement being less than 775. Of these, more than 75 had settlements in some town or city, diminishing by that amount the number of state paupers in the workhouse, and reducing the cost of the establishment to the State. Its management has been humane and economical, though it has not been found easy to employ the convicts in profitable labor. During the ten years of its existence, the State Workhouse has served a useful purpose, and may well be continued, even after the completion of the Women's Prison at Sherborn shall have enabled most of the female convicts at Bridgewater to be better provided for in that prison. The number of male and female convicts during the past year has been about equal, more men than women being committed from the towns and cities, and the new settlement law apparently operating to diminish the number of women committed from the State Almshouse at Tewksbury. The whole number of both sexes sent from the State Almshouse was 259; from the towns and cities, and from the state reformatories,

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

176. Thus we see that two-fifths of the recent commitments came from other places than Tewksbury. The number of these persons sent from outside who remained on the first of October, 1876, was 120. The commitments from Tewksbury have averaged about 280 for five years past, rising from 260 in 1871 to 309 in 1875, but falling to 259 in 1876.

There is now a larger number of persons not convicts supported at Bridgewater than for several years past; the Board of Charities having begun in August a series of pauper removals from the Tewksbury Almshouse, in order to keep down the number there to something near the proper capacity of the buildings, and to permit the new physicians at Tewksbury to reorganize the medical department in the most effective way. The paupers thus transferred from Tewksbury to Bridgewater have been selected for special reasons, and one result of the transfer has been to make some of them self-supporting. The total cost of the Bridgewater establishment has by this means been somewhat increased for the calendar year, but will not exceed the appropriation. As in most of the recent years, the death-rate at Bridgewater has been low, and the number of infant lives yearly preserved by the transfer of mothers of illegitimate children to the workhouse under sentence is now considerable. To save such lives, and to enable the mothers themselves to face the temptations of the world with better hope of resistance, was one of the objects sought in establishing the workhouse in 1866.

*II.—The Lunatic Hospitals.**(1.) The Worcester Hospital.*

The new hospital buildings are still incomplete, and will not be ready for the reception of patients until the summer of 1877, nor then, unless the Legislature shall first appropriate a large sum for furnishing them. It is not quite certain that the present appropriations for construction—about \$1,170,000, or, with interest up to July, 1877, \$1,300,000—will complete the buildings and fence the grounds. Assuming that no less than \$100,000 more will need to be appropriated for furnishing the new hospital, the final cost before occupa-

THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

tion will exceed \$1,400,000. The surplus accumulated by the excess of receipts over current expenses in the old hospital will nearly all be needed in opening the new buildings, and repairing the old one, which, for the present, must continue to be used for hospital purposes. The plan favored by this Board for the future use of the two hospitals at Worcester, and of the hospitals and asylums at Taunton, Northampton, Tewksbury and Danvers, has been set forth in the preceding pages of this Report. This plan was, in October last, laid before the superintendents of the three State hospitals for their examination and criticism, and some of their suggestions are elsewhere considered.

The number of patients at Worcester during the calendar year 1876 averaged nearly 500, which is greater than in any year, except 1853-4, since the hospital was opened in 1833. The number of different patients treated during the year ended October 1, 1876, was 811, of whom 72 recovered and 77 died. In 1854, when the whole number of patients was 819, and the average 537, there were but 41 deaths. The contrast in the death-rate at the two periods is quite marked. In the five years, 1850-54, the average number at Worcester being 475 patients, there were but 216 deaths, or an average of 43 in a year. In the five years, 1872-76, the average number of patients being about the same, there were 328 deaths, or an average of 66 in a year; while for the four years, 1873-6, the average number of deaths has been 72. These figures would seem to indicate that the hospital population is less curable, and more prone to die, than in former years. This is the opinion of some persons, and various theories are formed to account for the supposed fact. It appears by the statistics of the Secretary, in the Appendix, that in respect to mortality among its insane inmates, the Tewksbury Asylum is even now more unfortunate than any of the Massachusetts institutions where the insane are treated at public expense; that next to this, though much above it, stands the Worcester Hospital; that the Taunton, South Boston and Somerville hospitals come next, and that the Northampton Hospital stands best in this particular. In none of these

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

establishments, except that at Tewksbury, is the death-rate surprisingly large, though it could probably be reduced at Taunton and Worcester by reducing the number of patients under the direct charge of one superintendent. This will be done if the new plan is adopted, for each of the two Worcester hospitals would have its own resident physician.

The current expenses of the old hospital during the past year have been \$100,000, of which \$10,762 was for the board of State patients, \$59,463 was paid by cities and towns, and the rest by private individuals. The cost of salaries at Worcester was \$34,800; of provisions, \$36,200. At the Taunton Hospital, with nearly two hundred more patients, the salaries paid were \$28,000, and the provisions cost \$47,600. At the Northampton Hospital the cost of salaries was \$26,000, and of provisions about \$29,000. The difference among the hospitals in respect to the cost of provisions is mainly owing, perhaps, to the difference in the product of the hospital farms, that of the Northampton farm being much greater, in proportion to the number of patients, than the product of the Taunton farm. It is supposed that, when the new hospital at Worcester is occupied, the new farm will be cultivated to better advantage than at present, the patients capable of working on it lodging now a mile or more from the farm. In this respect, and in some others which concern the management of farm labor, both the Worcester and the Taunton hospitals are at some disadvantage when compared with the Northampton hospital, where the land cultivated is very accessible, the number of farm laborers large, and the product of their labor very serviceable in reducing the average weekly cost of provisions. As computed by the superintendents, the whole average weekly cost for current expenses is, at Worcester, \$3.85; at Northampton, \$3.52, and at Taunton about \$3.30, excluding extraordinary repairs.

(2.) *The Taunton Hospital.*

The recent additions to this establishment, now completed and occupied, are among the best wards for the treatment of the insane in Massachusetts. Their connection with an over-

THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

crowded, and in some respects ill-constructed hospital, takes away something from their fitness ; but, on the other hand, they enable the whole hospital to do its work much better in the old wards, which have been somewhat improved. The whole establishment is crowded, and should be relieved of nearly two hundred of its present inmates, so soon as the new Worcester Hospital can be occupied. In the opinion of this Board, no hospital for the curable insane should be built for more than 300 patients, and on no account should more than 500 chronic patients be placed under one superintendent. Considering its condition, the Taunton Hospital is very well conducted, and is doing a good work ; but it can never do satisfactorily what a curative hospital undertakes to do while the number of its inmates is so large, and their classification is so defective.

Of all the State patients admitted to hospital treatment during the year (a little more than 500), the Taunton Hospital received more than three-fifths (325), though it constantly maintains little more than one-fifth of those supported by the State during the year at Worcester, Taunton, Northampton and Tewksbury ; the whole average number thus supported having been about 750 in 1876, and the average number at Taunton about 160. The average number of town and city patients at Taunton has been 435 ; so that six-sevenths of the permanent population, and more than nine-tenths of the admissions, at Taunton, are paupers. It has been much the same for many years ; and this hospital, without some change of policy, would continue to be, for years to come, more nearly a pauper hospital, than any other in the State, except those at South Boston and Tewksbury, which are rather asylums than hospitals. Mainly for this reason, we find the cost of support at Taunton less than at Worcester, and this year less than at Northampton, as has already been mentioned. Of course the large average number now supported at Taunton reduces the average weekly cost of each patient. This average number was last year more than 100 greater than in 1875, having then been 557, and in 1876, 664, in both cases for the year ending October 1. For the

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

calendar year 1876, the average number at Taunton has been more than 670, and will this year, in all probability, exceed 700, until the opening of the new hospital at Worcester relieves the pressure upon Taunton.

The condition of things at Taunton, for the past two or three years, well illustrates the general situation of our Commonwealth in respect to the burden of insanity. Four years ago, before the enlargement of the hospital was begun, the average number of patients did not much exceed 400, although the wards were crowded. One-half its original dimensions have since been added to the structure. In three years these new wards have been filled up, and the hospital is now more crowded than before the enlargement, the number of patients at present being about 700. So great is the pressure upon public establishments for the insane in Massachusetts, that they are filled almost as soon as opened. Then, too, every new hospital soon becomes a reservoir of chronic insanity, and no doubt draws in patients from other States and countries, while collecting those which our own community furnishes. Only a small part of these patients are completely restored to sanity;* the rest are discharged unrecovered, unless they die in the hospital, or remain there as permanent residents. Hence the constantly accumulating mass of incurables in all our hospitals, even in those which discharge the greatest percentage of their patients as cured.

The superintendent of the Taunton Hospital does not seem quite prepared to admit this explanation of the large increase of chronic insanity in his establishment. He finds that 67 per cent. of those admitted before 1860, *not known* to have been in any other hospital, were cases of recent insanity; while of the cases since 1870, the percentage of recent insanity is but 49. Hence he infers that fewer recent cases than formerly are sent to the hospital. But his own figures show that there were never so many recent cases received at Taunton in a single year as he admitted in 1876. He received last year 241 patients who had been insane less than six months, while the annual average of such admissions in the 22

* At Taunton, in 1876, 123 recovered, out of 1,100 patients.

THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

years since 1854 was but 143. In no previous year have there been more than 200, and only that number since 1870.

Is there not, then, a more probable explanation why a larger proportion than formerly of chronic cases, *not known* to have been in any hospital, has lately been admitted at Taunton, than to suppose that the recent cases are purposely kept at home until they become chronic? Is it not apparent that, with an increased number of hospitals, the number of persons discharged without recovery has grown so large that there must be more chronic admissions? Many of those registered as "not known to have been in any other hospital," are afterwards found to be old hospital cases; and this is very likely to be so at Taunton, to an extent not suspected by the Superintendent. Speaking from an experience which now covers many years, and many thousand cases, we can say that there is no perceptible change in the readiness with which recent cases of insanity are committed to the hospitals, especially when the persons so committed are a public charge,—which is the case of more than nine-tenths of those sent to Taunton, as already stated.

The deaths at Taunton have been 98 during the past year, among a total of something more than 1,100 different patients, and an average number of 664. This death-rate is somewhat less, if computed on the whole number, than that at Worcester, and considerably less, if computed on the average number; but it is nearly double the death-rate at Northampton, where only 37 patients died out of an average number of 474, and a whole number of 620 different patients. Although there are other reasons for the great increase of deaths at Taunton, yet we cannot avoid the thought that the collection, under one roof, of so many insane persons, has diminished their chance of survival. Whenever more than 500 persons are thus aggregated, the death-rate almost invariably rises out of proportion to the number. The Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane, of New York, is an apparent exception to this rule,—but there the patients are lodged in detached buildings.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

In what has been said on a previous page concerning the Willard Asylum, the Superintendent of the Taunton Hospital seems to concur, and even goes a step farther than we have done, in recommending that both the curable and incurable should be treated at Tewksbury in buildings such as are provided for the incurable at the Willard Asylum. His words are :—

“Elevate Tewksbury out of a mere receptacle into the position of a state hospital. . . . We do not want a palace for this ; buildings substantially like the detached wards at Ovid, N. Y., with an executive building of moderate size and convenient access, with no expense for mere architectural display, would still afford *everything that is essential or really desirable for the treatment of the insane.*”

We are glad to find that Dr. Godding, like Dr. Earle, thus emphatically declares against the system of hospital palaces, which has proved such a useless burden to the tax-payers of Massachusetts. In regard to the buildings and method of treatment at Ovid, N. Y., a few passages may be cited from Mr. Sanborn's account of his visit there, in September last :—

“At the Willard Asylum, the buildings in which nearly 1,200 insane persons (chiefly paupers, and nearly all incurable) pass their lives, are scattered over a pleasant farm, a mile in length, in detached buildings, none containing more than 500, while the smallest contains but about 150. Instead of being cooped up within stone walls or in narrow yards, they have the range of this farm of nearly five hundred acres, and such of them as are able to work, assist in cultivating the soil, gathering the crops, and performing the numberless tasks that belong to a great colony such as this is. It is a colony, I mean, in the French sense ; that is, a rural community living upon its own land, and cultivating that, and resembles in some degree the famous ‘colony of Fitz-James,’ at Clermont, in France, where between 1,000 and 2,000 pauper insane have long been supported, and have contributed almost the whole cost of their maintenance by their farm labor. It is quite probable that Dr. John B. Chapin, the real founder of the Willard Asylum (although it bears the name of another physician, now dead), had the Clermont colony in mind while planning the establishment which he now directs on the shore

THE WILLARD ASYLUM.

of Seneca Lake. In many respects, however, it differs widely from its French prototype. It may also be called, as I believe it has been, 'the American Gheel,' though it is much smaller than that famous 'city of the simple' among the wastes of Belgium. It resembles Gheel more in its spirit and aim than in its circumstances; and it is, in fact, a well-managed hospital for the incurable insane, on a new plan, and with some remarkable advantages over the old system of hospital building and management.

"When our insane superintendents have been required to explain and defend the plan of their immense hospital palaces, they have laid great stress on the assumed fact that the insane patients in detached buildings could not be so conveniently visited each day by the resident physician,—as if this were reason enough for expending \$500,000 more on the buildings of a single establishment. But Dr. Chapin finds at his asylum that the patients in the detached buildings can be visited and cared for sufficiently by the resident physicians, although they live outside of a half-mile circuit. I will venture to say that they are as well cared for, in respect both to medication and diet, as the patients at Worcester, Taunton or Boston. I except Northampton, because there the diet of the patients is unusually good; yet the death-rate at the Willard Asylum shows that the patients are as successfully treated as even those at Northampton.

"Of the 1,173 patients whom I found at the Willard Asylum, 679 were women,—nearly three-fifths of the whole. Of the 500 men, but a small minority were able to do a day's work, and probably the majority of them can do little or nothing. The same is true of the women. Yet the whole farm is carried on chiefly by the labor of the men, while the women do most of the indoor work. The attendants are about as many in proportion to the patients as at Taunton, and the cost of maintaining the whole establishment will be this year less than \$175,000 for an average of about 1,050 patients. The counties pay three dollars a week for the board of patients, about thirty cents a week for clothing and breakage, while the State keeps the buildings in repair, and pays a few thousand dollars for the salaries of the chief officers. The whole cost is about three dollars and fifty cents for each patient, which is precisely what the State pays in Massachusetts for the board of its pauper patients at Northampton and elsewhere. . . . In my opinion, the Willard Asylum is too large, and I even doubt whether there is any economy in managing an establishment with more than 500 patients; but the usual evils of large institutions are not visible

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

at Willard, so well does Dr. Chapin keep his work in hand. There are, in fact, four separate establishments on this one estate; and when the new group of detached buildings is completed and occupied next summer, there will be five separate buildings or groups, capable of containing 1,450 patients. The farm is dotted with buildings, and looks like a manufacturing village rather than an insane asylum. The steward lives in a separate house, built of brick, and costing less than \$5,000, but far better for a family than the quarters usually assigned to such an officer in the hospital palaces which some superintendents delight to build. Several of the medical officers and other officers of the higher grade live in the detached buildings, and the attendants there take their meals among the patients."

(3.) *The Northampton Hospital.*

This establishment has been doing its appointed work in the past year in its usual quiet and effective way. Its current expenses have been a little less than in 1875, and, for the year ending October 1, 1876, were \$85,000, of which the State paid \$48,766, and the cities and towns \$27,510. The average weekly cost for each patient was a little more than \$3.50; but the support of each patient could hardly be furnished for \$5 a week, were it not for the well-managed farm and the methodical system of labor among the patients. In this way, a weekly price of board which might seem to be insufficient is made to furnish the patients with as many comforts as are ordinarily found in the most expensive hospitals. It is the opinion of Dr. Earle, the Superintendent, a very competent judge, that this weekly cost is sufficient, and that all necessary comforts and means of remedial treatment can be supplied to the insane poor in a well-equipped and well-managed state hospital for this price. He argues, therefore, and apparently with good reason, that the scale of expenditure contemplated in the Danvers Hospital is unnecessary, unwise, and consequently unjust towards the whole class of insane poor in the State, who must suffer from a too partial distribution of the public money. If too much is expended upon one portion of the pauper insane, too little will be paid for the rest. The whole argument of Dr. Earle in relation to this matter, and to the curability of the

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

insane, is worthy of the most careful consideration of the Legislature and the public.

The Hospitals in General.

The Secretary's Report will give in more detail the facts concerning the three state hospitals now in actual operation. With the general results at these establishments, considering the difficulties under which they labor, the Commonwealth ought not to find fault, since it would be unreasonable to expect perfection while our methods of dealing with insanity are so imperfect in practical working, even when theoretically right. The plan of classifying the patients in the state hospitals, already presented in this Report, has been examined by the superintendents of these hospitals, and, in the main, seems to be acceptable to them, although several modifications in detail have been suggested. But beyond the question thus considered, there are others of a more radical and comprehensive kind, to which some attention may here properly be given.

A cursory survey of the present number, condition, and treatment of all the insane in the Commonwealth shows quite clearly the need of a systematic policy in regard to the whole number. Considering the expenditures that have been made in this department of public charity, can we claim those results in the way of recovery and improvement which we have been for many years taught to expect? If we examine into the history of any one of our state lunatic hospitals, we shall find that the percentage of recoveries has gradually grown less (in no instance larger), while, at the same time, the rate of mortality has steadily increased. There must be, of course, substantial reasons for such diminished success, but those usually given are not self-evident, nor wholly satisfactory. The whole subject should be thoroughly investigated. For years, and especially of late, all our hospitals have been so crowded as to defeat, in some measure, the chief objects for which they were established. Their present crowded state must be injurious to health, and may thus account, in part, for the higher rate of mortality in recent years. It

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

certainly prevents that classification of the patients which is indispensable for their most successful treatment. The reason why is apparent. Whenever the wards of a hospital are crowded beyond certain limits, there cannot be that attention and watchfulness in individual cases that a physician should give. The patients themselves feel that they are overlooked or neglected,—that their particular cases are regarded as unimportant or even hopeless, and, therefore, they will not use the requisite means for their own improvement, nor have faith in those that may be employed. With the insane, not unfrequently, it is their *state of mind* and its laws, even more than those of the body, which must be regarded, and upon which success depends.

Again, if we review historically the changes that have been made, from time to time, in the public provision for the insane, it is very evident that Massachusetts has not always been guided by a wise policy, or, indeed, by any well-settled purpose. In the location and construction of hospitals, there has not been enough foresight to secure all the requisite sanitary and social conditions. Sufficient regard has not been had, of late years, to the importance of *curative* treatment as such, neither have the laws of hygiene been always properly considered. In the opinion of the best judges, our hospitals have been too large, and have had so many inmates that neither superintendent nor assistants could do justice to them all. They have been allowed, very naturally, to fill up with a class of harmless and chronic cases, not able to be much benefited by hospital treatment. The question of making different and better provision in separate hospitals for this class has not been enough considered, and consequently the relations of one institution to another have not received sufficient consideration. By the plan proposed, something will be done to remedy this.

The whole treatment of insanity seems at the present time to be passing through a period of transition. In making provision for an increased number of the insane, and in filling up the new hospitals, much discrimination will be requisite, and new powers may need to be granted to this Board, or to

SUPERVISION OF INSANITY.

some commission specially organized. In order to make the most suitable changes and classification at all the institutions, no small amount of time and consultation is absolutely necessary. No superintendent or board of trustees in any one hospital can do this work. It must be done by some agency outside of the hospitals, coöperating with them and consulting for the interests of all as well as for each one. At present, no adequate provision is made for this work. It cannot be done by the Executive, nor will it be done by a committee of the Legislature. Neither is the Board of State Charities so organized at present as to do it in the best manner. This work requires special qualifications, such as ample leisure, large medical experience and a thorough knowledge of public institutions. There are many reasons why it could be carried on better in connection with the work now performed by the Board of State Charities than by some new commission, provided the necessary powers were given. From the time when the members of this Board commenced their visits to the lunatic hospitals, and entered upon the discussion of insanity in their reports to the Legislature, they have become every year more and more convinced that their powers were inadequate for the proper supervision and general management of the insane. Among the medical members of the Board who have given the subject the most consideration, there has been only one opinion: that the treatment of the insane, within and without the public establishments, would never be that which ought to exist, unless one or more persons were appointed for the express work of supervision. The late Dr. Howe, for so many years Chairman of this Board, than whom there could be no better judge, always expressed his opinion in favor of such supervision. And never was the importance of it more manifest than at the present time. At a conference of delegates from the State Boards of Charities recently held at Saratoga, after an earnest and full discussion concerning the treatment of the insane and the difficulties attending it, there was a general expression of dissatisfaction with the present state of things, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the members of the several Boards of State Charities present, that there should be one or more persons connected with each Board whose time and attention should be devoted wholly to the interests of the insane in each State, whether confined in institutions or otherwise provided for.

It is in the highest degree desirable that the hospitals and asylums in which the insane are maintained (whether for cure or restraint, or simply for support at the public expense), should enjoy the confidence of the public. Within the memory of persons now living, the American asylums did receive this confidence much more fully than was then true of the English asylums. Since the establishment of the English Commission of Lunacy (in consequence of flagrant abuses there), the English asylums have greatly improved, and now are viewed with less suspicion and distrust by the general public. Even in Massachusetts, where our asylums have been generally well managed, a feeling of distrust has sometimes existed, and this cannot fail to be increased by such abuses as those described at Tewksbury. Why should the American asylums have been losing the public confidence, while those of England and Scotland, once inferior to ours, have been gaining it? In the opinion of one of the most experienced and successful of the American superintendents (Dr. Butler, of Hartford), it is partly because our asylums have become overcrowded, and have not been subjected to the strict supervision long required by law in Great Britain. In Massachusetts, and we believe everywhere else, the hospitals and asylums which have had the most vigilant supervision are now the best, and stand highest in the public esteem.

III.—Pauper Establishments.

The State Almshouse at Tewksbury.

The capacity of this establishment has just been increased temporarily, but no permanent addition should be made, so long as it remains an almshouse. In spite of the closing of the other state almshouses (at Rainsford Island in 1867, at Monson and Bridgewater in 1872), the number of inmates

THE STATE POOR.

at Tewksbury has never, till this year, been so large as in the first five years of this almshouse, from 1854 to 1860. In fact, during its first seven months (in 1854), the number of admissions was about the same (2,193) as during the year ending October 1, 1876, when it was 2,100. In 1855, the whole number supported at Tewksbury was 3,150; in 1858, 3,586; in 1859, 3,026; and in 1861, 3,528. There were periods during the winters of 1857-8 and 1861-2 when the number of inmates at Tewksbury exceeded 1,200, and in the three state almshouses rose to nearly, or quite, 3,000. During the past year, the highest number at Tewksbury was but 1,042, on February 19, 1876, and the largest number at the three establishments (January 8, 1876) was only 2,082, of whom less than 1,550 were legally state paupers; 485 being Primary School children, and more than 50 being town and city paupers in the State Workhouse.

A comparison of these figures will show how considerably the number of state paupers has diminished since 1863, in proportion to the whole population of the State. The whole number of state paupers supported in 1858, at the four state almshouses, was more than 8,000, and in 1861 nearly 8,000; while in 1876, including all the inmates at Tewksbury, Monson, and Bridgewater, and the sick state poor relieved in their own towns, it did not exceed 7,000. The deaths at the four almshouses, in 1858, were 707, while in 1876 they have not reached 370 at the three existing establishments. The general result of causes operating throughout the State, for the last sixteen years, is a decrease of mortality among the the State's poor, including the children at Monson and the convicts at Bridgewater. Thus, with an average state pauper population in the four almshouses, in 1854-58, of 2,225, there were nearly 3,000 deaths in the five years, or an average of 600 in a year; while, with an average population of the State's poor in the same establishments of 1,680 in the six years, 1871-76, there were but 2,360 deaths in the six years, or an average of less than 400 deaths in a year.

Still, it is true, that a greater part of this diminished mor-

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

tality in recent years has concentrated at Tewksbury, preceded and accompanied, as it needs must be, by all forms of disease and debility. At Bridgewater, in 1875, the deaths of children under five were but 18 out of a total of perhaps 135; in 1876 they were 26, out of a total during the year of about 125, being about one in six for the two years. At Tewksbury, the deaths of children under five were 77 in 1874, 90 in 1875, and 98 in 1876, or more than one in four; yet the proportion of deaths, of all ages, to the whole population there, was last year but one in eleven, or much less than the year before, when they were more than one in nine (325 out of 2,849). At Bridgewater, they were but one in sixteen in 1875, and the same in 1876. For several years, in the early history of these establishments, the death-rate at Bridgewater was much larger than at any of the state almshouses. The lessened mortality there is due to several causes: to the greater skill and care of the physicians and nurses in recent years, to the small average number maintained in the establishment, and to the fact that the persons sent to Bridgewater from Tewksbury are above the standard of health which prevails in the State Almshouse. As the average number maintained at Tewksbury has been larger in 1876 than ever before, the diminished death-rate at Tewksbury must be in part owing to better sanitary arrangements, or to the greater skill of physicians and the care of the nurses. This is gratifying, and leads us to hope that next year the number of deaths may be still further diminished.

Mention has already been made of the improvement in the diet and nursing at the State Almshouse, and it may be well here to add the statements of the Resident Physician, Dr. Lathrop, in regard to the general condition of his patients. In response to inquiries of the Board, he thus wrote to the Chairman, on the 16th of October last, about six months after the legislative investigation closed:—

“I received July 15, a communication from Mr. F. B. Sanborn, then Chairman of the Board of State Charities, and subsequently the same from Mr. Sidney Andrews, Secretary of the Board, making

IMPROVEMENTS AT TEWKSBURY.

certain inquiries and suggestions. To these I am now able to make a more extended reply than I have done heretofore.

“ The matters referred to were mainly these : 1. The appointment of assistant physicians. 2. The appointment of nurses and attendants. 3. The diet. 4. Bathing. 5. Infants. 6. Registration ; and 7. The care of the dead.

“ 1. In accordance with the Act of the last Legislature, requiring the appointment of two assistant physicians, instead of one, as heretofore, I nominated July 14, Dr. George E. Putney, as first assistant physician, and Dr. E. Q. Marston, as second assistant, and they were at once confirmed by the Board of Inspectors. Dr. Putney had had experience as a physician in the Boston City Hospital, and Dr. Marston in private practice. Both of these gentlemen, previously unknown to me, were highly recommended by prominent members of the Faculty of the Harvard Medical School, as being well qualified for such a place as this, both by personal character and proficiency in study.

“ 2. Many changes have been made in the subordinates of this department during the past few months. It is believed that these changes have been beneficial, both as regards the discipline of the institution and the health of the patients. We expect shortly to increase the number of paid assistants in the asylum. This is not rendered any more necessary from the division of portions of the building into small rooms, but is thought desirable, in order to secure more personal attention to the patients themselves. There are now four attendants, and we propose to increase the number to seven.

“ 3. No very marked change has been made in the diet, except that butter twice a day has been furnished to the insane, and graham bread is supplied one day in the week to all the inmates.

“ 4. The bathing has at times been impeded by a deficiency in the supply of water. This difficulty, we hope, will be entirely remedied by improvements now in progress.

“ 5. The class of deserted infants, comprehensively known as ‘ foundlings,’ has received special attention, as regards the building in which they have been kept, the supervision of a matron specially employed, and the character of their diet.

“ 6. The system of registering cases, and noting the progress of their treatment, has been revised during the past year, so as to correspond with that in use in other well-regulated hospitals. These books show the main facts in the medical history of all the cases, and what treatment they have received.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

“7. The dead, after being seen by the physician in attendance, are removed as speedily as practicable from the hospital to the dead-house, where they are in the charge of the superintendent.”

It will be seen that these statements relate to the matters mentioned on page xxii of this Report, and that they are satisfactory so far as they go. It is also gratifying to find that the annual expenses of the State Almshouse are rather less for 1876 than for 1875, though the average number of inmates has been larger by about 70, and the expenditure in the medical department has been considerably increased. It will no doubt be found practicable to make the condition of the inmates much better than formerly, without any considerable addition to the current expenses.

*IV.—Schools.**(1.) The State Primary School at Monson.*

This establishment has now existed more than ten years, and has received something more than 2,300 different pupils. The nominal admissions have been many more—about 3,100; but so many of these have been children returning or brought back from their places outside, that the true number, excluding 800 readmissions, is only about 2,300. The return of the older children, and the admission of those sent by the courts to the care of our Board, materially change the tone of the school, and also raise the average age of all the children, which is now above ten years, instead of a little less than nine years, as it used to be. The average number of persons at the Monson establishment, during the year ending October 1, 1876, was 515, somewhat less than the almshouse average used to be; but, since the opening of the Primary School, in 1866, there has seldom been a greater average number of pupils in that school than during the past year. Of the 246 new admissions, 54, or nearly one-fourth, were sent by the courts; the others, except a few truants, being transferred from the State Almshouse at Tewksbury. The average attendance in the seven schools was 389, of whom a little less than one-fourth, as usual, were girls.

THE BOARDING OUT OF CHILDREN.

The average number of inmates at Monson, during the calendar year 1876, was above 520, but the expenditure for their support and instruction has come within the annual appropriation of \$45,000. Indeed, if the cash payments into the treasury be deducted, the cost will not reach \$44,000, or about \$80 a year for each person. Of this average number supported in the Primary School, about 65 were children committed by the courts to the custody of the Board of Charities, the cost of whose maintenance was below \$6,000. Under the Act of last year, several of these children have been discharged and sent to their places of settlement; and the towns and cities are paying a portion of the cost of supporting those who remain, if they have town settlements, as in many cases proves to be the fact.

This Board has several times recommended a small appropriation to pay for boarding out in good families, under State supervision, some of the younger children transferred to Monson from the State Almshouse. It is desirable to place them out as young as possible, and in order to do this before the age of ten, a small weekly payment for a year or two is often required. We would renew this recommendation. The cost incurred would be small, and the effect would be to diminish the number congregated at Monson, which is now too large, and constantly increasing. It should never go beyond 500, and 400 would be still better. The schools are too crowded, and it may be necessary, during the winter, to occupy another school-room, and employ another teacher. Any reasonable expense required for the instruction of these poor children, while they remain at Monson, should be freely granted by the State; but the effort should constantly be made to shorten their residence in the school, by finding homes for them in good country families.

The number of deaths at Monson for the past two or three years, or since the establishment has averaged about 500 inmates, has been much larger than usual, and steadily increasing. In 1874, with an average number of 481 persons, there were 18 deaths; in 1875, with an average of 496 persons, 23 deaths; and in 1876, with an average of 515 per-

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

sons, 32 deaths. Of this large number, only 12 were pupils in the school proper, while 17 were infants too young to profit by the school instruction. Although the death-rate at Monson is even now much less than at Tewksbury or Bridgewater (as it should be), and though most of the deaths last year were in consequence of an epidemic, which perhaps could not be guarded against, yet it is evident that more care should be taken for the health of the Monson children.

The success of the Primary School under its present management is much impaired by an unfortunate controversy, of long standing, between the Superintendent (Dr. H. P. Wakefield) and the Inspectors, which culminated last spring in a public investigation before the same legislative committee that had previously investigated the abuses at Tewksbury. The Board of State Charities, both before and after the legislative inquiry, used its best efforts to reconcile the conflicting authorities, feeling sure that on both sides the good of the Primary School and of the State was sought. The Superintendent, an experienced, able, and honest officer, has done good service in managing the external affairs of his establishment; while his wife, as Matron, has performed more than her share of the internal supervision and labor, with a diligence and unsparing devotion of her time and thoughts which deserve special commendation. On the other hand, the Inspectors, rightly esteeming their office to be an important one, and not a mere appendage for the Superintendent's convenience, have closely attended to their duty, and have found fault with the Superintendent when they thought him exceeding his powers, or inattentive to some of his many duties. They have pointed out, privately and publicly, certain defects in the management of the Primary School which ought to be corrected, and some of which have been corrected under their criticism. This state of things was disclosed at the legislative inquiry, as it had already become known to the Board of Charities, and the committee, without attempting to apportion praise or blame in the matter, advised the Legislature to leave the decision to the Governor and Council. Yet, when the annual reports appeared, seven months later, the contro-

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

versy was still unsettled,—the Inspectors, in their report, declaring in substance that the Superintendent was an unfit person to hold his office, and that certain subordinate officers had been retained against their vote, and at salaries which they considered too large. The Board of Charities had in the meantime attempted a compromise between the conflicting claims of the Superintendent and the Inspectors, by which each side was to yield something, and the work of the institution was to go on without friction. At first, both sides seemed to agree to this; but the Board being without power to enforce its wishes in the matter, and the Governor and Council not exercising their power, the conflict was renewed, and grew worse. It can only be ended now, in our judgment, by the retirement of the Superintendent or of the Inspectors. Within certain limits, a controversy of this kind improves the management of a public establishment, by making all its officers more attentive to their work. But this stage has long been passed at Monson, and the Primary School is suffering by the prolongation of an unseemly dispute which can best be terminated by the withdrawal of one party or both.

The Primary School grew out of an almshouse, and has always suffered, both in the public estimation and in its own internal management, from that circumstance. It needs for its superintendent a person gifted by nature and fitted by experience for the training of children; a man who will not only see that the instruction of the poor boys and girls under his charge is properly conducted, their comfort and sanitary condition tenderly cared for, and their labor well organized, but who will use "all diligence," as the law of 1866 enjoins, "to provide suitable places in good families for *all* such pupils as have received an elementary education." This part of the superintendent's duty has, of late, been left unperformed, nor has the Visiting Agency, which assumes to do the same work, had such access to the pupils in the Primary School as is necessary to provide them with places in the best families and in the best manner practicable. Of all the officers connected with the Visiting Agency, Mr. Fisk of Palmer has

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

the most experience and the best facilities for disposing satisfactorily of the Primary School pupils in families. Having been an inspector of the Monson establishment for many years, and a Visiting Agent from the first appointment of such an officer in 1866, and having a personal acquaintance and local familiarity in the five western counties, which gives him great advantage in the selection of places for children, his services should have been employed to the fullest extent. Yet, in consequence of the conflict of authorities at Monson, Mr. Fisk, though living within a mile of the Primary School, has of late years seldom visited it, nor has he had access to the children suitable for placing out, except in a roundabout way, under instructions from Boston, and with many hampering conditions. Thus this important work of placing out children has been done at arm's-length, as it were, and though the Inspectors have lately been attempting to improve this state of things, they have not had the desired success. In any change hereafter made in the government of the Primary School, this feature of the situation ought not to be overlooked.

In justice to the present Superintendent, this Board may further say that he has managed the financial interests of his establishment with honesty, diligence and economy. He found it in bad condition when he took charge in 1868; he made great improvements, both in material and sanitary aspects, and he has devoted himself to its interests with zeal and fidelity. His excellent management of the farm, now one of the best that the State owns, deserves special commendation. He has sometimes carried frugality to the verge of parsimony, or beyond, and he has not, of late years, appeared to have that close concern for sanitary improvement which was at first manifest. On the other hand, the Inspectors, having among them a medical gentleman of much experience in public institutions, have paid stricter attention to sanitary matters than is usual with the boards of inspectors and trustees which are appointed to regulate our public establishments. The recommendations of the Monson inspectors, in regard to the sanitary, educational and moral interests of the

THE ENLARGEMENT OF WESTBOROUGH.

Primary School, seem judicious, and most of them important. In regard to the employment and payment of subordinate officers, they have, perhaps, been too exacting, nor have they done full justice to the wise economy of the Superintendent.

(2.) *The Westborough Reform School.*

The additions lately made to the great structure at Westborough, now nearly completed, give it much the appearance that it had in 1859, before the fire which destroyed nearly half of the establishment as it then stood. For a few years before the fire, there had been 700 boys or more at the School in the course of a year, and the average number in 1858 was nearly 600. Should the new building fill up, there would soon be 550 boys, and the number in the course of a year would probably rise again above 700. The whole number of different boys at Westborough, during the year 1876, was about 500; and permanent places were found in families, of their relatives or other persons, for a little more than 100 of these. Only *one* of these was indentured, while 84 were released on probation, generally to their parents. The finding of places is left almost wholly with the Visiting Agency, which obtained only about 50 places other than their own families for the 160 boys released during the year. In most cases, too long a time intervenes between the placing out on trial and the formal agreement under which the boy serves; nor is the information derived from the Agency regular or frequent. The number placed out during the year from the Reform School being nominally 132, more than two-thirds of them returned to their own families on probation. The present number of boys in the School is 370, which will be largely increased after the new buildings are opened in 1877.

The Trustees, in their last report, make some explanations and statements concerning their enlargement of the buildings, which should here be noticed. They say, with much frankness, "Of course we cannot be absolutely certain that the expense will be kept within the appropriation," which now stands at \$115,000. A year ago, when the appropriation was but \$90,000, our Board said, "It does not seem probable that

 THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

the work the Trustees have commenced can be finished for less than \$120,000." We infer from their present statements that the cost will exceed that amount, although they have practised an economy in their outlay which is seldom seen in the construction of public buildings. When they are prepared to make a final report on the whole cost of building and furnishing, the Legislature and the public will be able to see how much they have exceeded their first appropriation of \$90,000. Had this been granted with a clear understanding on the part of the Legislature that it was to be expended in providing quarters for 200 more young men in the establishment endowed by General Lyman for a very different purpose, this Board would still protest against it. The enlargement of 1853, made after General Lyman's death, and in direct contravention of his wishes (although, by a breach of trust, which is, unhappily, only too common, \$50,000 of his bequest was taken to pay for it), proved to be an injury to the Westborough School. We have no doubt the present enlargement will also prove injurious. The Trustees admit that "General Lyman thought there should not be more than two hundred boys in one building"; but they now say that the four or five hundred boys, for whom they have provided quarters, will be "in two buildings, essentially distinct." They admit that General Lyman said boys over fourteen ought not to be sent to Westborough, "because, if they have been for some time in a vicious course, they become, by fourteen or fifteen, hardened,—*bad themselves, and fit to make others bad.*" These were the words of the generous founder of the State Reform School, from whom the Trustees also quote this: "When the probability is very strong that a boy is not susceptible of reformation, he should not be admitted, because the probability is greater *that he will do harm to others than that he will derive benefit himself*"; and they quote in both cases with seeming approval. They may well do so, for General Lyman was a person of long experience in the training of boys, and what he said was true and wise. Yet now the Trustees have built a structure in which they not only propose to receive boys up to the age of *seventeen*,—"the hardened and the

CONGREGATING YOUNG OFFENDERS UNADVISABLE.

desperate," "bad themselves, and fit to make others bad,"—but also to detain these hardened offenders until they are nineteen, twenty, or twenty-one years old. In short, they propose to convert the boys' reformatory, which the wise and kindly founder thought he had established at Westborough, into a juvenile prison, almost as large as the old State Prison at Charlestown. Against such a perversion of trust, such a departure from the settled and enlightened policy of separating rather than of massing together young delinquents, the Board of State Charities has always protested, and no doubt always will. The experiment of congregating them together, to the number of five hundred, no matter with what ingenious devices of "separate school-rooms, separate dining-rooms, sleeping-rooms and workshops," has never been successful for any long time, and it never can be. Nature and experience are against it; and why should the Westborough authorities, of all men in the world, seek now to contend against nature and experience? The ruins of the great structure of 1863, which only stood six years, and was then burnt to the ground by one of its inmates, ought to have warned them, as they were building upon the old crumbling foundations, that their own experiment cannot succeed. Its pecuniary cost is the least of all the arguments against it, but the money thus expended is worse than wasted. A prison for the hardened and desperate should have been built with it elsewhere, and the bequest of Lyman should have been left to do its work according to his own wishes and policy.

Some criticism of the buildings in points of detail seems called for. The new hospital is needlessly large, and so inconveniently located, in respect to sunlight and air, as to excite the surprise of visitors who know what the modern requirements are in hospital building. No doubt an increase of number at Westborough adds much to the risks of disease there; but why make provision for so many invalids? The rooms designed for the officers occupy more space and have a better location, in comparison with the arrangements for the pupils, than seems proper. It is a very common practice (but not more commendable on that account) to build public

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

establishments as if the convenience, and even the luxury, of the officers were the first thing to be considered. In the Women's Prison, at Sherborn, the opposite and the true plan has been followed,—giving the inmates the first thought, and lodging the officers where the best performance of their duties requires them to be. The new Westborough building is not so objectionable in this respect as the new State Prison and the new lunatic hospitals are; but it would have been better to follow the plan pursued at Sherborn.

On the 1st of November, 1876, the Westborough Reform School completed its twenty-eighth year of active operations. During this period, commencing November 1, 1848, it has received something more than 4,620 boys, and finally discharged about 3,620. Of the other thousand, about 360 were remaining on the 1st of November, 1876, and nearly as many more were either living with their parents or relatives on probation, were in other families under agreement or indenture, or were known to be taking care of themselves. At the request of this Board, the Superintendent last year made an examination of his books from 1848 to October 1, 1875, in order to see what had been the number of pupils from the beginning, and what had become of them. It then appeared that the whole number of different boys committed, up to October 1, 1875, was a little more than 4,500 (nominally 4,512), of whom about 3,000 were sent there in the fourteen years before November, 1862. The number committed from 1862-1876 has been but little more than half as many, or something above 1,600 boys. The largest number of commitments seems to have been in 1858,—271; the smallest in 1860,—only 26. Since 1865, when 100 boys were committed, the yearly number has been less than that but once, in 1870, when 97 boys were committed. The average annual number of commitments for five years past has been about 125; for the whole 28 years, about 165. Of the 4,512 boys committed before October 1, 1875, 4,159 had been discharged or allowed to go forth. But of these, 68 had died at Westborough, so that only 4,091 boys were to be accounted for as reformed, improved, or incorrigible. Only 3,067 of this

RESULTS OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

number (about 75 per cent.) had been heard from by the authorities since leaving Westborough, of whom 1,996 are recorded as good members of society (not quite two-thirds of those heard from, and less than half of those who have gone out), while 432 are known to have been bad, and 563 doubtful members of society. Of those heard from, 256, or eight per cent., are known to have been in prison, 130 were sent back to Westborough by the courts, and 372 were returned by their masters or guardians for bad conduct. The Trustees ordered back 102 more for having left their places, and 188 returned voluntarily from their places. Those who are known to have remained during the whole term of their indenture (out of 1,831 indentured or placed on trial in families) were but 342. About one-seventh of the 4,091 discharged (583) served for a time in the army or navy,—most of them during the civil war. Only 324 boys served out their sentences at Westborough, and 3,250, not otherwise removed, were allowed to go out before their sentences expired. Five hundred and ninety-three of the whole 4,091 have revisited the School, and 1,686, or a little more than a half of the 3,250, were reported as being visited by officers of the School, or by the Visiting Agent. On the 1st of October, 1875, the sentences of about 1,100 of the whole number committed (4,512) had not expired; and 763 of these boys were outside the Reform School. The whereabouts of only some 400 of these 763 boys were definitely known; but many are in prison,—among them Jesse Pomeroy, now serving out a life-sentence for murder. Many others have proved as incorrigible, though not so conspicuously so as the Pomeroy lad; and it seems probable that no less than a tenth part of all the boys who leave Westborough become habitual criminals, at least for a few years. Of those actually reformed and saved, the number can only be estimated, but it probably exceeds 50 per cent., and may possibly reach 70 per cent. of the whole number. The rest remain in an intermediate condition between honesty and vice.

Boys much worse and more hardened than formerly are now committed to Westborough, and their reformation is

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

naturally more difficult, for this reason, than the reformation of such boys as went there ten years ago. Probably the discipline of the institution itself was never better than now, though it suffers in some respects from overcrowding. This is due, not to any great increase in commitments, but to fewer discharges, and more frequent returns from place of those who go out on trial. The average number of new commitments yearly, since 1848, has been 165; but for 1876 it was only 133; for 1875, 128; and for 1874, but 113. The recommitments and returns from place, etc., were 38 in 1876, 50 in 1875, 75 in 1874, and 86 in 1873. In the four years, there were 249 recommitments and returns, and 510 new commitments. In the three years, 1866-7-8, there were only 144 recommitments, or 48 a year, while lately there have been 62 in a year. It is in consequence of this increase, chiefly, that the number remaining at Westborough has gone up from 311 in 1873 to 370 in 1876.

Closely connected with this frequency of return to the School, is a change in the manner of releasing boys. Up to October, 1863,—that is, for fifteen years,—the majority of boys who went out were either indentured or placed in a family under a long agreement. During that period, 1,283 boys were indentured, or about 85 a year, and only 141 were placed on probation with their friends,—less than one-tenth. But for the past few years, nearly two-thirds of all the boys released have been placed "on probation" with their parents or friends. One effect of this is to concentrate the released boys in cities and large towns, from which they originally were sent. Ten years ago, less than one-fourth of the released boys were in cities; now about three-fifths of them are there. They are, therefore, more exposed to temptation, and come before the courts in large numbers. Many of them, in fact, are practically incorrigible, and find their way to the state prison in this or the adjoining States.

The average number of boys at Westborough rose rapidly from a little more than 100 in the first year (1848-9) to 590 in 1858, then fell gradually to 268 in 1862, rose once more to 326 in 1866-7-8, then fell to 266 in 1872, and has since

THE COST AT WESTBOROUGH AND LANCASTER.

risen to 336 in 1875, and to 348 in 1876. Probably the constant average number since the School was opened, in 1848, has been not far from 350, and the net weekly cost of each boy during that time about \$2, or \$100 a year. The net expenses have been less for each boy during the past few years than at any time since the fire of 1859, and the cost to the State does not now quite reach \$100 a year, after deducting what the cities and towns pay, and what is received for labor and from sales. The net cost of maintaining and educating each boy there is now about \$2.50 a week, of which the municipalities pay a fifth part, while the income of the Lyman fund pays a few cents each week. This is about 75 cents a week more than the cost at Monson.

(3.) *The Industrial School at Lancaster.*

As at Westborough, so at Lancaster, the class of pupils received of late years is older and more hardened than formerly. The number of actual reformatations which take place cannot be estimated at more than half of all who come under instruction; but much good is done in many cases where the girl is not completely reformed. The cost of the School is considerable, but was less for each pupil last year than in 1875, the average number having risen in the meantime from 85 to 122. The buildings are now full, and seem likely to remain so; they have a capacity for about 130 girls, with the matrons, teachers and domestics necessary, although at some times 150 have occupied them. They have cost, with the land, furniture and improvements up to this time, not far from \$95,000; while the State has paid for current expenses during the past 20 years not far from \$400,000, or an average of about \$20,000 a year. The average number of girls maintained at Lancaster has varied from 50 in the first year to 145 in 1870; in 1875 it fell to 85; but the constant average for 20 years now stands near 120. The average weekly cost has been about \$3, or above \$150 a year. The whole number of girls received has been about 975, of whom 135 now remain in the School, and nearly 70 are in

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

families under indenture. Most of these girls, even when they go back to their own parents, are held under written agreements, a prudent usage, which does not appear to prevent the finding of places in good families, and which might well be extended in the other schools. It may be noticed that the whole number of girls sent to Lancaster is less than one-fifth of the number of boys committed to the two State Reformatories, in the same period of 20 years. The average age of the girls committed in 1876 was about $14\frac{2}{3}$ years. Ten years ago, the average age was but about 13 years. The average period of detention at Lancaster is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 years; but not a few of the pupils remain until they are 20 or even 21. Within the past year, many of them have been employed in gardening, and their labor has been somewhat more systematic and remunerative than formerly. The present superintendent has continued his work with diligence and ability, and the high standard of instruction and discipline has been maintained.

The appropriation for the Lancaster School, in 1876, was \$28,300, of which \$22,000, or more than three-fourths, had been expended in the month of October, so that a deficiency is likely to occur in the last quarter of the calendar year, the amount of which is estimated on a subsequent page. The average weekly cost of each pupil is estimated by the Superintendent, for the year ending October 1, 1876, as \$4.13. Both here and at Westborough, under an Act of last year, the amount due from cities and towns (\$1 a week for pupils who have a legal settlement) is now collected by the General Agent of this Board, reducing to that amount the cash account of the treasurers of the State Reformatories. The sum which will be thus collected for the current year, will probably be larger than last year.

(4.) *The Idiot School.*

This establishment is now counted in the class of state schools under the Board's supervision, having heretofore been regarded as a private institution, aided by the State. This no longer seems proper, now that the main part of its income

THE IDIOT SCHOOL.

is derived from the state treasury, and a great majority of its pupils supported by the State. It would be well if the towns and cities were required to do more for this class of the public dependents. Whether supported by the municipalities, or by the Commonwealth, the Idiot School is too important a branch of our charities not to be freely sustained. Its founder, Dr. Howe, gave some of the last hours of his public employment, a few weeks before his death, to its examination; and since his death, it has been very properly placed under the supervision of his friend, Dr. Jarvis, who, from the first, has been one of its best supporters. The number of its pupils, and the general facts concerning its management, will be found in the Secretary's Report. We would also refer the Legislature to the annual report of the Trustees and other officers of the School, which now needs, more than formerly, the sustaining hand of the State, since it has been deprived of the care which Dr. Howe so long gave to it, without compensation. It has lately been found necessary to employ an assistant superintendent, and the time is not far off when a paid superintendent must devote his whole time to the pupils and to the material interests of the School. This will increase the annual cost, which, in comparison with that paid for the same number of beneficiaries at some of the public establishments, no doubt appears large. It must be remembered, however, that the instruction and training given to these feeble-minded wards of the State is all-important to them and to their families, though its results will often seem small, if compared with what can be done for children of sounder intellects and healthier development. Something must also be allowed for the reflex action which this noble charity exercises on the other public charities with which it stands connected. It is an outgrowth of pure humanity, and must not be judged solely by its balance-sheet. The Commonwealth can better afford to economize elsewhere, than to take from these children of darkened intelligence the sole opportunity they are likely to have of improving their condition.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

VI. PROCEEDINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD IN 1876.

The only change in the membership of the Board was the retirement of Mr. F. B. Sanborn, its first Secretary, and recently its Chairman. His term of office expired in October last, but he had previously resigned his chairmanship, in the following letter, which was communicated to the Board at its meeting, September 15, 1876.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, September 4, 1876.

To the Board of State Charities:

GENTLEMEN,—When you did me the honor, nearly two years ago, to choose me Chairman of our Board, I accepted the position, as you will remember, but temporarily, proposing to resign it at the earliest opportunity. Circumstances since occurring have prevented me from carrying out this purpose, the business of the Board being such that no member had a right, in my judgment, to decline his share of it. But now that the more important work left on our hands at the resignation of Dr. Howe has been mainly accomplished, and particularly the reformation and reorganization of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, it seems to me that I may without impropriety retire.

I therefore resign the office of Chairman, with thanks for the honor conferred upon me, and for the cordial support which the Board has given me in that position.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. B. SANBORN.

Mr. Edward Earle was chosen to succeed Mr. Sanborn as Chairman, and was reelected for the year, at the annual meeting of the Board, October 4, 1876. The following vote was passed September 15:—

That, in accepting the resignation of its Chairman, Mr. F. B. Sanborn, the Board desires to record its appreciation of the service he has rendered to the Commonwealth in that capacity, and to bear witness to the great intelligence and experience he has brought to the discharge of his duties, and the zeal and unwearied diligence which he has lent to their performance.

VOTES CONCERNING THE STATE ALMSHOUSE.

The number of meetings of the Board during the year has been twenty-eight. Several of these were held in connection with visits to the state establishments, the number of such formal visits during the year having been ten. Visits by the Chairman, Secretary, General Agent, or some member of the Board, have been much more frequent, amounting in all to fifty or sixty at least. There were passed, from time to time, many votes concerning the regular business of the Board, approving the schedules of small-pox bills submitted by the Special Agent; admitting, discharging, transferring, indenturing, etc., inmates of the institutions and wards of the State, according to law; allowing the towns of Malden, Mattapoisett, West Newbury and West Springfield, and the cities of Holyoke and Haverhill, to make use of the State Primary School for the confinement of truants, etc. The more important votes of the Board, not already cited, have been as follows:—

1. Concerning the Tewksbury Almshouse.

(*Jan. 5, 1876.*) That the Chairman be authorized to communicate with the Legislative Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, when appointed, expressing the willingness of the Board to meet the committee at its convenience, in relation to the charitable interests of the State, and the recommendations made by the Board in its Annual Report.

(*Feb. 2, 1876.*) That the Executive Committee be directed to draw up and present to the Board a statement covering such facts and charges relative to the management of the State Almshouse as have come to the knowledge of the Board.

(*March 10, 1876.*) *Voted*, 1. That a committee, consisting of the Chairman, Dr. Allen and Mr. Donnelly, be instructed to prepare a draught of a communication, with recommendations, concerning the State Almshouse, addressed to the Governor, and submit the same at the next meeting of the Board, and that the report of the Executive Committee presented by the Chairman be referred to this committee.

2. That the Board ask His Excellency the Governor carefully to consider whether the administration of the State Almshouse ought not to be changed.

3. That, in communicating the above vote to the Governor, he be informed that the Board are preparing a statement covering

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

the whole subject, which they will hereafter present to His Excellency.

(*March 23, 1876.*) That the communication to the Governor, this day submitted, with its recommendations, be adopted by the Board, and that the Chairman and Messrs. Allen and Donnelly be a committee to present the same to His Excellency, to confer with him, and to receive from him any communication concerning the matter therein referred to.

(*April 7, 1876.*) That the expenses incurred by the Chairman in the late hearing before the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, respecting the management of the State Almshouse, be referred to the Executive Committee, with full power to audit and approve the same.

(*May 3, 1876.*) That the Visiting Agent be requested to inform the Board what cases of so-called "nominal admissions" to the State Almshouse and other institutions have been made through his instrumentality, when or where they came under his control or care, with their names and residences, and what disposition has been made of them.

(*June 7, 1876.*) That the General Agent be instructed to make no transfers from the state lunatic hospitals to the Asylum for the Insane at Tewksbury, unless there be furnished him, in connection with the mittimus, a brief of the medical history of each patient, for delivery to the Superintendent of the Tewksbury Almshouse.

(*June 7, 1876.*) That the General Agent furnish the authorities of the Asylum for the Insane access to any information in his possession that will be of use to them in completing the medical record of persons heretofore transferred to said asylum.

(*July 5, 1876.*) That the Chairman be requested to prepare the sections of the report [of the Board] relating to the late investigation of the State Almshouse, the subject of insanity generally, and the erection of state hospitals for the insane.

(*August 7, 1876.*) That in the opinion of the Board, such an emergency as is contemplated in section 3, chapter 45, Acts of 1872, has arisen because of the crowded condition of the State Almshouse, and therefore the General Agent is hereby instructed, at his discretion, and as soon as may be, to remove to the pauper department of the Monson institution, the Poles now at the Almshouse, thirty-six in number, and also to remove, not exceeding one hundred persons, from the Almshouse to the Bridgewater institution, these removals being solely for the purpose of support while the emergency at the Almshouse continues.

THE CASE OF MARY ANN MARTIN.

2. Concerning the State Workhouse and State Primary School.

(*May 10, 1876.*) That in all cases where children are sent to the State Workhouse by a magistrate's order, verbal or otherwise, because of their mothers being detained there as convicts, said children shall be received and provided for by the master, and registered as state paupers supported at the State Workhouse.

(*June 7, 1876.*) Whereas, on our late visit at the State Primary School, Monson, an unusual number of children were afflicted with sore eyes; and whereas, it is understood that this disease is liable to be very much increased, if not perpetuated by contact, by a want of pure air and proper use of light, as well as suitable exercise of the eyes and the whole body; therefore—

Resolved, That we suggest to the Superintendent to apply at once such sanitary and other means as are best calculated to check this disease, and eradicate it as far as possible from the institution.

(*September 15, 1876.*) That unless the case is clearly of an exceptional character, the Board will not discharge from the State Workhouse any person transferred thereto from the State Reform School or the State Industrial School; but when it appears that longer confinement in the Workhouse is inexpedient, the Board will, in its discretion, on application or otherwise, re-transfer to the Reform School and the Industrial School respectively, that the trustees of the institution to which the person was originally committed may have an opportunity to act on the question of granting a discharge.

(*September 15, 1876.*) That the sum of two dollars per week be fixed as the price to be paid for the support at the State Workhouse of persons transferred thereto from houses of correction by the Commissioners of Prisons, under the provisions of chapter 96, Acts of 1876.

3. Concerning the Visiting Agent.

(*March 1, 1876.*) That Mary Ann Martin be placed with her father in Somerville, and that the Visiting Agent cause a settlement to be made in accordance with former agreements, and return Mary to her father.

(*May 10, 1876.*) That the names omitted from the nomination list [of the Visiting Agent] be not at present confirmed, but that a

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

vacancy be kept in the Visiting Agent's department for the appointment of a suitable woman to visit the children placed in families.

(*May 10, 1876.*) That in withholding its assent to the employment of certain officers in the Visiting Agency, the Board is actuated solely by the desire to reduce the expenses of said Agency, especially in the matter of attendance on courts, believing that said attendance in a majority of cases is unnecessary.

(*August 2, 1876.*) That the Visiting Agent be requested to inquire into the history of the case of Mary Ann Martin since her delivery into the custody of her father, and to report to this Board, at its next meeting, in writing, all the information he can obtain regarding her leaving her home, and where she may have been since, and her present residence, together with a statement of what action he and his deputies have taken in the case since March last.

(*August 7, 1876.*) To refer the letter [of the Visiting Agent] and other papers in the case of Mary Ann Martin to the Executive Committee, with directions to inquire into the matter, and report at the next meeting of the Board, with such recommendations as they deem proper.

(*August 16, 1876.*) That Mary A. Martin be placed in charge of Mr. Gordon M. Fisk till the further pleasure of the Board is made known.

(*October 4, 1876.*) That on or before the 12th instant, Mr. G. M. Fisk return Mary Ann Martin to the Temporary Home at 6 Oak Place, Boston, and, when so returned, notify her that she is discharged from the custody of this Board.

(*November 15, 1876.*) That the action of the Visiting Agent in counselling the withdrawal of Mary Ann Martin, a ward of the State, from her father's house, where she had been placed by order of this Board, was in the highest degree censurable, open to misconception as to motive, and certain to place the Board in an equivocal position before the public.

(*September 15, 1876.*) That Mr. Sanborn and the General Agent be a committee to confer with His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council, and thereafter to report to the Board, in reference to payment for the services of George H. Hull and George H. Tilton in the office of the Visiting Agent, whose services the Board, pursuant to the authority given it in section 1, chapter 350, Acts of 1870, had decided were not required, together with the probable continuance of said persons in said office.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

4. Votes concerning other Business.

(*March 1, 1876.*) That a leave of absence of sixty days be tendered to the Secretary.

(*August 2, 1876.*) That the Chairman and Dr. Allen be requested and authorized to represent this Board at the conference of Boards of Charities to be held at Saratoga.

(*October 4, 1876.*) The Executive Committee is hereby authorized to place in the pauper department of the institution at Monson, for a period not exceeding one month, any child or young person above the age of sixteen years for whom temporary provision must be made, provided such person shall have been a pupil of the State Primary School put out in place and never removed from the school by order of this Board. When such person can be more properly provided for at the State Almshouse, the General Agent of the Board shall take such steps as may be necessary to secure admission thereto. Action by the Executive Committee under this vote shall be reported at the first meeting of the Board thereafter.

Several of the topics to which the above-cited votes relate, have already been sufficiently discussed in this Report; but it is proper to mention, in regard to other votes, the circumstances which led to them, and the consequences thus far resulting. The vote of March 1, placing Mary Ann Martin, a girl committed to the Board's custody, under the care of her father, was passed in consequence of an agreement long before made, that when she reached the age of eighteen, and had completed her term of service in the family at Chester, where she had been placed, she should return home and try the experiment of living once more in her father's house. All the persons interested had accepted this agreement, which was according to customary usage and the natural obligations of filial and parental duty. The Visiting Agent was expected to visit and report upon the case, and for this purpose retained the girl's name upon his list, which would not have been his duty had she been discharged in March as she was in October. Instead of reporting to the Board, however, when circumstances seemed to make it desirable that some other place should be found for her, the Visiting Agent, without the knowledge of the Board, assisted her to return to her former place, in

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

Chester, without communicating that fact to her father, to whom the Board had committed the legal custody of the girl. The father complained to the Board; whereupon the Visiting Agent at first, and for several days, denied any knowledge of the girl's place of abode, although, as it soon appeared, he might have known where she was, since he or his deputy had sent her there. The parents and friends of the girl being of one church, and the family to which she had returned being of another, the rumor at once began to spread that she had been made a proselyte, and that the state authorities were concealing her from those of her own church, who desired to retain her in the faith of her parents. This account of the affair was given in the newspapers, and but for the immediate action of the Board, a religious controversy might have grown out of the course taken by the Visiting Agent. It having appeared upon full examination of the persons interested, including the girl herself, that she was able to earn her own living, and no longer needed the guardianship of the State, she was discharged from custody in October last, and the vote of censure on the Visiting Agent, above recorded, was passed November 15, in order that his course might not be used as a precedent in future.

The votes concerning the confirmation and employment of certain deputies of the Visiting Agent resulted in an appeal on his part to the Governor and Council, which will be mentioned hereafter. So far as the Board is concerned, all responsibility for the employment of a large force, at an expense for which the State receives no proper equivalent, has been refused.

The communication to the Governor, mentioned in the vote of March 23, 1876, was placed in his hands on the 27th of March. No final reply having been received, it has not been thought proper to print the correspondence in the present Report.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Expenses of the Board and its Departments.

The detailed statement of the persons employed, compensation paid, and other expenses incurred in the work of the Board and its departments for the calendar year 1876, will be found in the Appendix. It will be noticed that these expenses fall short, in the aggregate, of those for the year ending October 1, 1876, as well as of the aggregate for 1875, which, as finally made up, was \$45,822.38, or, deducting the General Agent's collections, \$29,548.70. The aggregate for 1876 was \$45,218.47; namely, for the Board's expenses, \$967.91; for the Secretary's department, \$8,008.87; for the General Agent's, \$12,991.42;* for the Visiting Agent's, \$14,625.94; for the Special Agent's ordinary expenses, \$6,026.10, and for his expenses in small-pox cases, \$2,598.23. Besides these amounts, \$9,997.12 has been paid by the General Agent for the transfer and removal of paupers; about the same sum that has been thus expended annually for twenty years and more. In Schedule B, on another page, the appropriations for the Board of Charities and its departments are given as \$41,500, and the expenses as \$36,594.06, exclusive of the Special Agency, for which no specific appropriation is made, but including something more than \$1,500 in the Visiting Agency, disallowed by the Board. The collections made by the General Agent and paid into the state treasury during 1876 were larger than usual, being \$21,961.29; and this sum, deducted from the aggregate expenses above stated, leaves a net cost of \$23,257.18,—less by \$6,291.52 than in 1875.

The Board began in 1863 with two departments, or bureaus; these were increased to four in 1869 (when the Visiting Agent and the Special Agent for the Sick Poor were appointed under the statutes), and have now been reduced to three. The cost of the Board and its departments from October, 1863, to January, 1877, has been about \$477,000; of which \$152,000 was expended before 1870, and nearly \$325,000 since 1870. Before 1870, the Board collected and paid into the state treasury more than \$250,000; since 1870, about

* Including \$1,286.05 for expenses in settlement and bastardy cases.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

\$128,000; the decrease in collections being due to the abolition of "head-money" paid for immigrants up to 1872. The cost of the Secretary's department for thirteen years has been about \$108,000; of the General Agent's department, about \$187,000; of the Visiting Agency, for ten years, about \$118,000; of the Special Agency, for eight years, about \$53,000; of the Board alone, for thirteen years, about \$11,000.

During the whole of the year 1876, the Special Agency for the Sick Poor has been included in the General Agent's department. Its expenses are given separately for comparison with former years. The particular work of this bureau, upon the whole, is increasing, though the complicated and burdensome task of settling the small-pox claims of 1872-3 has now been nearly completed, and the Special Agent, to that extent, is relieved of labor. The amount claimed for the small-pox expenses, already paid, within the four years just closing, was \$175,659; the amount actually allowed and paid to the cities and towns has been \$121,120. The difference between these amounts, some \$54,539, is the sum saved to the State by the scrupulous audit and inquiries of the Special Agent, in whose hands this whole work was placed.

The general work of visiting the sick poor, and auditing the claims of the cities and towns for their relief, and for the burial of such as die, must naturally increase from year to year, unless the number of the state poor themselves diminishes. It was hoped that this would happen, under the operation of the new settlement laws; but the "hard times" have neutralized the effect of this legislation, and have even caused the sick state poor to increase in number above the *average* of the years before 1874. Notwithstanding this, the cost of relieving this class is relatively quite small, as compared with what their cost would apparently be in a state almshouse. Thus, while the 2,900 paupers received at Tewksbury during the year ending October 1, 1876, cost the State nearly \$100,000, exclusive of interest on the land and buildings, the 2,900 sick poor cared for under the direction of the Board of Charities, in the cities and towns of their residence, cost the

THE GENERAL AGENT'S WORK.

State less than \$35,000 in the same year, while their whole cost to the State and the towns was less than \$45,000. The average sum paid for each case was less than \$15, while in the State Almshouse it was nearly \$35.

In this comparison allowance should be made for the fact that a large portion of the almshouse inmates are permanent paupers and are fully supported, while of the sick poor outside a smaller proportion are permanently aided, a majority of cases receiving only partial support. Whatever change this consideration would require in the figures above given, should of course be made before passing judgment on the relative economy of an almshouse for all, or of outside relief for some of those whom the State is bound by law to aid or support. There is no reason to suppose that the comfort of those aided outside, under the sick poor law of 1865, or the statutes relating to the settlement of wives and the support of neglected infants, has not been as well cared for as it would have been in a state almshouse. In regard to infants, the care has obviously and necessarily been better in the Infant Asylum. In any reorganization of the work of the Board, the oversight of the sick poor, both in almshouses and outside of them, might well be given to the same Visitor, who, of course, should be a medical man.

The work of the General Agent, apart from the special bureau just mentioned, has also increased of late, in consequence of the "hard times" and of certain changes in the statutes. His main duties, though considerably enlarged beyond those of the old Alien Commission, are in great part the same, and the performance of them is indispensable to any proper administration of our charitable policy and the execution of our pauper laws. Such an officer, by whatever name he may be called, will be found necessary, so long as we retain the ancient distinction between state paupers and town paupers, to take charge of the details, countless and perplexing as they are, which must receive daily attention. For sufficient reasons, several of the special tasks of auditing claims against the State have been given to the Board of Charities, either by statute or by the State Auditor, and have

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

been assigned by the Board to the General Agent or to the Special Agent whose bureau was, a year ago, placed under the direction of the General Agent. The whole work done by these two departments, now united (exclusive of the small-pox cost), was carried on in 1876 for an expense little, if any, greater in gold than the similar, but much less extensive, work of the Alien Commission in 1856. The principal increase of cost in the work of the Board has been in the Secretary's and in the Visiting Agent's departments, which had no existence twenty years ago, and which ought now to be united in one. The General Agent's collections of money in 1876 have been larger than usual. He has performed his work to the satisfaction of the Board, of which he is an active member.

The Secretary's work grows less from year to year, though there is much statistical labor that might be done in that office. His health has not permitted him during the year past to give his whole time to the duties of the office, much less to undertake new tasks. Should a general bureau of statistics be established, some of the Secretary's office-work could be transferred to that, leaving him free to perform more completely the office-work of the Board and its departments.

The amount of work actually done in the Visiting Agent's department, appears to be overestimated by that officer. He states the number of children "dealt with" by the Agency during the year as "more than 4,000." If his separate statements of numbers are correct, this aggregate was less than 4,000, while the average number of children (wards of the State) *in families* subject to visitation has not probably exceeded 1,000 during the year, and at the end of the year was but 982. A year previous it was stated as 1,178, so that there has been a decrease of nearly 200 in a single year. The cost of maintaining young offenders in Massachusetts reformatories and prisons, is now from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year *more* than it was in 1869, when the Visiting Agency was established by statute. Probably the number and cost of these young offenders would have been greater than this but for the Agency; but nobody can say how much greater, or that it would certainly have been any larger.

FINANCES OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS.

It appears that there are 193 cities and towns in Massachusetts in which 864 of these wards of the State are placed, more than 200 of them being in the nineteen cities, and less than 600 in 174 rural and suburban towns, while there are nearly 150 rural and suburban towns that contain none. If but a single child were placed in each of these omitted towns, the number in the great establishments would be reduced within reasonable limits. Until something like this is accomplished, we can hardly believe that the Visiting Agency has done all that it ought to do.

FINANCES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In the report of the Secretary will be found detailed statements of the receipts and expenditures of the institutions owned or supervised by the State, for the official year ending September 30, 1876. The regular appropriations for the same institutions for the calendar year 1876, and their expenditures, are shown by the following Schedule A. The total sum appropriated for these institutions for 1876 was \$541,117.84, including \$7,817.84 for expenses incurred in 1875; the total expenditures have been \$518,051.49, showing a large surplus.

SCHEDULE A.

Summary Cost to the State for the Calendar Year 1876.

INSTITUTIONS.	Regular Ap- propriations for 1876.	Sums Expended.	Surplus.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$95,000 00 {	\$10,288 10	\$6,373 47
Taunton Hospital, . . .		31,196 93	
Northampton Hospital, . .		48,141 50	
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	95,298 47*	95,272 47	26 00
Monson Primary School, . . .	45,000 00	44,665 13	334 87
Bridgewater Workhouse, . .	50,000 00	49,269 72	730 28
Westborough School, . . .	53,000 00	52,998 27	1 73
Lancaster School, ...	32,819 37*	27,073 47	4,745 90
State Prison, ...	145,000 00	134,145 90	10,854 10
Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . .	7,500 00	7,500 00	-
Massachusetts School for Idiots,	17,500 00	17,500 00	-
Totals, ...	\$541,117 84	\$518,051 49	\$23,066 35

* Including \$3,298.47 at Tewksbury and \$4,519.37 at Lancaster, appropriated for deficits in 1875.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

As a partial offset to this expenditure, a sum smaller than usual has been received for the labor of convicts at the State Prison and State Workhouse, and other sums from the Alms-house and the State Schools, the whole amounting to about \$100,000. The actual cost to the State would thus be reduced to about \$418,000, or \$8,000 more than in 1875 for the same establishments.

Sundry other appropriations and expenditures for charitable purposes outside of the permanent institutions are exhibited in Schedule B, which follows. The amount of these appropriations is \$124,503.89, and the expenditures on account of the same have been about \$88,647, leaving unexpended \$35,856.79. It should be said that nearly all this will probably be needed to meet outstanding obligations, except the surplus from the Board's appropriations.

SCHEDULE B.

AGENCIES.	Appropriations for 1876.	Expended.	Still Unexpended.
Board of Charities and its departments, ...	\$41,500 00	\$36,594 06	\$4,905 94
Agent for Discharged Convicts, ...	4,000 00	3,998 00	2 00
Discharged Female Prisoners, ...	1,500 00	1,500 00	-
Soldiers' Employment Bureau, ...	3,000 00	3,000 00	-
State paupers, support, including Indians and small-pox cases, ...	55,931 39	28,483 42	27,447 97
State paupers, burial, ...	7,000 00	5,002 00	1,998 00
removals, ...	10,000 00	9,997 12	2 88
transportation, ...	1,072 50	72 50	1,000 00
State pauper convicts' support, ...	500 00	-	500 00
Totals, ...	\$124,503 89*	\$88,647 10	\$35,856 79

* Including \$5,503.89 for expenses of 1875.

Summing up these expenditures and those likely to be incurred for the calendar year, and adding thereto the expenditure for state aid in 1876 (\$370,000), the net cost of maintaining the county and city prisons, and of supporting and relieving the towns' poor, it will be seen that more than

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

\$2,600,000 has been disbursed within the State during 1876 for the purposes of charity, reform, or correction.

VII.—THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND ITS DEPARTMENTS.

As originally constituted in 1863, the Board of Charities had but two departments, the heads of which, though under the direction of the Board, were not appointed by it, but by the Governor. This was a departure from the precedent established long before in the case of the Board of Education, and since followed in the organization of the Board of Health and the Prison Commission. Whatever reason may have existed in 1863 for thus varying from the common usage in regard to the election of secretaries and agents by the Boards under which they are to serve, it is certain that of late years the efficiency of the Board of Charities would have been increased could it have appointed all its own officers. It could not have been better served by a chairman of the Governor's selection than it was for so many years by the late Dr. HOWE; and it would not be compelled to report a serious omission of duty by its present Visiting Agent, if that officer had been removable by the Board. In his annual reports, beginning as early as 1869, Dr. Howe recommended, in the name of the Board, that it "shall have the appointment of the persons who are to act as its Secretary and General Agent,"—the only heads of departments then existing. In 1869, two new departments were recognized by the Legislature,—the Visiting Agency, which from 1866 to 1869 had been directed by the Secretary, and the Special Agency for the Sick Poor, which from 1865 to 1869 had been directed by the General Agent. One of the new offices thus created was left for the Board to fill, and the other was given to the Governor and Council. In the Sixth Annual Report of the Board (made in 1870, but covering the year 1869), Dr. Howe, then Chairman, in urging the propriety of the Board's appointing all its own officers, used the following language:—

"To the unsalaried members of the Board, the position of figure-head to a vessel of which other hands hold the helm, has no attrac-

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

tions; and they would long since have abandoned it to more ambitious aspirants, but for several considerations. . . .

"Because they hoped the Legislature would be convinced of the propriety of giving authority proportionate to the responsibility imposed,—of furnishing some straw where it required a large tale of brick.

"Because they hoped that, the Legislature failing to act, the Governor and Council would waive their prerogative of appointment so far as to consult the Board respecting the officers who were to do its work.

"The Legislature has not corrected the anomalous condition of the Board, and given it power to do its work by officers of its own appointment, partly because such action implies breaking up various offices, made attractive to petty politicians by petty salaries.

"The reformer attacks such nests with a degree of cautious dread, and the incumbents defend them with a degree of desperation, utterly disproportionate to their importance. Any one can smother a hive of productive bees, but no one likes to break up an unproductive hornets' nest.

"The Executive has not yet accorded to the Board the nomination, or even recommendation, of its own officers.

"Disclaiming any personal allusions; admitting cheerfully the merits and acquirements of persons appointed to fill its active offices; welcoming heartily the new Secretary, who has a well-earned character for ability and thoroughness, the Board is impelled by self-respect to reiterate that no appointments should be made without its being consulted. Good appointments in the past give no guarantee for the future. It ought not to be possible that such offices can be given here, as they have been in other States, for purely political considerations. Whatever other offices may be drawn into the maelstrom of party, let those of the Board of Charities float free."

Four years later, in the last report written by Dr. Howe as Chairman, he returned to the subject, using the following language:—

"But even the moral power which the Board of State Charities might exert as an advisory board is greatly reduced by radical faults in its own organization. It ought, of course, to have the power of appointing its own officers, who are to carry out its policy,

THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

and to discontinue them at pleasure. But it has not the power of nominating them, nor even of being consulted about the candidates.

"Its Secretary, its General Agent, and its Visiting Agent are appointed without its having any voice in the matter. Moreover, the first two are, *ex officio*, members of the Board, which, of course, allows them to vote upon any question, even as to what shall be their work, and how they shall do it.

"This is an anomalous arrangement, the other State Boards having the appointment of their own officers. Whatever harmony of purpose and action there may be between members of the Board, any man who reflects will see that such an arrangement must, under various conceivable circumstances, impair, if not neutralize, the actual power and the moral influence of the Board as a whole.

"However, in spite of these difficulties, and in the hope of changes for the better, the Board has gone on doing its duties quietly, to the best of its ability; and, as it trusts, with as much success as could be expected."

In this opinion, and in the subsequent recommendation, "concerning the selection of its executive officers by its own members, rather than by outside appointment," "with a view, among other things, so to reorganize the different departments of the Board as to reduce its annual expenses to a minimum," all the unsalaried members concurred; namely, S. G. Howe, Nathan Allen, Edward Earle, Moses Kimball, and F. B. Sanborn. Neither these gentlemen, nor their successors, have yet seen occasion to change their opinion as above expressed; indeed, it has only grown stronger from year to year. In the Twelfth Annual Report, presented a few days after Dr. Howe's death, the same members of the Board, together with Dr. Howe's successor, Mr. Donnelly, and the General Agent, Mr. Wrightington, concurred in this recommendation:—

"That the existing laws be so amended as to permit the Board of State Charities to transact all its business in two departments, as formerly, and in this way to make its work less costly and more effective."

In the same report, the annual saving of expense resulting from such a reorganization of the departments was estimated

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

at about \$10,000,—a sum certainly worth saving at this time, when all branches of the state government are required to practise economy and reduce expenditure. The Legislature of 1876, while making a general reduction of salaries, acted upon this suggestion, so far as to require the Board of Charities to classify the clerks in all its departments, in order to bring them within the rates of salary fixed by the law. This classification was made in May last, and the result was a further reduction of expense in the departments of the Secretary and the Visiting Agent. The latter was notified at the same time that all his appointments would not be confirmed, and that the Board desired to reduce the expenses of the Visiting Agency, believing that some of these were unnecessary. Subsequently, the Board refused to confirm two of the Visiting Agent's appointments, and notified the State Auditor, who has since disallowed all bills for their services and expenses, and, pursuant to the provisions of section 3, chapter 178, Acts of 1867, certified the same to the Governor and Council. Whereupon the Council having advised His Excellency thereto, warrants for the amounts thus disallowed have been drawn, and the officers, whose confirmation was refused by the Board, have been paid. In consequence of this action, certain persons, not confirmed by the Board, are now drawing pay from an appropriation which the law places in the control of the Board, so far as the approval of expenditure is concerned. A direct issue has thus been made between this Board, seeking to reduce expenses, and one of its salaried officers, seeking to maintain, or even increase, the former expenditure.

We have become convinced, by recent events, that a more radical reorganization of the State Charities than that heretofore proposed, is necessary, and that it should begin now. The extravagant outlay of public money in public buildings, for which nobody seems willing to take the responsibility, and which has entailed additional burdens for the future; the discovery of incompetence, insubordination, and a lack of proper discipline and pecuniary responsibility in some of the state establishments, indicate the necessity for new and stringent measures to give our system of public charities the

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE CHARITIES.

healthy tone which it evidently lacks. The state of things which Dr. Howe hinted at in 1870, may now be recognized as a settled condition. There is a manifest unwillingness to institute changes which everybody admits, in theory, to be wise, and even needful, when such reforms diminish the number of paid officials, or the power and supposed privileges of those servants of the Commonwealth who are connected with its charitable administration. This reluctance to abolish offices that have become unnecessary, and to decrease expenditure, is not shared by the Board of Charities, the members of which are now quite willing to retire from office, if, by so doing, a better administration of affairs can be secured.

Three courses seem open to the Legislature in dealing with our system of State Charities, and the evils growing out of it: (1.) To make the government of our charities more centralized and responsible. (2.) To make it less centralized and responsible; and (3.) To leave it as it is, or with slight changes of person and prerogative. And, of course, any degree of centralization is possible, even to the extent of putting all our public establishments under one superintendent; just as any degree of independence in their management is possible, even to the extent of making them all perpetual corporations, accountable only in name to the Legislature and Executive. Somewhere between these two extremes would seem to be the true policy. In theory, our charities are now very much centralized, for the Governor and Council can, if they see fit, cause the removal of every officer in them, at their own pleasure, and can appoint such officers as will institute a complete change of policy in the most important respects. In fact, however, no such exercise of power is attempted, or is likely to be attempted, even temporarily. It is possible, but in our experience it has seldom occurred, that the Governor and Council should regard themselves as familiar enough with any charitable institution to take the responsibility of changing its whole management. Even the removal of a superintendent, or a board of trustees, in order to get rid of a superintendent, has not been undertaken, we believe, since the time of Governor Banks, before the civil war. Such changes as

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

have been made have resulted from the resignation of a superintendent, or his displacement by a board of trustees.

Now, a wide-reaching and complicated system of public charities cannot be carried on in the best manner, where those who administer it are not held to a stricter responsibility than the foregoing statements imply. There should have naturally been more changes than have occurred, and certain failures in duty should have been more promptly met with suspension or removal from office. The best civil service does not require that officers never be removed, but only that they be removed for cause. Nor is it a sufficient cause for appointing an officer that he needs the salary, or that he is a friend of the appointing power. Fitness, and fitness alone, should be the test of appointment. And who can better judge of a man's fitness than the impartial man, or body of men, most familiar with the duties of the place which is to be filled? At all events, let some small number of men be responsible for these appointments, and be held to that responsibility by the Legislature.

Next to the appointing power, and oftentimes a part of that, is the power to control appropriations and expend the public money. This *seems* now to be sufficiently centralized; but is it so? Is it found in practice that an auditor or even a governor allows himself to be held personally responsible for the millions of dollars that the State of Massachusetts yearly expends? What single state official or state commission will assume the responsibility for the millions spent in railroad-building, or on the new hospitals and prisons so lavishly provided within the past six years? So in the lesser outlay attending the yearly management of an almshouse, a hospital, or a reformatory,—who is held directly and personally responsible therefor? Under our present system, scarcely anybody. This expenditure should be subject to the veto of a supervisory board, by whatever name that may be called; and no public building should ever be constructed except under the permanent supervision of a board competent to decide what it should cost, and able to refuse the payment of needless expenditure.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE CHARITIES.

Next comes the formation of a complete and far-seeing policy under which all the State Charities should be conducted, each performing its part and keeping within its sphere; while, coöperating with all and regulating all, a central board should exist, able to transfer inmates, settle questions in controversy between different establishments, look over the whole field of action, and supply to each bureau and institution what it could not so well do for itself. Such a body, advisory, supervisory, and administrative by turns, has been needed, and is now needed more than ever. Within the limit of its powers, the Board of State Charities has filled this place. And if, with all its defects, charitable administration in Massachusetts has been better than in other States, it is chiefly because Massachusetts has so long maintained a Board capable of directing and shaping to some degree, the charitable activity of the State. So well is this recognized elsewhere, that many States have followed the example of Massachusetts and have created boards modelled after ours, which are now doing a good work in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other States. What has been here, though under difficulties and imperfectly, done so well as to be imitated elsewhere, ought now to be done much better in Massachusetts.

Let us, then, suggest to the Legislature such a Board of Charities, with such powers and duties, as the experience of the past thirteen years has shown to be necessary or expedient; and under such restrictions that these powers would be safely exercised, and the corresponding duties faithfully performed.

The first work would be to revise and codify the laws relating to public charity in its manifold aspects. It is now seventeen years since the General Statutes were revised, and in that period there has been much legislation upon this subject. Some of it is conflicting, and very few of the Acts passed were considered, at the time of their enactment, with due regard to the statutes already existing. This is the defect of all our legislation; but it is particularly noticeable with respect to the so-called "settlement laws," the laws relating to insanity, and those regulating the separation of children from

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

their parents and natural guardians, when such children happen to fall into the pauper or criminal classes. The labor and good judgment of a body of judicious persons, acquainted with the practical working of the law, could now be well bestowed for a few months in collating and revising all the existing statutes in regard to pauperism, crime and insanity, so that the present or next General Court may repeal such of them as are obsolete, equivocal or conflicting, and condense the rest into a few concise chapters, instead of leaving them, as now, scattered through twenty volumes, with judicial decisions modifying them in as many more volumes of reports. The Board of Charities has done what it could in this respect; but its powers are insufficient, and its members too fully occupied, to accomplish all that is desirable.

This Board, under any revision of the law, should consist of at least eight members, appointed from each of the eight Councillor districts. Its Secretary should be chosen, like the Chairman, by the votes of the members, but need not be a member previous to election. Both the Chairman and the Secretary should receive a moderate salary; the other members should serve without compensation, their actual traveling expenses only being paid, as at present. The Chairman and Secretary should direct the general work of the Board. For the detailed work of the Board, there should be appointed, as now, a force of deputies, with fixed compensation, chosen by the Board and removable at any time, one of whom should be called the General Agent, another the Medical Inspector of the Insane, and a third the Visitor of Alms-houses and Hospitals. The General Agent should supervise immigration, and attend to such other business as the Board might direct; he should also visit the children placed in families, and inspect all schools under the charge of the Board. The Medical Inspector of the Insane should act as a Special Commissioner of Lunacy, and should, under the direction of the Board, make all transfers of insane persons from one establishment to another, including the transfers of insane prisoners, and should investigate and report on the general condition of all the insane in the Commonwealth.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE CHARITIES.

The Visitor of Almshouses and Hospitals should visit such establishments, whether supported by the State or by the cities and towns, and should keep the Board informed of their actual condition; he should also visit the sick state poor, if relieved elsewhere. Should it be deemed advisable to unite the work of the Prison Commission with that of the new Board, a fourth Agent should be appointed as Inspector of Prisons.

Instead of the above assignment of duties to the officers and agents of the Board, the work might be left, as now, to an unsalaried Chairman, and to a General Agent and Secretary, but no more than these two departments should exist.

The Board itself should visit all the state institutions, and should receive from them the annual reports now made to the Governor. It should make the estimates for current and for special expenditure at all the institutions, so far as this is paid by state appropriations, and should be required to certify that the accounts of each establishment at the end of the calendar year are correct, and that no unnecessary outlay has been made. It should be further provided, that, until such certificate is laid before the Legislature, no appropriation made shall be available for the next year, or for the payment of any deficiency. This is substantially the course pursued in Illinois, and, if adopted in Massachusetts five years ago, would now probably have saved the Commonwealth at least a million of dollars in the cost of public buildings. All plans and estimates for such buildings should be submitted to the Board, without whose approval no new building should be commenced.

The Board should not be required to appoint the officers of the establishments under its supervision, but should have the confirmation of the more important ones, not appointed by the Governor, and also the power to suspend any subordinate officer for cause. In those establishments now managed by boards of trustees no change need be made in the mode of appointment either of trustees or superintendent, but in the State Almshouse, State Workhouse, State Primary School, and State Prison, the local boards of inspectors should be

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

restricted to the duties of audit and visitation, and the other duties now assigned to them should be performed by the central Board, which might delegate two of its members as a committee of inspection and management for each of the four establishments.

Consequent upon its inspection of the establishments, and its supervision of the whole field of public charities, the Board ought to frame and should have power to direct the general charitable policy of the State. Its members should be appointed by the Governor for four years each, and two of these should go out of office in each year, subject, of course, to removal or reappointment as now provided by law and custom. The Chairman and Secretary should be chosen annually, and all the agents of the Board annually appointed or reappointed. The report of the Board should be made every year before the 20th of January, and should include in a separate volume, reports from all the institutions, systematically arranged, and in a more condensed form than is now customary. The general and special powers of the present Board of Charities should be continued in the new Board, with such modifications of detail as might be expedient.

Such are the outlines of a plan by which all needful centralization could be given to the State Charities, without removing the wholesome checks and safe-guards of local supervision, which, when faithful, is of great value to any public establishment.

It has sometimes been proposed to give the central Board power to make all the purchases for the state establishments, and to appoint all the officers in them. This is the practice in the city Board of Charities of New York, and in the Board of Directors of Public Institutions in Boston, and it may work well within the limits of a single city. But we are confident it would not work well in a district so large as the State of Massachusetts, for which the present mode of making appointments, and of managing the finances (with such modifications as we have suggested), would be found more prudent than a stricter centralization. The central Board could not do its more important work properly, if so much

PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

patronage were thrown upon it as the appointment of five or six hundred officers and employés would imply. Nor could an unsalaried Board, such as this should be, give the necessary time to the details of buying and selling for ten or twelve establishments, with four or five thousand inmates.

The plan above sketched out could easily be modified so as to accord with any desirable change in the government of particular establishments or classes of institutions. By giving each Councillor district a representative on the central Board, every important interest of locality would be served, while to each establishment a local oversight would be secured. As two members of the Board might be changed in each year by expiration of their term, an opportunity would be given for such changes in the policy of the Board as circumstances should make expedient, without special removals from office. At the same time, the administrative work, now very extensive and important, could go forward without interruption. Economy, efficiency and responsibility would thus be attained in all the State Charities.

VIII.—REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The attention of the Legislature is called to the facts presented in the Report of the Secretary, in regard to matters not touched upon in the Report of the Board. All the figures there given, concerning the number of town and city paupers supported and relieved, must not, however, be taken as representing facts; for in some of these statistics, as the Secretary himself has pointed out, there is evident exaggeration. There is no reason to suppose that 283,000 different persons, including the "lodgers" at the Boston station-houses, have been aided from the poor-rates in a single year, for that number would be more than a sixth part of all the inhabitants of the Commonwealth. The actual whole number of persons so aided during any part of the year was not probably more than 75,000, of whom perhaps 15,000 were not residents of the State. The largest number receiving aid at any one time, including the state and town poor, did not probably exceed 40,000, or one in 41 of the popula-

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

tion; and the average number receiving aid, including the insane poor and all others who were fully supported, did not certainly come up to 30,000. The total cost of pauperism in Massachusetts having been about \$1,650,000, or one dollar for each inhabitant, the average annual cost of each pauper of the estimated average number (say 25,000) would be less than \$70, or about \$1.30 a week. As the average weekly cost of full support was more than twice this sum, it follows that the average cost of partial support was less than one dollar a week. Considering that the number of persons partially supported has nearly doubled in the three years' period since the panic of 1873, this is not a very discouraging statement.

There is one class of the poor, and that the most weak and helpless of all,—motherless and neglected infants,—in regard to which some further legislation may be necessary. A considerable number of these, being state charges, for lack of an admitted settlement, are sent to the Tewksbury Almshouse, which is not, and never has been, the best place for them. It is now proposed by the Resident Physician at Tewksbury, that they be sent to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum instead. This is not feasible at present, for lack of room at that Asylum, and for other good reasons. But some means could probably be found to extend the boarding-out of infants from that Asylum, and thus to enlarge the practical capacity of the establishment. Were this once done, the cities and towns might be required to send such infants directly to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, which we would again commend to public favor. Its statistics, as published in our last report, showed that up to December 30, 1875, out of 408 admissions in seven and a half years, 155 infants had died, or less than 40 per cent. Adding the admissions and deaths since, up to December, 1876, this percentage is reduced. The whole number of admissions being now 466, the deaths number 164, or 35 per cent.; while for the period since April 1, 1872, the death-rate has been but about half as great. The number in the Asylum, December 1, 1876, was 23; boarded out, 23. Of the whole 46 infants, there were 43 state charges.

THE PRISON POPULATION.

Much more remarkable than the addition to our pauper classes, is the increase in Massachusetts of the prison population since the close of the civil war. On the first of January, 1876, there were, in all the prisons that report to this Board, 4,867 persons under confinement. If we add to these the number confined in station-houses, guard-houses, etc., the aggregate was at least 5,000, which the number in reformatories of the State, the cities, and the counties, would have raised to nearly 6,000. At the close of the war, not quite eleven years earlier, the prisoners in these same prisons (exclusive of reformatories) were less than 2,000 in number; so that, in this period, crime in Massachusetts had more than doubled, although our population had gained but about 33 per cent. During the calendar year 1876, the average number in our prisons has been larger than ever before (nearly or quite 4,400); but the number now in prison is less than a year ago, and there are some indications that the extraordinary increase in crime has reached its culmination. The number in all the prisons, October 1, 1876, was but 4,256, or nearly 250 less than in October, 1875; the number in prison, December 1, 1876, was 4,379; the number in the different prisons, January 1, 1877, will appear in the Appendix. The number of persons committed to prison was nearly as great in 1876 as ever before, and the whole number of different persons imprisoned was, perhaps, greater. The net cost of maintaining the prisons was about the same in 1876 as in 1875, and it appears that the cash earnings of the convicts have not been enough in 1876 to pay the salaries of the prison officers. These earnings, including those of the State Workhouse, were less than \$145,000, while the salaries exceeded \$175,000. We hope that the Women's Prison, when opened, will show a better result than this, and that it may give an opportunity for a better system of classifying and managing our convicts. The county prisons should now give way to district prisons,—a change which is in fact going on, from natural causes. This old county system is already much changed from its original character by the congregation of criminals in a few cities. Thus, the two city prisons of

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

Boston contained, December 1, 1876, 1,340 convicts; the Suffolk County Jail, 182 prisoners; making 1,522 in the single county of Suffolk, with less than 375,000 inhabitants; while Middlesex and Worcester counties, with 125,000 more inhabitants, had only 611 prisoners in confinement. Of these, Middlesex furnished 349, and Worcester, 262. Essex County had 384; Bristol, 268; Norfolk, 103; Hampden, 171; Berkshire, 117; Hampshire, 65; Plymouth, 42; Franklin, 2; and Barnstable, 5. At the same date, there were 754 convicts in the Charlestown State Prison, and 334 in the State Workhouse. The cost of maintaining the county and city prisons for the calendar year 1876, was at least \$375,000 above their earnings, which were less than a fifth part of their expenditure. The whole cost of crime and its punishment to the tax-payers of Massachusetts now probably exceeds \$1,000,000 a year, of which something like \$500,000 goes to the support and safe-keeping of convicts in the different prisons. This sum is expended on about 30,000 different persons during a year, of whom probably 20,000 appear also, in one year or another, upon the pauper lists. The average number of criminals, however, in prison and before the courts, does not probably exceed 5,000, or about one-fifth of the estimated pauper average. Yet the cost of these criminals is nearly two-thirds as much as the whole cost of four times as many paupers, without reckoning in that very large amount of pauperism which is the direct result of crime. These facts should convince the Legislature how important it is that the whole penal and prison system of the Commonwealth should be revised, and so amended as to check crime and diminish its cost to the public. Of the \$27,000,000 (more or less) raised by taxation and expended in Massachusetts last year for all public purposes, more than *one-tenth part* went directly to pay the cost of crime and pauperism, while about \$5,000,000, or less than a fifth part, was expended for public schools.

There can be no doubt that a portion of this outlay for the prisons of the Commonwealth is not judiciously made, while there are, in several of the prisons, usages that ought not to

PAUPERS FROM OTHER STATES.

continue. In the last visit made by this Board to the Charlestown prison, it appeared that the supply of tobacco to the convicts is almost as general as the supply of bread, and that a considerable sum is yearly expended for this article. It cannot be deemed a necessity, and we see no occasion for furnishing convicts with luxuries, unless they earn them by good conduct. We also found, in a large common dormitory in the same prison, occupied by the convicts, an unclean condition of the bedding, which might easily be obviated. Considering that it costs so much to supply our prisons, these matters of ordinary cleanliness ought to be better cared for.

Attention is called to the facts contained in the General Agent's Report concerning immigration, the settlement laws, and the other matters upon which he speaks. It is well known that immigration into Massachusetts takes place both by land and by water, large numbers coming by land from Canada, etc., who are not reckoned in the General Agent's statistics. The number of immigrants landing at Boston greatly decreased last year, and so, no doubt, has the inland immigration. While the State's poor have increased but slightly in the aggregate number and cost of support, there was yet a considerable addition to this class in the cities and large towns, in consequence of the immigration of the last few years. This would have been much more perceptible, had it not been for the settlement law of 1874, which removed from the State's list at one end almost as many paupers as were added at the other end by immigration. By constant activity in removals, the General Agent has prevented any considerable and *apparent* accumulation of state paupers, but there is such an accumulation notwithstanding. Had it been possible, under recent statutes and decisions, to regulate immigration properly, and to keep out or send away intruding paupers, the average number of the State's poor, instead of 2,600 in 1876, would have been no more than 2,000. It is the province of the national and state legislatures to restore the old safe-guards against undesirable immigration, or to devise new ones, unless we are willing to see outside pauperism still more encroaching upon us.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

Frequent allusion has been made by the officers of the Board, in previous reports, to the great expense incurred by Massachusetts for the support of lunatics and paupers belonging to neighboring States and the British Provinces. This, in their judgment, equals the annual cost of at least one public institution; it has forced upon Massachusetts the otherwise needless construction of a fourth lunatic hospital, and has already compelled our tax-payers to assume the annual payment, in interest alone, of \$100,000; while the yearly expenditure for partial relief and full support can hardly fall short of \$60,000. Our own laws in regard to the removal of strangers, could they be thoroughly executed, are sufficient to relieve us of this yearly burden of support. But we have at once to encounter the adverse legislation of adjoining States, which impose severe penalties upon all who assist in returning to their homes and places of legal settlement therein, citizens of those very States who may have fallen into distress without their borders.

Years ago, it became apparent to this Board that an assimilation of laws in regard to the removal of the unsettled, and the general status of settled paupers, was the thing most needful for the humane and economical administration of the charitable interests, not only of each State, but of their several municipalities. Action was accordingly commenced in this direction by members of the Board in 1867, which promised good results, but was terminated by their retirement from office. The Board earnestly recommends that these efforts be renewed, and feels sure that the common interests of all the States will secure a conciliatory spirit and harmonious action. The necessity of some effort in this direction is emphasized by our experience during the last year.

One of the officers of this Board, duly appointed and salaried by express Act of the Legislature, was ordered to remove to Vermont an insane woman, who was legally settled in a town in that State, by the residence of her husband and her father for thirty-two years upon the family homestead, without receiving public relief. She had no other home or legal claim for relief. Massachusetts had cared for her kindly at

PAUPERS FROM OTHER STATES.

considerable cost, till her home was ascertained, and she was able to be returned thereto. But in the process of return, the officer of the Board was waylaid on the public highway, arrested without a warrant, refused prompt communication with our state authorities, thrown into the common jail, detained without examination for forty-eight hours, and finally bound over for trial in both a criminal and civil suit; the whole provocation being that under the laws of this Commonwealth and the orders of this Board, he had conveyed a lunatic for life to her place of lawful settlement in an adjoining State.

Comment on such events is needless. We commend this statement of facts to the careful consideration of the Legislature, merely remarking, that this policy, if submitted to, will make our Commonwealth the receptacle of the defectives of all the nations,—the almshouse, pesthouse, and Bedlam of half the territory adjoining us, or readily accessible by our railroad and steamship lines. One argument for national legislation upon this subject, is this: that it will also enable the States to settle such matters among themselves by arrangements which justice and humanity alike require.

The number of persons supported at the state establishments and the prisons, on the first of January, 1877, will be found in the Appendix. Estimating the sick state poor receiving out-door relief at the time as 400 in number, we have a total of about 2,500 state poor, to which, if we add 450, the number of state patients at the three state hospitals for the insane, we have 2,950 poor persons maintained by the Commonwealth at the beginning of 1877. Of these, however, hardly 2,500 were legally state paupers, the rest being pupils at the Primary School. Of these 2,500, no less than 800 were insane or imbecile persons, 350 were convicts at Bridgewater, and nearly 600 were under treatment for physical maladies. Twelve years ago (January 1, 1865), there were at the four state pauper establishments (including Rainsford) 2,226 state paupers, and at the state hospitals more than 500 state patients. This was near the close of the civil war, which temporarily diminished both pauperism and crime.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1876.

Sixteen years ago, before the war began, the number of state paupers in these establishments exceeded 3,000, though our population was then 400,000 less than now. It is doubtful whether, with all the recent growth of pauperism in Massachusetts, we have more permanent paupers than we had in 1861. Certainly we have fewer in proportion to our whole population, though their cost is now much greater than then.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations made in previous reports, and not yet acted upon by the Legislature, are hereby renewed, in so far as they do not conflict with those made in this Report. The special recommendations of the present year, to which we would invite the earnest attention of the General Court, are as follows :—

1. That the present system of State Charities be reorganized, and the statutes revised, particularly with regard to the powers and duties of the supervising boards, the classification and care of the insane, and the construction and enlargement of the public buildings, in some such manner as already set forth in this Report.

2. If no general reorganization is found expedient, then that the existing laws be so amended as to permit the Board of State Charities to transact all its business in two departments, as formerly, and in this way to make its work less costly and more effective.

3. That a small appropriation be made, to pay the board in good families of some of the younger pupils of the State Primary School, of deserted infants, or of children committed by the courts, as contemplated in section 4, chapter 453 of the Acts of 1869.

4. That the national government be requested to pass such laws, and negotiate such treaties with foreign powers, as will prevent the importation into Massachusetts of persons who soon become public dependents or inmates of our prisons; that vaccination of all immigrants and young persons who have never been vaccinated be required, so far as practicable, and some competent authority be designated to enforce this

PAUPERS FROM OTHER STATES.

requirement; and that some amendment be made to the laws for the restraint and employment of the vagrant poor, and the removal from the Commonwealth, by the persons responsible for their introduction, of the paupers and criminals who have migrated or been sent to us from beyond our borders.

5. That no more money be appropriated for the public buildings now partially completed, than is necessary to fit them for speedy occupancy, in a frugal and unostentatious manner; and that the Board of Charities be authorized to assign to them, when completed, the particular classes of inmates for which they are best fitted, unless the same is determined by existing laws.

6. That in order to check and diminish crime in Massachusetts, our whole penal and prison system be investigated, revised and amended.

NOTE.—Since the pages of this Report relating to the Primary School were sent to press, the “present Superintendent” there spoken of (Dr. Wakefield) has resigned, and Mr. James H. Bradford has succeeded him. In a few other instances the remarks made in the Report apply to things as they were in the autumn of 1876,—of which the reader will take notice.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL AGENT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1875-6.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—The Thirteenth Annual Report of the General Agent is herewith submitted, "embracing all the proceedings and expenses during the year, with such suggestions as are deemed necessary and pertinent."

The duties of the General Agent, as set forth in the statute creating the office, and the acts supplementary thereto, were fully described in the report of last year. Under the title of settlement, reference will be made to certain additional duties required of this department consequent upon the legislation of 1876.

At its monthly meeting in December, the Board voted, "that the separate department of the sick poor be discontinued after the 31st of December, 1875, and that the duties thereof be thereafter transferred to the department of the General Agent," thus unconsciously confirming the opinion of the Agent as expressed in his first Report, that "the general character of the work is so indivisible in its nature, that to insure any degree of success it must be grasped by one brain, and carried out by one directing will."

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

Sub-Department of Immigration.

A late decision of the United States Supreme Court declares the statutes of certain seaboard States, under authority of which was assessed a *per capita* tax upon immigrants arriving at their respective ports in conveyances by water, to be unconstitutional, and leaving in doubt as to what State legis-

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

lation might be had to protect the several communities from an influx of paupers and criminals. As a necessary consequence, the levying of such a tax has been discontinued throughout the United States, and no relief from the oppressive burden thus thrown upon such States was obtainable except through national legislation.

Immediately upon the decision becoming known, communication was had, and conferences held, with various boards and commissions intrusted by their respective States with the duty of inquiry and investigation into matters incident to, or growing out of immigration, which resulted in their agreement to certain principles of legislation which were later embodied in the *bill* introduced in the National House of Representatives by Mr. Cox of New York. For want of time or opportunity, this *bill*, although receiving the unanimous approval of the House Committee on Commerce, was not reported to the House. It is expected that action will be taken during the coming session, and it is understood that already the steamship companies of New York have organized for the purpose of preventing its enactment; thus placing their private interests in direct opposition to the interests of the public.

Presumably they will endeavor to show that immigration is purely a matter of commerce, with which boards of charity or correctional commissions have nothing to do, ignoring the fact that its connection with pauperism and crime is distinct and marked, as witness the past year in this State the transfer of some dozen Polish families almost from the steamer's deck to the State Almshouse, and of the arrival of certain French convicts at the ports of Boston and Salem direct from a foreign penal colony.

I cannot think that an attempt will again be made to show that a capitation tax is a hindrance to immigration, or if made, will again be successful, our experience during the past three years having shown that "immigration cannot be determined by such provisions, but by the higher considerations which make a permanent residence in one country more desirable than in another."

IMMIGRATION.

And it is a noticeable fact that the number of passengers (9,352) by the Cunard line transported from the port of Boston to Europe during the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, exceeds by more than fifteen hundred the number (7,847) arriving at Boston from foreign ports by the same line.

As will be seen by the accompanying tables, the number of immigrants arriving at the port of Boston during the past year was but sixty per cent. of the number arriving the year previous.

BRITISH VESSELS.

WHERE FROM.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Passengers.	Allens Bonded.	Immigrants not Bonded.
Great Britain, ...	74	7,954	91	5,796
British Provinces, ...	268	2,053	—	274
West Indies, ...	20	38	—	23
Western Islands, ...	2	34	—	18
South America, ...	6	14	—	8
Africa, ...	2	3	—	1
Mediterranean ports, ...	1	1	—	1
Total, ...	373	10,097	91	6,121

AMERICAN VESSELS.

WHERE FROM.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Passengers.	Allens Bonded.	Immigrants not Bonded.
Great Britain, ...	1	3	—	3
British Provinces, ...	124	5,006	1	1,391
Western Islands, ...	11	685	2	399
West Indies, ...	13	31	—	18
South America, ...	20	52	—	26
Africa, ...	4	10	—	—
Mediterranean ports, ...	7	18	—	4
Total, ...	180	5,805	3	1,841

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

OTHER VESSELS.

WHERE FROM.	Nationality.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Passengers.	Aliens Bonded.	Immigrants not Bonded.
Western Islands, .	Portugal, .	2	99	—	59
South America, .	Germany, .	1	1	—	1
“ “ .	Denmark, .	1	2	—	2
Total, . . .		4	102	—	62

RECAPITULATION.

WHERE FROM.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Passengers.	Aliens Bonded.	Immigrants not Bonded.
British vessels, ...	373	10,097	91	6,121
American vessels, ...	180	5,805	3	1,841
Other vessels, ...	4	102	—	62
Total, ...	557	16,004	94	8,024

Classification.

Americans, ...	2,467
Aliens previously residing in the State, ...	5,419
Aliens bonded, ...	94
Aliens never in the State before, ...	8,024
	16,004

Age of immigrants :—

Under fifteen years, ...	1,734
Fifteen to twenty years, ...	3,012
Twenty-five to fifty years, ...	2,717
Fifty years and upwards, ...	655
	8,118

Sex of immigrants :—

Males, ...	4,256
Females, ...	3,862
	8,118

IMMIGRATION.

Nationality of immigrants :—

British Provinces, ...	1,660	Russia, ...	28
England, ...	1,590	Spain, ...	15
Ireland, ...	2,655	Italy, ...	71
Germany, ...	562	Western Islands, ...	479
Scotland, ...	201	West Indies, ...	27
Sweden, ...	463	East Indies, ...	1
Holland, ...	14	Africa, ...	16
Switzerland, ...	3	South America, ...	15
Poland, ...	103	Hungary, ...	11
Wales, ...	13	Other countries, ...	2
Denmark, ...	105		
Belgium, ...	17	Total, ...	8,118
France, ...	67		

TABLE showing the number of immigrants landing monthly from Great Britain and Ireland, per Cunard line, also number ticketed beyond the State.

MONTHS.	Number Bonded.	No. never here before.	Number Arriving.	No. ticketed beyond the State.
1875.				
October, ...	8	610	618	253
November, ...	2	406	408	200
December, ...	—	133	133	75
1876.				
January, ...	3	98	101	63
February, ...	4	142	146	76
March, ...	—	214	214	138
April, ...	4	464	468	186
May, ...	50	1,287	1,337	612
June, ...	9	636	645	316
July, ...	7	625	632	324
August, ...	1	545	546	227
September, ...	3	591	594	397
Total, ...	91	5,751	5,842	2,867

Expenses of the Sub-Department.

Salaries, ...	\$2,100 00
Rent, taxes, fuel, repairs, etc., ...	489 48
Extra boating and wharfage, ...	49 35
	\$2,638 83

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Sub-Department of Settlement and Local Business.

Upon this department has devolved an extraordinary accession of labor consequent upon the passage, at the last session of the Legislature, of the acts severally entitled, "An Act relating to the Commitment of Children to the State Primary School, and to their Discharge therefrom," and "An Act relating to the Support of Persons committed to the State Industrial School, and the State Reform School." It is impossible at this time to fix the amount with any degree of accuracy, but enough is known to show the necessity of an additional officer in the department, or rather the return to the number employed in 1873.

In ascertaining the legal settlements of children, which must of necessity be of the derivative order, but little information can be obtained of the children themselves, but must be sought for at the homes of their parents,—thus necessitating a large amount of travel, and a consequent expenditure of time and money. In my report of last year, and of course before this additional labor was imposed upon me, I took occasion to say that I had been able, with but little extra assistance, to carry on the work of the department with a good degree of success, but was by no means confident that equal results could be assured for the future without a larger outlay.

INSTITUTION.	Number of Examinations.	Number for Verification.	Number Returned.	Number of Settlements.
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	330	287	282	102
Worcester Lunatic Hosp.,	149			78
Northampton Luna. Hosp.,	30			15
Asylum for Insane, . .	19			3
State Almshouse, . . .	2,225	121	111	53
State Workhouse, . . .	172			78
Local office, ...	2,116			—
State Reform School, . .	366			52
State Industrial School, .	137	523	106	13
State Primary School, . .	119			32
Total, ...	5,663	931	499	426

STATE PAUPERS.

Settlements of insane out of the State :—

Maine, ...	15	Maryland, ...	1
New Hampshire, ...	5	Virginia, ...	2
Vermont, ...	1	South Carolina, ...	1
Rhode Island, ...	9	Illinois, ...	1
Connecticut, ...	9	Michigan, ...	1
New York, ...	55		
New Jersey, ...	1	Total, ...	105
Pennsylvania, ...	4		

Number of state paupers committed to the lunatic hospitals and asylum for insane during the year :—

Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	330
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	149
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	30
Asylum for Insane, ...	19
Total, ...	528

Number of state paupers remaining in the various institutions, October 1, 1876 :—

Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	137
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	35
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	253
Asylum for Insane, ...	286
State Almshouse, ...	512
State Workhouse, prisoners, 345 ; others, 158,—	503
State Primary School, scholars, 431 ; others, 115,—	546
Total, ...	2,272

From this last table it will be seen that the number chargeable to the State remaining in the several institutions at the close of the year is something in excess of the number for last year, or for many years previous. This is, in part, to be attributed to the long-continued business depression, but is, I think, in a greater measure, the result of a general determination on the part of town authorities to transfer the burden of supporting the unsettled poor to the State, for it is certain that a considerable number now in the State Almshouse have heretofore been provided for at their homes at the expense of the town of their residence.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Committals to State Workhouse.

The number of committals from the State Almshouse to the Workhouse was less than at any similar period since 1872, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of admissions to Tewksbury. This is entirely attributable to the action of town authorities in committing directly to the Workhouse, instead of, as in former years, sending vagrants and tramps to the Almshouse. As will be seen from the accompanying tables, more than forty per cent. of the committals during the past year have been through the agency of the municipal authorities.

This exhibit is exceedingly gratifying, in that it indicates that the time is not far distant when the present method of classification, so objectionable to many, may be reformed altogether.

The trials at the State Almshouse resulted—

In the conviction of	259
In the acquittal of	9
In the continuance of	15
	283

Number sentenced from the State Almshouse to the State Workhouse :—

Remaining October 1, 1875, ...	232
Committed during the year, ...	259
	491

Of these there were released by expiration of sentence, ...	151
Pardoned by the Board of State Charities, ...	89
Died, ...	24
Eloped and not retaken, ...	2
	266

Number remaining October 1, 1876, ...	225
---	-----

There were in the Workhouse, October 1, 1876, one hundred and twenty persons sentenced from the municipal and district courts, and transferred from the reformatories, making the whole number present at that date, ... 345

The whole number committed during the year was 435

TRIALS AND COMMITMENTS.

Table of Complaints, Pleas, Trials and Sentences.

COMPLAINTS.				PLEAS.				TRIALS.					
LEWD, WANTON AND LASCIVIOUS IN SPEECH AND BEHAVIOR.		IDLE AND DISORDERLY PERSONS.		NOT GUILTY.		GUILTY.		CONVICTED.		ACQUITTED.		CONTINUED.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
33	71	120	59	104	76	49	54	138	121	6	3	8	7
283				283				283					

Terms of Sentence.

3 Mos.		4 Mos.		5 Mos.		6 Mos.		7 Mos.		8 Mos.		9 Mos.		10 Mos.		12 Mos.		13 Mos.		14 Mos.		15 Mos.		16 Mos.		17 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.		TOTAL.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
46	4	6	3	8	6	8	9	9	2	6	1	5	4	-	4	3	25	-	13	-	11	-	1	-	6	1	-	2	8	44	24	198	121

Number sentenced, 269; average term of sentence of males, 10 months and 16 days; average term of sentence of females, 13 months and 18 days; average term of sentence of both males and females, 12 months and 9 days.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Bastardy.

The number of cases pending October 1, 1875, in which proceedings had been instituted under the Act, was		8
Entered during the year, ...		10
Total, ...		18
Settled by assent of Commonwealth on payment, ...		6
by payment to complainant, ...		2
by proceedings being dropped, ...		3
by marriage of parties, ...		3
by payment of costs, ...		1
by commitment to jail, ...		2
Pending October 1, 1876, ...		1
Total, ...		18
Amount paid treasurer of the Commonwealth, ...		\$370 00
complainant, ...		185 00

Expenses of Sub-Department.

Salaries, ...	\$3,100 00
Record-books, stationery, printing, etc., ...	366 56
Incidentals and postage, ...	160 75
	<u>\$3,627 31</u>

Paid from appropriation for settlement and bastardy:—

Henry Walker, counsel fees, bastardy cases, ...	\$225 00
Charles Wilcox, special agent, settlement cases, ...	49 25
Charles Wilcox, travelling expenses, ...	67 75
John E. Gilman, special agent, settlement cases, ...	300 00
John E. Gilman, travelling expenses, ...	64 33
Henry H. Fairbanks, clerical services, ...	180 00
Costs of court, settlement cases, ...	25 00
Costs of court, bastardy cases, ...	127 42
Incidentals, ...	57 83
	<u>\$1,096 58</u>

Sub-Department of Transportation.

The labor in this department exceeds that of any previous year, the number of persons removed from the State being largely in excess, although the expense attending the same is considerably less than in the earlier years of my service. Especially is this noticeable in the transportation of persons

REMOVALS AND TRANSFERS.

to transatlantic ports and the British Provinces. So large a number could not have been sent with the means at my disposal for that purpose, and but for the liberality displayed by the agent of the Cunard line, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Kilby, of the line to St. John, in respect to the later arrivals by their steamers, many who have been sent to their homes in Europe and the Dominion would have been compelled to accept the charity of the Commonwealth, and become inmates of the State Almshouse.

TABLE of Removals and Transfers, Showing the Number, Destination, etc.

England, ...	133	Rhode Island, ...	124
Ireland, ...	62	Connecticut, ...	63
Scotland, ...	1	New York, ...	873
Sweden, ...	7	New Jersey, ...	8
Holland, ...	1	Pennsylvania, ...	53
Denmark, ...	2	Maryland, ...	10
Germany, ...	1	District of Columbia, ...	1
Italy, ...	2	Virginia, ...	6
South America, ...	10	South Carolina, ...	1
Western Islands, ...	5	Georgia, ...	2
Canada, ...	88	Texas, ...	1
Nova Scotia, ...	55	Illinois, ...	13
New Brunswick, ...	37	Iowa, ...	2
Prince Edward Island, ...	13	California, ...	1
Maine, ...	253	Friends, ...	763
New Hampshire, ...	98		
Vermont, ...	50	Total, ...	2,739

And they were sent from the following-named institutions:—

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	86
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	26
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	17
Asylum for Insane at Tewksbury, ...	22
State Almshouse at Tewksbury, ...	1,030
State Workhouse at Bridgewater, ...	162
State Primary School at Monson, ...	113
Local Office, ...	1,283
Total, ...	2,739

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

And at an expense of \$9,057.08, as follows :—

Ocean fares and outfits, ...	\$2,723 95
Inland fares, ...	4,612 91
Cartage and expressage, ...	594 54
Board and provisions, ...	308 00
Telegrams and postage, ...	34 94
Assistance, ...	198 25
Officer's expenses, ...	584 49
	\$9,057 08

Of this number, there were removed from the State, under the law of 1851, as follows :—

Via Old Colony Railroad, ...	160
Boston and Providence Railroad, ...	116
Boston and Albany Railroad, ...	73
Boston and Maine Railroad, ...	46
Boston and Lowell Railroad, ...	20
Eastern Railroad, ...	31
Fitchburg Railroad, ...	4
New York and New England Railroad, ...	36
Conveyances by water, ...	73
Total, ...	559

Transfers.

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Asylum for Insane, ...	42
“ “ “ to Northampton Lun. Hosp., ...	22
Total, ...	64
From Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Asylum for Insane, ...	2
“ “ “ to Northampton Lun. Hosp., ...	34
Total, ...	36
From Northampton Lunatic Hospital to Asylum for Insane, ...	20
“ “ “ to Worcester Lun. Hosp., ...	1
Total, ...	21
From Asylum for Insane to Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	5
“ “ to Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	1
“ “ to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	5
Total, ...	11

REMOVALS AND TRANSFERS.

From State Almshouse to State Workhouse (prisoners), . . .	259	
“ “ to “ “ (others), . . .	120	
“ “ to State Primary School (pupils), . . .	199	
“ “ to “ “ “ (others), . . .	70	
“ “ to State Industrial School, . . .	1	
Total, ...	—	649
From State Primary School to State Almshouse, . . .	5	
“ “ “ to State Reform School, . . .	1	
Total, ...	—	6
From State Workhouse to State Almshouse, . . .	4	
“ “ to Northampton Lunatic Hospital, . . .	2	
“ “ to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . . .	3	
Total, ...	—	9
From State Reform School to State Workhouse, . . .	8	
“ “ “ to State Primary School, . . .	2	
Total, ...	—	10
From State Industrial School to State Workhouse, . . .		6

Grand total of transfers, 812; made at an expense of \$1,660.10.

Removals and Transfers from Lunatic Hospitals.

Transfers to Asylum for Insane,—

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	42
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	2
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	20
Total, ...	64

Sent out of the State,—

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	86
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	26
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	17
Total, ...	129

Transferred to town or private account, removed by overseers or friends :—

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	102
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	78
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	17
Total, ...	197
Total of transfers and removals from lunatic hospitals, . . .	390

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Expenses of Sub-Department.

Salaries, ...	\$2,400 00
Railway guides, news reports, etc., ...	89 00
	\$2,439 00

*Aggregate Expenditures for the Year.**Salaries.*

S. C. Wrightington, ...	\$3,000 00
Willard D. Tripp, ...	1,500 00
Charles M. Hanson, ...	1,500 00
William J. Stetson, ...	1,200 00
Henry H. Fairbanks, ...	1,000 00
Patrick Glynn, ...	900 00
Charles A. Colcord, ...	900 00
Fred. M. Moro, ...	600 00
	\$10,600 00

Office Expenses.

Rent and taxes, ...	\$410 19
Fuel, ...	31 75
Water-rates, ...	22 25
Repairs, ...	19 29
Stationery and record-books, ...	214 27
Printing, ...	152 29
Postage, ...	100 65
Newspapers and railway guides, ...	89 00
Boat expenses, ...	49 35
Incidentals, ...	66 10
	\$1,105 14

The appropriation for the year was	\$14,000 00
Total expenditures, ...	11,705 14
Unexpended balance, ...	\$2,294 86

Net Receipts.

From sundry persons for board of friends or selves in the State Almshouse and lunatic hospitals, ...	\$3,664 24
From cities and towns for board of city and town paupers in the various State institutions, ...	14,389 89
As follows, viz :—	

RECEIPTS FOR BOARD.

Boston, ...	\$2,555 08	Essex, ...	\$35 00
Chelsea, ...	11 50	Fairhaven, ...	21 50
Cambridge, ...	706 55	Goshen, ...	15 00
Fall River, ...	246 90	Groton, ...	53 00
Fitchburg, ...	43 00	Granby, ...	70 50
Gloucester, ...	22 00	Grafton, ...	28 50
Holyoke, ...	162 50	Hopkinton, ...	80 25
Haverhill, ...	614 43	Littleton, ...	32 43
Lawrence, ...	330 50	Lincoln, ...	17 50
Lynn, ...	164 00	Lee, ...	197 00
Lowell, ...	722 18	Leicester, ...	36 00
Newton, ...	169 50	Lexington, ...	42 50
New Bedford, ...	150 50	Milford, ...	104 00
Salem, ...	207 50	Medford, ...	136 75
Springfield, ...	286 50	Maynard, ...	65 50
Somerville, ...	88 50	Manchester, ...	10 00
Taunton, ...	381 45	Monson, ...	8 50
Worcester, ...	505 50	Milton, ...	37 00
Acton, ...	22 00	Millbury, ...	17 50
Attleborough, ...	21 00	Northfield, ...	21 00
Ashburnham, ...	12 50	Nantucket, ...	72 00
Auburn, ...	43 00	Northbridge, ...	56 00
Bellingham, ...	60 00	Newbury, ...	65 00
Brookline, ...	47 00	Needham, ...	86 75
Berlin, ...	46 00	Natick, ...	48 50
Bernardston, ...	208 00	North Brookfield, ...	71 25
Bridgewater, ...	71 50	North Andover, ...	36 25
Beverly, ...	185 75	Oxford, ...	5 00
Belchertown, ...	21 00	Peabody, ...	126 50
Belmont, ...	74 50	Palmer, ...	84 00
Billerica, ...	35 50	Princeton, ...	45 50
Becket, ...	43 50	Pittsfield, ...	7 00
Blackstone, ...	66 50	Quincy, ...	50 00
Burlington, ...	6 00	Randolph, ...	33 00
Brockton, ...	40 00	Rockport, ...	50 50
Cummington, ...	43 00	Rockland, ...	57 00
Chatham, ...	46 00	Rehoboth, ...	109 50
Chicopee, ...	411 78	Spencer, ...	33 00
Chelmsford, ...	8 00	Southborough, ...	965 50
Carlisle, ...	53 50	Stoneham, ...	24 00
Chester, ...	36 00	Sharon, ...	34 00
Danvers, ...	43 50	Scituate, ...	297 25
Dedham, ...	31 00	Sutton, ...	49 00
East Bridgewater, ...	28 00	Shutesbury, ...	32 70
Everett, ...	728 50	Sandwich, ...	16 78
Easton, ...	51 50	Upton, ...	46 50

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Woburn, ...	\$48 50	Warren, ...	\$34 00
Whately, ...	44 00	West Newbury, ...	25 00
Williamsburg, ...	22 75	Waltham, ...	61 00
Westborough, ...	242 50	Weymouth, ...	45 50
West Stockbridge, ...	169 86	Wilmington, ...	50 50
Watertown, ...	131 25	Winthrop, ...	35 50
Wayland, ...	24 00	Wilbraham, ...	42 50
Weston, ...	3 50	Wakefield, ...	25 00

Amount paid treasurer of the Commonwealth, . . . \$18,054 13

This amount was received for their support in the following named institutions :—

Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	\$5,361 00
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	4,227 67
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	1,769 02
State Workhouse, ...	4,437 93
State Almshouse, ...	2,258 51

\$18,054 13

BUREAU OF SICK STATE POOR.

As heretofore stated, the separate department of the Sick State Poor was discontinued from January 1, 1876, and the duties thereof transferred to the department of the General Agent.*

The labor in the late department has been performed by the usual officers at the compensation fixed by the Board.

* At a meeting of the Board, held December 1, 1875, it was Voted, "That the separate department of the Sick State Poor be discontinued after the 31st of December, 1875, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Agent in his report for the month of October, 1875, and that the duties thereof be thereafter transferred to the department of the General Agent."

At a meeting of the Board, held December 24, 1875, it was Voted, "That Dr. H. B. Wheelwright be appointed during the pleasure of the Board to perform the duties heretofore performed by him as Special Agent for the Sick State Poor, under the direction of the General Agent of the Board, at his former compensation; and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in that position, the General Agent shall nominate to the Board a medical man for such vacancy.

"That the assistants heretofore employed by said Special Agent (George B. Tufts, F. H. Cowing, S. A. Wheeler, Charles Foster, Henry Shaw, George H. Burt and F. T. Clark) be continued in their duties and compensation during the Board's pleasure, and whenever a vacancy shall occur in their number, the General Agent, after conference with Dr. Wheelwright as to the necessity of a new appointment, and the suitability of the person proposed, shall present his name for confirmation by the Board."

SICK STATE POOR.

While these labors have been largely increased by the suffering of the poor during the past winter and spring, the expenditure therefor has been somewhat lessened, and is still decreasing.

As full details of the purposes, methods and results of this bureau have been given in previous reports of its late chief officer, a general statement of its operations for the past year will be sufficient.

The notices for the sick received during the year number 2,431, covering 2,843 patients, and over one hundred more cases where the wife is settled and the husband is not, have been submitted to the Board, where no previous notice has been given. The notices exceed those of last year by 401, and the patients by 434. They come from 162 cities and towns, and of the whole number, Boston furnished 1,369, and 26 other places 751 more, leaving but 311 for the rest of the State. The Massachusetts Infant Asylum has sent 92 notices of foundlings and deserted children, the tracing of whose history is a most difficult task.

The number of visits made during the year is 4,494, about 1,200 more than last year, to which should be added 600 more on account of wife settlement cases. The settlements claimed number 405, of which 214 were defeated by a recent decision of the Supreme Judicial Court.

The new cases of small-pox have amounted to 32, and most of these have originated in the paper mills. They have been generally visited, and efficient and successful efforts have been made to prevent the spread of the disease.

A brief summary of the labor performed, and the expense attending the same, for the official year, is herewith appended.

The number of notices received on account of Sick State		
Poor was	.	2,431
On account of foundlings and deserted children,	.	92
Total,	.	2,523

The number of bills audited on account of Sick State Poor		
was	.	2,002
Amount claimed,	.	\$34,315 12
allowed,	.	22,629 26
deducted,	.	\$11,685 86

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The number of bills audited on account of burial of State paupers was, ...	1,433
Amount claimed, ...	\$9,915 63
allowed, ...	9,056 76
deducted, ...	<u>\$858 87</u>

The number of bills audited on account of wife's settlement was	342
Amount claimed, ...	\$4,190 90
allowed, ...	3,221 85
deducted, ...	<u>\$969 05</u>

The number of bills audited on account of Mass. Infant Asylum was	151
Amount claimed, ...	\$5,969 89
allowed, ...	5,459 61
deducted, ...	<u>\$510 28</u>

The number of bills audited on account of small-pox was	95
Amount claimed, ...	\$6,541 77
allowed, ...	3,653 35
deducted, ...	<u>\$2,888 42</u>

The number of bills rejected, the parties having settlements in the State was	405
Amount claimed, ...	\$4,039 72

Summary.

Number of bills audited, ...	4,428
Amount claimed, ...	\$64,973 03
allowed, ...	44,020 83
deducted, ...	<u>\$20,952 20</u>

It will be seen from the above statement, that while 405 bills were rejected on the ground that the parties were settled in the State, a recent decision of the Supreme Judicial Court, to the effect that married women were not included within the provisions of the Act of 1874, defeated the settlements in 214 of these cases. But these 214 bills, though disallowed on account of supposed settlement, were transferred to the account of wife's settlement, and the amount being thus paid from another appropriation, no injury resulted to the claimants.

CONCLUSION.

Expenditures account Sick State Poor.

	Salaries.	Travelling Expenses.	Incidentals.	Total.
H. B. Wheelwright, . . .	\$2,355 00	\$385 53	\$236 58	\$2,977 11
F. H. Cowing, . . .	799 98	167 07	—	967 05
S. A. Wheeler, . . .	720 00	277 22	—	997 22
Charles Foster, . . .	540 00	31 85	—	571 85
George H. Burt, . . .	180 00	6 00	—	186 00
F. T. Clark, . . .	180 00	18 15	—	198 15
Total, . . .	\$4,774 98	\$885 82	\$236 58	\$5,897 38

Expenditures account Small-Pox.

George B. Tufts, . . .	\$1,200 00	\$304 25	\$158 69	\$1,662 94
Henry Shaw, . . .	300 00	—	—	300 00
Charles Foster, . . .	180 00	17 75	—	197 75
Charles A. Clark, Jr., . . .	220 50	49 25	—	269 75
Temporary assistants, . . .	215 00	142 30	—	357 30
Total, . . .	\$2,115 50	\$513 55	\$158 69	\$2,787 74

Grand total of expenditures account Bureau Sick State Poor, . \$8,685 12

CONCLUSION.

There are, I think, unmistakable indications that the long-continued business depression is gradually disappearing, and there is every reason for expecting that it will be followed by such a period of activity in the labor market as will materially lessen the number of unemployed. But the immediate future is less hopeful. The coming winter will inevitably fill to repletion our already overcrowded institutions, and unless additional accommodations are afforded, other arrangements must be made for their support. I would suggest that the erection of a frame building at Tewksbury, at an expense of \$2,000, for the shelter of two hundred able-bodied males, would furnish the necessary accommodation, and might, when the exigency had passed, be used as a chapel, the State Almshouse being at present without that necessary appendage.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

During the last eight years, more than one hundred thousand dollars have been collected for the board of lunatics and paupers through the agency of this department, twenty-five thousand of which was collected of individuals, but a small portion of which would have been paid into the State treasury but for the intervention of the Board. So thoroughly has this work been done, that the uncollected bills, not the subject of judicial investigation, now amount to less than one thousand dollars. During the same period, the Commonwealth has, through this agency, been relieved from the support of 2,424 insane persons: 1,000 by ascertaining their places of legal settlement in Massachusetts, 758 by removal to their places of settlement in adjoining States, and 666 by removal to their homes in the United States, the Dominion, and Europe.

In this connection, permit me to say, that whatever of success has attended the work of this department is in no small measure due to the cordial coöperation of the Board; to the promptness with which they have seconded every attempt to increase its efficiency; to the constant supervision they have exercised over the details of its labors; and to the charity manifested towards honest and well-meant endeavors, even when not successful.

Very respectfully,

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON.

OCTOBER 1, 1876.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

SUPPLEMENT.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number of Immigrants arriving at the Port of Boston, from April 20, 1837, to May 10, 1848, and the Amount Received in Commutation of Bonds during that period.

YEAR.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount Re- ceived.	YEAR.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount Re- ceived.
1837, .	2,594	\$5,188 00	1844, .	4,602	\$9,204 00
1838, .	1,138	2,276 00	1845, .	8,550	17,100 00
1839, .	1,709	3,418 00	1846, .	15,504	31,008 00
1840, .	3,237	6,474 00	1847, .	24,245	48,490 00
1841, .	3,649	7,298 00	1848, .	6,784	13,568 00
1842, .	5,445	10,890 00	Total, .	79,868	\$159,736 00
1843, .	2,411	4,822 00			

From April 20, 1837, to May 10, 1848, the labor of supervising and collecting was performed by an appointee of the mayor and aldermen of Boston. The dates mentioned represent the calendar year

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the Number of Immigrants arriving at the Port of Boston, from May 10, 1848, to April 1, 1872, and the Amount Received in Commutation of Bonds during that period.

YEAR.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount Received.	YEAR.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount Received.
1848, .	13,927	\$27,494 00	1862, .	2,196	\$4,158 00
1849, .	29,518	32,288 00	1863, .	5,316	9,516 00
1850, .	24,739	36,770 00	1864, .	5,830	10,000 00
1851, .	23,307	43,314 00	1865, .	7,057	13,908 00
1852, .	19,618	40,838 00	1866, .	11,527	23,500 00
1853, .	21,206	44,528 00	1867, .	11,266	23,300 00
1854, .	24,229	44,507 00	1868, .	15,128	30,337 00
1855, .	14,408	27,215 00	1869, .	26,414	52,183 00
1856, .	14,022	23,545 00	1870, .	30,069	45,612 00
1857, .	12,536	21,982 00	1871, .	22,904	31,264 00
1858, .	4,551	9,830 00	1872, .	7,493	8,528 00
1859, .	7,096	13,319 00			
1860, .	7,874	13,365 00	Total, .	367,322	\$639,533 00
1861, .	5,091	8,232 00			

Grand total received in commutation, ... \$799,269 00

From May 10, 1848, to April 1, 1872, the supervision was performed by officers of the Commonwealth. The dates mentioned represent the official year, which ends September 30. From June 1, 1849, to March 20, 1850, during which period no bonds were commuted, 18,135 immigrants were landed. The amount refunded under the Act of 1853 was \$27,496. The amount refunded under the Act of 1870 was \$32,412.

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Number of Immigrants arriving at the Port of Boston, from April 1, 1872, to October 1, 1876.

Number of immigrants, 1872, ...	18,464
" " " 1873, ...	31,042
" " " 1874, ...	20,223
" " " 1875, ...	13,468
" " " 1876, ...	8,118
Total, ...	91,315
Grand total of immigrants, ...	538,505

From April 1, 1872, the commutation of alien passenger bonds was discontinued. The dates mentioned represent the official year, which ends September 30.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Nationality of Immigrants landing at the Port of Boston for the several official years, from May 10, '48, to Oct. 1, '76.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1863.
British Provinces,	1,068	2,290	1,533	1,640	2,673	2,543	2,973	3,029	3,274	2,941	993	1,472	1,389	1,011	626
England, . . .	1,660	3,593	3,248	3,566	2,129	1,937	2,105	1,927	1,729	1,893	529	1,129	2,509	1,619	576
Wales, . . .	25	30	24	27	16	73	57	402	703	6	7	4	7	11	4
Scotland, . . .	181	665	89	293	347	429	449	337	208	153	77	37	49	-	13
Ireland, . . .	10,827	22,441	19,432	17,209	13,141	14,429	16,143	6,724	6,687	5,592	2,356	4,132	3,492	2,003	631
Sweden, . . .	86	108	144	160	697	843	1,419	716	536	759	131	32	57	100	68
Denmark, . . .	-	3	3	4	1	13	14	17	8	19	3	-	6	4	2
Germany, . . .	30	222	144	191	161	376	441	442	264	527	92	65	68	45	57
Holland, . . .	-	22	-	19	106	92	19	43	15	39	5	6	19	34	-
Belgium, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	19	-	63	142	47	-	-	13	2	2
France, . . .	20	42	44	51	83	121	119	114	73	-	52	38	45	37	32
Spain, . . .	8	5	8	11	3	19	11	21	14	11	12	16	4	8	16
Austria, . . .	-	-	-	4	1	3	-	1	7	1	1	2	3	-	-
Hungary, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
Switzerland, . . .	-	-	4	3	29	21	11	27	13	15	-	11	19	8	17
Italy, . . .	-	24	17	31	45	53	27	49	65	169	25	15	32	11	16
Russia, . . .	-	7	-	8	6	11	3	7	11	-	2	-	-	3	2
Poland, . . .	-	-	-	7	7	14	3	19	11	3	-	-	4	3	1
East Indies, . . .	-	1	-	1	2	3	1	3	5	2	-	-	-	2	-
West Indies, . . .	9	5	19	21	15	14	34	41	14	25	14	4	-	11	1
South America, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
South Africa, . . .	10	-	-	8	1	-	3	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	-
Portugal & W. Isl., . . .	3	52	21	43	158	176	390	402	280	326	243	116	189	169	127
Other countries, . . .	-	11	9	7	4	9	7	16	7	8	6	15	18	8	5
Totals, . . .	13,927	29,518	24,739	23,307	19,618	21,206	24,229	14,408	14,022	12,536	4,551	7,096	7,874	5,091	2,196

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 4.—Continued.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Total.
British Provinces, .	1,879	2,299	3,989	4,210	3,902	4,229	4,917	3,668	3,049	2,987	2,539	2,060	1,782	1,660	72,572
England, .	1,491	1,025	734	2,053	1,796	2,426	6,220	8,278	6,145	7,732	9,226	5,146	3,277	1,590	87,308
Wales, .	16	179	—	109	—	19	42	144	97	41	33	23	23	13	2,135
Scotland, .	24	52	174	137	117	544	979	1,081	574	1,020	942	602	418	201	10,192
Ireland, .	1,563	739	917	3,252	4,286	4,212	8,558	11,321	9,240	9,498	12,474	8,854	5,174	2,655	227,982
Sweden, .	5	249	68	129	—	57	493	581	399	1,252	1,235	601	676	463	12,064
Denmark, .	—	10	14	74	—	41	27	31	56	76	152	143	123	105	946
Germany, .	81	683	197	555	285	2,140	4,100	3,460	1,973	2,069	2,677	1,234	591	562	23,732
Holland, .	10	—	21	49	—	149	179	149	100	31	46	51	16	14	1,234
Belgium, .	4	302	—	98	—	210	49	11	24	15	7	22	11	17	961
France, .	33	51	36	16	—	66	71	195	77	139	128	127	165	67	2,124
Spain, .	17	—	9	—	—	19	20	21	31	—	6	5	24	15	350
Austria, .	3	14	—	78	13	23	19	21	20	33	22	10	26	—	227
Hungary, .	—	—	—	—	—	41	9	—	4	—	—	25	2	11	183
Switzerland, .	14	21	—	31	19	29	68	77	23	49	15	6	21	3	554
Italy, .	17	19	—	21	—	40	127	271	287	47	29	162	394	71	2,064
Russia, .	—	—	—	2	—	7	3	12	19	—	96	33	27	28	287
Poland, .	—	—	7	—	—	—	12	49	24	229	281	107	126	103	1,024
East Indies, .	2	—	—	—	—	19	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	180
West Indies, .	1	—	—	—	53	42	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South America, .	12	10	30	25	190	187	54	63	74	10	12	26	32	27	979
South Africa, .	—	8	—	4	35	37	18	5	13	14	26	3	6	15	189
Portugal & W. Isl., .	—	—	9	91	10	31	56	17	11	—	21	5	3	16	304
Other countries, .	134	130	807	521	518	509	364	611	664	663	1,068	960	544	479	10,617
	10	39	45	72	42	51	21	2	—	32	6	18	6	2	479
Totals, .	5,316	5,830	7,057	11,527	11,266	15,128	26,414	30,069	22,904	25,957	31,042	20,223	13,468	8,118	458,637

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Age of Immigrants landing at the Port of Boston for the several official years, from May 10, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1876.

DATE.	15 years and under.	Between 15 and 25 years.	Between 25 and 50 years.	50 years and upwards.
1848, ...	2,784	6,264	4,184	695
1849, ...	5,900	11,800	10,325	1,493
1850, ...	4,944	9,892	8,548	1,355
1851, ...	4,920	9,842	7,645	900
1852, ...	4,858	9,842	3,920	998
1853, ...	3,244	8,476	8,734	752
1854, ...	4,875	9,788	8,544	1,022
1855, ...	3,600	5,390	4,620	798
1856, ...	2,804	5,608	4,907	703
1857, ...	2,574	4,989	4,382	591
1858, ...	849	1,981	1,489	232
1859, ...	1,927	2,726	1,924	519
1860, ...	1,572	3,144	2,751	407
1861, ...	1,126	2,145	1,578	242
1862, ...	444	862	740	150
1863, ...	1,089	2,158	1,875	194
1864, ...	1,262	2,214	2,030	324
1865, ...	1,428	2,789	2,475	365
1866, ...	2,537	4,773	3,673	544
1867, ...	2,253	4,506	3,943	564
1868, ...	3,142	6,359	4,923	704
1869, ...	6,221	10,015	9,048	1,130
1870, ...	6,630	11,618	10,373	1,448
1871, ...	4,750	9,669	7,503	982
1872, ...	5,625	11,087	8,189	1,056
1873, ...	6,895	12,995	9,890	1,262
1874, ...	4,883	8,221	6,067	1,052
1875, ...	2,913	5,471	4,217	867
1876, ...	1,734	3,012	2,717	655
Total, ...	97,783	187,636	151,214	22,004

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Sex of Immigrants landing at the Port of Boston for the several official years, from May 10, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1876.

DATE.	Males.	Females.	DATE.	Males.	Females.
1848, . . .	7,701	6,226	1864, . . .	3,198	2,632
1849, . . .	15,375	14,143	1865, . . .	3,828	3,229
1850, . . .	12,615	12,124	1866, . . .	6,416	5,111
1851, . . .	12,182	11,125	1867, . . .	6,259	5,007
1852, . . .	10,798	8,820	1868, . . .	8,076	7,052
1853, . . .	11,166	10,040	1869, . . .	13,485	12,929
1854, . . .	12,830	11,399	1870, . . .	16,736	13,333
1855, . . .	7,850	6,558	1871, . . .	12,407	10,497
1856, . . .	7,713	6,309	1872, . . .	14,300	11,657
1857, . . .	6,602	5,934	1873, . . .	16,602	14,440
1858, . . .	2,451	2,100	1874, . . .	10,373	9,850
1859, . . .	3,848	3,248	1875, . . .	7,016	6,452
1860, . . .	4,716	3,158	1876, . . .	4,256	3,862
1861, . . .	2,634	2,457	Total, . . .	245,483	213,154
1862, . . .	1,208	988			
1863, . . .	2,842	2,474			

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Number of Vessels bringing Passengers from Foreign Ports to the Port of Boston, the Number of such Passengers, and the Expense attending their reception, from May 10, 1848, to October 1, 1876.

YEAR.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Expense.	YEAR.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Expense.
1848, . . .	508	15,407	\$2,175 76	1864, . . .	916	14,091	\$3,337 00
1849, . . .	1,011	35,526	4,834 43	1865, . . .	917	15,823	3,785 83
1850, . . .	1,005	36,567	5,985 42	1866, . . .	1,089	21,269	3,863 28
1851, . . .	1,128	29,043	6,606 03	1867, . . .	1,074	19,812	4,713 98
1852, . . .	1,180	26,626	6,534 21	1868, . . .	1,141	23,906	4,451 57
1853, . . .	1,159	25,773	5,852 61	1869, . . .	1,386	36,118	4,879 89
1854, . . .	1,067	30,842	6,492 67	1870, . . .	1,162	39,595	5,343 94
1855, . . .	963	22,330	6,492 28	1871, . . .	993	31,883	4,844 42
1856, . . .	894	22,609	6,764 86	1872, . . .	838	34,743	3,191 50
1857, . . .	869	20,808	6,567 77	1873, . . .	709	40,572	3,775 36
1858, . . .	760	11,587	6,671 82	1874, . . .	602	29,042	3,181 13
1859, . . .	807	14,623	7,276 22	1875, . . .	559	21,993	2,692 70
1860, . . .	872	15,721	6,997 40	1876, . . .	557	16,004	2,638 83
1861, . . .	661	12,099	6,765 82	Total, . . .	26,263	686,629	\$148,745 19
1862, . . .	666	8,430	6,071 04				
1863, . . .	770	13,787	5,957 42				

STATISTICS OF LUNACY.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Number of State Patients admitted to the State Lunatic Hospitals (excluding transfers) during the past seventeen years.

1860,	.	.	.	.	273	1870,	.	.	.	.	451
1861,	.	.	.	.	316	1871,	.	.	.	.	467
1862,	.	.	.	.	245	1872,	.	.	.	.	495
1863,	.	.	.	.	242	1873,	.	.	.	.	499
1864,	.	.	.	.	236	1874,	.	.	.	.	571
1865,	.	.	.	.	219	1875,	.	.	.	.	502
1866,	.	.	.	.	284	1876,	.	.	.	.	509
1867,	.	.	.	.	314						
1868,	.	.	.	.	328	Total,	.	.	.		6,293
1869,	.	.	.	.	342						

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Number of State Patients in the State Hospitals on the 1st of October of each year.

Y E A R .	Worcester Hospital.	Taunton Hospital.	Northampton Hospital.	Totals.
1860,	130	196	221	547
1861,	156	243	216	615
1862,	189	271	232	692
1863,	175	238	248	661
1864,	116	186	216	518
1865,	91	152	235	478
1866,	129	147	272	548
1867,	101	153	271	525
1868,	95	181	264	540
1869,	51	146	234	431
1870,	35	124	209	368
1871,	29	91	215	335
1872,	25	85	230	340
1873,	46	76	246	368
1874,	82	128	291	501
1875,	42	135	261	438
1876,	35	137	253	425

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing the average number of State Patients supported at the three Lunatic Hospitals during the past seventeen official years, and the amount paid for their Board.

	Taunton.	Worcester.	Northampton.	Totals.
1860—Average number,	202	154	195	551
Amount paid, .	\$26,260 00	\$20,020 00	\$25,350 00	\$71,630 00
1861—Average number,	238	168	219	625
Amount paid, .	\$30,940 00	\$21,840 00	\$28,470 00	\$81,250 00
1862—Average number,	276	184	271	731
Amount paid, .	\$36,454 00	\$24,304 00	\$35,793 00	\$96,551 00
1863—Average number,	257	184	247	688
Amount paid, .	\$35,080 00	\$25,116 00	\$33,716 00	\$93,912 00
1864—Average number,	212	145	232	589
Amount paid, .	\$30,977 00	\$21,187 00	\$33,899 00	\$86,063 00
1865—Average number,	173	106	225	504
Amount paid, .	\$28,697 00	\$17,581 00	\$37,323 00	\$83,600 00
1866—Average number,	162	143	251	556
Amount paid, .	\$27,378 00	\$24,167 00	\$42,419 00	\$93,964 00
1867—Average number,	142	138	262	542
Amount paid, .	\$25,400 00	\$24,685 00	\$46,866 00	\$96,951 00
1868—Average number,	168	96	264	528
Amount paid, .	\$30,693 00	\$17,595 00	\$48,257 00	\$96,545 00
1869—Average number,	165	75	249	489
Amount paid, .	\$30,025 00	\$13,714 00	\$45,348 00	\$89,087 00
1870—Average number,	147	52	237	436
Amount paid, .	\$26,862 00	\$9,530 00	\$43,176 00	\$79,568 00
1871—Average number,	132	46	232	410
Amount paid, .	\$24,143 00	\$8,447 00	\$42,236 00	\$74,826 00
1872—Average number,	114	43	227	384
Amount paid, .	\$20,787 00	\$7,853 00	\$41,585 00	\$70,225 00
1873—Average number,	97	51	248	396
Amount paid, .	\$17,676 00	\$9,296 00	\$45,254 00	\$72,226 00
1874—Average number,	119	65	286	470
Amount paid, .	\$21,635 00	\$11,841 00	\$52,287 00	\$85,763 00
1875—Average number,	145	69	276	490
Amount paid, .	\$26,470 00	\$12,609 00	\$50,358 00	\$89,437 00
1876—Average number,	164	56	260	480
Amount paid, .	\$30,083 00	\$10,238 00	\$47,503 00	\$87,824 00

STATISTICS OF LUNACY.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Number of State Patients from the State Lunatic Hospitals, provided for by the Alien Commissioners and Board of State Charities, during the past seventeen years.

Y E A R .	Sent to Asylum.	Transferred to Town of Settlement.	Otherwise provided for.	Total.
1860, ...	9	4	17	30
1861, ...	3	4	31	38
1862, ...	8	10	21	34
1863, ...	37	13	51	101
1864, ...	70	9	64	143
1865, ...	70	6	29	105
1866, ...	35	—	25	60
1867, ...	74	22	31	127
1868, ...	76	24	28	128
1869, ...	102	58	120	280
1870, ...	143	90	120	353
1871, ...	120	92	128	340
1872, ...	103	97	145	345
1873, ...	94	97	163	354
1874, ...	42	82	127	251
1875, ...	61	207	157	425
1876, ...	64	195	131	390
Totals, ...	1,106	1,010	1,388	3,504

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the Amount collected for the Board of Lunatics and Paupers at the State Hospitals and Almshouses during the past seventeen years.

1860, ...	\$1,842 00	1870, ...	\$14,235 00
1861, ...	2,500 00	1871, ...	9,078 00
1862, ...	3,069 00	1872, ...	9,232 00
1863, ...	3,451 00	1873, ...	7,206 00
1864, ...	2,869 00	1874, ...	7,295 00
1865, ...	4,474 00	1875, ...	16,092 00
1866, ...	6,722 00	1876, ...	18,054 00
1867, ...	5,955 00		
1868, ...	4,391 00		
1869, ...	19,741 00		
		Total, ...	\$136,206 00

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
VISITING AGENT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1875-6.

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—The Eighth Annual Report of the work of the Visiting Agency, established by legislative Act in 1869, for the year ending September 30, 1876, is herewith presented.

In this year, the Agency had more work, yet employed a less number of persons, than in any one of the five years immediately preceding. The pressure of its business prevented the Agent and his assistants from taking, in full, the vacations which the law allows employés of the State.

The duties of the Agency relate wholly to children, chiefly to those in the care of the State outside of its walled institutions, and to those who are brought before the courts as offenders. It has some duties in connection with those in the State Reform, Industrial, and Primary schools, and with those put out in families by cities and towns. During the year, the Agency dealt with more than four thousand children, exclusive of those within the state institutions. In this Report, the duties are designated—

VISITATION.

ATTENDANCE UPON COURTS.

INVESTIGATIONS RELATING TO THE RELEASE, ETC., OF CHILDREN.

SEEKING PLACES FOR CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUPPORTED BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

ADOPTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

VISITATION.

The children who constitute the minor wards of the State are of two classes,—dependents and offenders. They are

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

under the legal control of the trustees of the State Reform and Industrial schools, the inspectors of the State Primary School, the Board of State Charities, and the inspectors of the State Almshouse. Only a very few, however, are under the control of the last-named board. The right to hold and control these children during their minority is given in nearly every case, and the right is generally reserved by the boards during the whole of such time.

Possessing such control, the State pursues the plan of putting into families such children as may not need the restraint of walled institutions, and yet cannot properly be discharged from control. The plan has been found advantageous both to the children and to the State.

The act of putting out does not change the relationship of the State to the child. Those outside have greater personal freedom, more intimate relations with the world, and the advantages of separation; yet they equally need, and now have, essentially the same surveillance and help as those within the walls of the schools, together with such other supervision as their varied circumstances and conditions require. The superintendence of the minor wards of the State, who are outside its walled institutions, is vested in the Visiting Agency, and the control of them is practically delegated to the Agency by several of the Boards in whose legal custody they are. The Agency exercises these original and delegated powers in its acts of visitation.

For many years, the number of minor wards of the State, in families, has exceeded the number of all those within the schools. Before this Agency was established, the number was not accurately known, and there was no provision of law, or any endeavor, which placed or kept all of them under control,—certainly none which secured a comprehensive surveillance of all. The number without the schools is still greater than the number within, although the list of those outside has been carefully pruned, and the dull times have served to hinder the placing of children in families.

Those under the care of the Agency, and subject to its visitation, will be referred to in seven divisions; viz., those

VISITATION.

who have gone out from the Reform, Industrial, or Primary schools; those under the authority of the Board of State Charities; those from the State Almshouses at Monson and Tewksbury, and those from town almshouses.

At the commencement of the year, there were out on probation with friends, on trial, under indenture or bargain, or otherwise under the control of the various boards or institutions, twelve hundred and eight (1,208) children to be visited during the year. They were under authority as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reform School, ...	413	—	413
Industrial School, ...	—	79	79
Primary School, ...	221	144	365
Board of State Charities, ...	228	66	294
Monson Almshouse, ...	14	6	20
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	3	4	7
Town Almshouses, ...	21	9	30
Total, ...	900	308	1,208

There were placed out from the various institutions during the year, three hundred and forty-eight (348) children, as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From Reform School, ...	132	—	132
Industrial School, ...	—	45	45
Primary School, ...	58	22	80
Board of State Charities, ...	74	13	87
Monson Almshouse, ...	—	—	—
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	1	1	2
Town Almshouses, ...	—	2	2
Total, ...	265	83	348

So that the total number to be visited during the year, after deducting those who have been out twice and the children in the care of the Board of State Charities who

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

have not been in any place except the Primary School, was fifteen hundred and fifty-six (1,556), as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From Reform School, ...	545	—	545
Industrial School, ...	—	124	124
Primary School, ...	279	166	445
Board of State Charities, ...	302	79	381
Monson Almshouse, ...	14	6	20
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	4	5	9
Town Almshouses, ...	21	11	32
Total, ...	1,165	391	1,556

The history of these children, during the year, and their condition at its close, in detail, is substantially as follows :—

Reform School.

Of those on the list at the beginning of the year, there are—

At work on wages, steady, and of good repute, ...	87
At home with relatives, conduct good, ...	130
At home with relatives, conduct fair, ...	17
At home with relatives, conduct and reputation uncertain, ...	8
On trial, bargain, or indenture, ...	38
Rough, intemperate, or refugees from officers, ...	13
Gone West, California, etc., doing well, ...	14
Gone to foreign countries with friends, ...	7
Gone to parts unknown, of doubtful character, no friends, ...	12
At sea, whaling, or other long voyages, ...	10
Enlisted in United States navy, ...	3
Enlisted in United States army, ...	8
Died, ...	5
In Insane Asylum, ...	1
Have been arrested and fined, ...	2
In jail for non-payment of fines, or waiting trial, ...	13
In House of Reformation, Boston, ...	1
In House of Industry, Boston, ...	5
Are or have been in House of Correction, ...	22
In State Prison, ...	1
Returned to Reform School, ...	15
Ran away from indentures, not found, ...	1
Total, ...	413

VISITATION.

Of the boys who went out during the year, one hundred and two (102) went to their friends on probation, and thirty (30) were placed in families on trial, bargain, or indenture.

Of those on probation, the number—

Doing well, and generally at work, is	76
Doing fairly, but doubtful, ...	5
Returned to the school, ...	4
Recently gone out, not visited, ...	10
In houses of correction or industry, ...	3
Refugees from officers, ...	1
Ran away from home, on the tramp, ...	2
Gone West with friends, ...	1
Total, ...	102

Of those placed out on bargain, there are—

In place, doing well, and satisfactory bargains made, ...	19
Returned to the school, ...	4
Allowed to go to friends, ...	6
Died, ...	1
Total, ...	30

Deducting from five hundred and forty-five (545), the whole number, those who have reached their majority, died, been returned, sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, enlisted in army or navy, gone to sea on long voyages, and those who cannot be found, there are left for visitation the ensuing year, three hundred and eleven (311), of whom two hundred and fifty-four (254) are with friends at home, or working on wages for themselves, and fifty-seven (57) are under indenture, or on bargains made through this office.

Industrial School.

Of the seventy-nine (79) girls from this school who were under its control, outside the institution, October 1, there—

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

Remain under indenture, in same family as a year ago, . . .	15
Have been transferred without return to school, . . .	3
Indentured to parents or friends, same as a year ago, . . .	15
Have married (nearly all suitably), . . .	10
Were at work on wages, and now 21 years old, . . .	6
Were at home with friends, and now 21 years old, . . .	6
Time out at 18, under old law, . . .	2
Discharged from control of school, . . .	1
Returned to Industrial School, . . .	13
In House of Correction, . . .	3
In house of ill-fame, . . .	2
Gone to friends at a distance, not seen, . . .	3
Total, . . .	79

Of those who went out during the year, thirty-four (34) were indentured in families, and eleven (11) to parents or friends.

Of those in families, there have—

Remained and done well, . . .	22
Arrived at their majority, . . .	2
Married, . . .	1
Been returned to the school, . . .	9—34

Of those at home, there have—

Done well, . . .	8
Been discharged, . . .	1
Been returned to school, . . .	2—11
Total, . . .	45

Deducting those who have been returned, married, discharged, or who arrived at the age when the control of the State ceases, there are left under the control of the school, and subjects of visitation, sixty (60), of whom forty (40) are indentured in places found for them, and twenty (20) are with friends or relatives.

VISITATION.

Primary School.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
There still remain in the same place, no change, ...	141	98	239
Transferred from place to place, ...	15	10	25
Time out, indentures settled, ...	24	19	43
Time out, indentures not yet settled, ...	2	6	8
Allowed to go to friends, ...	10	4	14
At work on wages, ...	4	—	4
Adopted, ...	—	1	1
Ran away, found in other institutions, ...	2	—	2
Ran away this and previous years, ...	16	—	16
Returned to Primary School, ...	7	6	13
Total, ...	221	144	365

Of those who went out during the year—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
There are in place, no change, ...	44	16	60
There are in place, transferred, ...	2	3	5
Allowed to go to friends, ...	2	—	2
Ran away and sent to Reform School, ...	2	—	2
Ran away, not found, ...	3	—	3
Returned to Primary School, ...	5	3	8
Total, ...	58	22	80

Deducting those whose terms of indenture have expired, and whose indentures are settled, those who have gone to their friends, and those who ran away in previous years, and there are left for visitation the ensuing year, two hundred and fifteen (215) boys and one hundred and thirty-three (133) girls; in all, three hundred and forty-eight (348) children from this school.

Board of State Charities' Children.

At the commencement of the year, there were in the custody of the Board, three hundred and fifty-seven (357) children, of whom sixty-three (63) were in the Primary School. The

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

situation of these children during the year, and at its close, is thus tabulated. Of the sixty-three (63) who were in the Primary School, October 1, 1875,—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
There remain, ...	16	2	18
were placed out, ...	12	1	13
were allowed to go to friends on probation, or discharged, ...	28	—	28
were transferred to Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	1	—	1
ran away from the school, ...	3	—	3
Total, ...	60	3	63

Of the above number, two boys and one girl were returned from places, two boys from friends, and two were sent to the Reform School. Of those out at the beginning of the year, there have been—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
At work on wages, doing well generally, ...	28	—	28
With parents or friends, doing well, ...	72	14	86
doing badly, ...	2	—	2
Remained in place, no change, ...	53	22	75
Transferred to new places, ...	11	10	21
Allowed to go home from place, ...	11	2	13
Fulfilled bargain or indenture, ...	12	7	19
Returned to Primary School, ...	5	—	5
Ran away and went to distant places previous to October last, ...	11	—	11
At sea, on long voyages, ...	6	—	6
In jail or house of correction, ...	3	—	3
Reform School, ...	8	—	8
Industrial School, ...	—	2	2
Ran away this year, not found, ...	2	—	2
Gone to Europe, ...	1	—	1
Removed, not found, ...	3	4	7
Married, ...	—	4	4
In Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	—	1	1
Total, ...	228	66	294

VISITATION.

There were committed to the custody of the Board during the year, seventy (70) boys and fourteen (14) girls; in all, eighty-four (84). Of these, there were—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Placed in Primary School, and there remained,	35	2	37
In Primary School, and subsequently allowed to go to their friends, ...	5	1	6
In Primary School temporarily, and placed out, ...	4	1	5
Allowed to remain with friends, and did well,	16	5	21
In Primary School, eloped, found, and sent to Reform School, ...	1	—	1
Placed out, and subsequently allowed to go to friends, ...	1	—	1
Allowed to remain with friends on probation, conduct bad, and sent to Reform School, .	2	—	2
Allowed to remain with friends, and afterwards sent to the Primary School, . .	1	—	1
Placed in families, did well, ...	3	3	6
Tried in place, and sent to Primary School, .	2	1	3
Placed out, stole, and sent to House of Correction, ...	—	1	1
Total, ...	70	14	84

After deducting those discharged by the Board, committed to other institutions, and otherwise disposed of, there remain of children in the custody of the Board, three hundred and fourteen (314), of whom sixty-six (66) are in the State Primary School; leaving, as the number to be visited October 1, 1876, two hundred and forty-eight (248), of whom 195 are boys and 53 girls.

Monson Almshouse.

Of the children put out from this institution, there remained October 1, 1875, as subjects of visitation, fourteen (14) boys and six (6) girls, of which the following is the record:—

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Served out their time, whose indentures have been fulfilled, ...	10	—	10
Been brought up as own children, and gone away with adopted parents, ...	2	—	2
Still in place, under indenture, ...	2	6	8
Total, ...	14	6	20

Leaving two (2) boys and six (6) girls yet to visit.

Tewksbury Almshouse.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Still in place, ...	2	3	5
Gone to friends, ...	1	—	1
Adopted, ...	—	1	1
Total, ...	3	4	7

There have been placed, during the year, from this institution, one boy and one girl, both now in their places. The number continued for visitation remains the same as last year, three (3) boys and four (4) girls.

The Town Almshouse Children.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Still in place, ...	9	7	16
Gone to friends, ...	12	2	14
Total, ...	21	9	30

Two girls from one of the town almshouses have been placed out during the year at the request of Overseers of the Poor, making the number to be visited the ensuing year eighteen (18), nine (9) boys and nine (9) girls.

VISITATION.

Revision of Visiting List.

After revising the visiting list, and discharging therefrom the names of all persons no longer subjects of visitation, there remained upon the rolls the names of one thousand (1,000) children, who are to be visited within the year beginning October 1, 1876, to which will be added, from time to time, the names of those who go out during the ensuing year.

Those now upon the rolls were put out by the authorities, as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reform School, ...	311	—	311
Industrial School, ...	—	60	60
Primary School, ...	215	133	348
Board of State Charities, ...	195	53	248
Monson Almshouse, ...	2	6	8
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	3	4	7
Town Almshouses, ...	9	9	18
Total, ...	735	265	1,000

Location.

The children to visit the ensuing year are located as follows :—

In Berkshire County, ...	42		in 15 towns.
Franklin County, ...	34		in 18 "
Hampshire County, ...	54		in 14 "
Hampden County, ...	150		in 21 "
Worcester County, ...	141		in 40 "
Middlesex County, ...	117		in 30 "
Essex County, ...	86		in 16 "
Suffolk County, ...	107		in 3 "
Norfolk County, ...	21		in 10 "
Plymouth County, ...	14		in 6 "
Bristol County, ...	51		in 10 "
Barnstable County, ...	15		in 7 "
Dukes County, ...	2		in 2 "
Nantucket County, ...	—		in — "

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

In State of New Hampshire,	48	.	.	.	.	.	in 23 towns.
of Vermont,	23	.	.	.	.	.	in 12 "
of Rhode Island,	3	.	.	.	.	.	in 2 "
of Connecticut,	92	.	.	.	.	.	in 28 "
	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	in 257 towns.

Organization.

For the purpose of "visitation," and for the general business of the office, a division of the territory in which the children are located into four districts, is made, as follows:—

Western District.—Includes the counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden, the State of Vermont, and the six western counties of Connecticut. In charge of Hon. Gordon M. Fisk of Palmer.

Central District.—Includes the county of Worcester, the western and southern parts of Middlesex, the States of New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and Windham and New London counties in Connecticut. In charge of Bernard B. Vassall of Worcester.

Eastern District.—Includes the county of Essex, the eastern part of Middlesex, and that part of Suffolk lying north and east of Cambridge, Court and State streets in the city of Boston. In charge of George H. Hull of Saugus.

Southern District.—Includes that part of Suffolk County south and west of Cambridge, Court and State streets in the city of Boston, and the counties of Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket. In charge of Abraham G. Hart of Fall River.

In concluding the statement of visitation, I remark, that the number of visits made during the year was considerably larger than the number of children whose names are borne upon the visiting rolls, as many were visited more than once, some of them several times each. Reports of visits were made from time to time as they occurred, to the several boards having legal custody of the children.

The conduct and condition of the children were found to be quite satisfactory, better as a whole than in former years.

ATTENDANCE UPON COURTS.

By our method of business, and with long experience, each Visitor has become quite intimately acquainted with the children, and with the people of his district, and the official service of each one is reënforced by suggestions and acts of friendship.

By visitation, the varied wants of these children of the State, scattered in a thousand households, are met. Without the Visiting Agency, or something similar for the supervision and control of the minor wards of the State in families, the plan of thus putting them out from the schools would soon fail in many advantages.

The economy of putting and keeping such children as are suitable in families, rather than in walled institutions, is seen in the fact that it costs the State less than four and one-half dollars a year, per capita, to care for them in families, while it costs about one hundred and fifty dollars a year, per capita, to hold and maintain them in such institutions. The other advantages of such a system of segregation need not be discussed.

ATTENDANCE UPON COURTS.

The work of the Agency in relation to juvenile offenders, is large in amount, and of prime importance.

The law which provides for magistrates especially commissioned to receive and hear complaints against children under seventeen years of age, apart from the trials of adults,—that gives them large and final jurisdiction,—that allows peculiar ways of disposal upon the request of a state officer,—that requires notices of all complaints to such an officer, with opportunities for him to investigate the cases and attend the hearings,—has been spread in full upon the pages of former reports of this Agency. The powers and duties of the magistrates and Visiting Agent in such cases, are not merely inferential, nor simply permissive. They are distinct and mandatory. The law was wrought from facts concerning juvenile offenders and the well-matured opinions of those who had seen the defects of former proceedings, and perceived better methods for the children and the State. Possibly the extent of the work given this Agency was not clearly seen,

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

yet the advantages arising therefrom have always been greater than the outlay.

During the year now in review, twenty-seven hundred and twenty-five (2,725) cases arose in the courts against children, of which the Agency had notice, being nearly nine (9) cases for each working day of the year. They appeared in different months of the year, as follows :—

1875. October, . . . 269 cases.	1876. April, . . . 165 cases.
November, . . . 232 "	May, . . . 182 "
December, . . . 194 "	June, . . . 281 "
1876. January, . . . 192 "	July, . . . 222 "
February, . . . 201 "	August, . . . 336 "
March, . . . 203 "	September, . . . 248 "

The number for the year was more than seven hundred greater than in any former one. These were brought before fifty-six (56) different magistrates, and from one hundred and seventeen (117) different cities and towns, as follows :—

Four towns in Barnstable County, ...	7 cases.
Five towns in Berkshire County, ...	22 "
Six towns in Bristol County, ...	119 "
Nineteen towns in Essex County, ...	431 "
Five towns in Franklin County, ...	14 "
Nine towns in Hampden County, ...	100 "
Four towns in Hampshire County, ...	36 "
Twenty-two towns in Middlesex County, ...	510 "
One town in Nantucket County, ...	5 "
Nine towns in Norfolk County, ...	48 "
Nine towns in Plymouth County, ...	44 "
Two towns in Suffolk County, ...	1,121 "
Twenty-two towns in Worcester County, ...	268 "

Against thirty-six children, two complaints were brought at one time ; against three children, three complaints were brought at one time ; and against one child, four complaints at one time, so that there were twenty-six hundred and eighty (2,680) distinct hearings. One hundred and forty-eight (148) children were complained of twice during the year, and some five or six of them three times.

ATTENDANCE UPON COURTS.

Fifty-one different kinds of offences were charged : against property, sixteen hundred and sixty (1,660) ; against person, four hundred and twenty-six (426) ; against good morals, one hundred and fifty-two (152) ; stubbornness, one hundred and seventy-three (173) ; mischief, one hundred and ninety-one (191) ; disturbances, one hundred and one (101) ; miscellaneous, twenty-two (22).

Upon the hearing of the complaints, two (2) were *not pro's'd*; seven (7) were withdrawn, and fifty-one (51) were dismissed ; forty-seven (47) of those against whom complaints were made, failed to appear ; four hundred and ninety (490) were discharged ; five hundred and thirty-nine (539) were placed on probation. In ten hundred and sixty-two (1,062) cases, money penalties were imposed in the way of costs and fines ; forty-six (46) were committed to local or private institutions ; one hundred and thirty-three (133) were committed to the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, Boston ; thirty-four (34) were sentenced to the House of Industry, Boston ; one hundred and forty-four (144) to the State Reform School ; fifty-two (52) to the State Industrial School ; eighty-five (85) were committed to the Board of State Charities ; seventeen (17) were sentenced to House of Correction ; seven (7) to jail ; two (2) to the State Workhouse ; and seven (7) were held for the Superior Court. One hundred and seventy (170) of these cases were against one hundred and sixty-eight (168) girls.

From the decisions in thirty-five (35) cases, appeals were taken ; viz., seventeen (17) when money penalties were imposed ; seventeen (17) when sentenced to the Reform School ; and one (1) upon commitment to the Board of State Charities. Upon the hearing of the appeal upon the last-named case, it was put on file in the Superior Court ; and generally in cases of appeal from commitment to the Reform School, the Superior Court placed the cases on file.

Of the twenty-seven hundred and twenty-five (2,725) persons against whom complaints were brought, twenty-one hundred and twenty-eight (2,128), or more than three-fourths, were convicted. Less than one-fourth of those were sent

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

into institutions, State or local. About one-ninth of the convicted persons were sent into state institutions, including those taken from the courts in the name of the Board of State Charities, and put in the Primary School, even temporarily. About one-fifth of the convicted persons were put on probation, nearly all of whom did well, and have given no further trouble. Of the sentenced persons, the city of Boston received into its institutions one hundred and eighty-four (184); Lowell, twenty-one (21); Cambridge, ten (10); Salem, in the Plummer School, seven (7); and Lawrence, in its Industrial School, four (4). The average age of those brought before the court was about thirteen and one-twelfth ($13\frac{1}{12}$) years.

These and other facts of interest concerning the juvenile offenders who were before the courts during the year—the arraignment and disposal of them—will be found in the tabular statement appended to this Report. (See p. 58.)

The value and benefit of the present laws relating to juvenile offenders need not be reasserted here with special proof. It is sufficient to say that these laws, and the proceedings under them, are approved by nearly every magistrate in the Commonwealth charged with the administration of them. An official experience of seven years in connection with twelve thousand five hundred (12,500) of such offenders, whose histories are borne upon the records of this Agency, enables and warrants the statement that the laws are salutary and economical in operation and results.

Some persons seem to believe that the trial of juvenile offenders is trivial business, but such is not the belief of our magistrates; they generally consider the trials of such persons as of greater concern than the trials of adult offenders. It is true that all complaints are not grave in character, yet many that are trivial in name are serious in import. The circumstances of childhood; the conditions which generally surround juvenile offenders; the public and personal consequences of their offending, and even the purposes and penalties of the law, make the cases of children before the courts peculiar and important; they perplex the judgments of magistrates more

ATTENDANCE UPON COURTS.

than do the cases of adult offenders. The child may be restrained and punished, as the adult may be, but hope of reformation is only entertained in the case of the child. The possibility of reforming juvenile offenders, and thereby preventing an increase of crime and criminals, has shaped legislation, and directed the administration of law. The belief that some of them could be reformed, led to the establishment of the State Reform and Industrial schools. The success of the schools, and the histories of those committed thereto, gave rise to the work of the Visiting Agency at courts; it appearing that a class of offenders sent to the schools might be well provided for in families or under individual control. And so it has proved; for among the thousands of children brought before the courts each year, there are some who do not need to be incarcerated, although they have offended. For such the Agency offers homes away from the temptations which had beset the children; and thereby saves them from commitment to an institution, relieves the community from annoyance and the State from burdens, and gives the children the best opportunity for reformation.

If a child can be restrained from wrong-doing, and be brought to right doing without incarceration, all will say it is well, even though there be no saving in expense thereby. If such a change can be wrought in a child for a small part of the cost of the same work in the institutions, assuredly it is well. The majority of juvenile offenders need greater restraint, and more severe discipline, than can be imposed in homes; but some do not. Each year considerable many are successfully provided for in country homes. During the existence of the Agency, many hundreds of convicted children have been rescued from wrong-doing, and have been established in right ways, by the means of the Agency, who never entered the doors of a Reformatory, the control of whom cost the State but a few dollars each; in some instances, not a single dollar.

The social and personal advantages of homes have already been suggested. The economy of the practice which provides homes for such children is worth showing. It costs \$168.48

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

a year, each, to maintain children in the State Reformatories. The cities and towns reimburse the State to the amount of about \$26 per year each, and the earnings of each child may be reckoned, for the present purpose, at \$24 per year, although it will not equal this sum.

Deducting these sums, the net average expense to the State is \$118.84 per year for each child. Children are committed to the Reformatories for the term of minority; they remain there, on the average, nearly two years; therefore, the cost of each child sent into the Reformatories is to the State about \$236.96. The average cost of controlling and providing for children out of the institutions, in the care of the Visiting Agency, is \$4.50 per year, or, prospectively, for two years, \$9. Thus stated, it appears that for each child provided for out of the Reformatories, who would have otherwise gone into them, the State saves \$227.96. In order that this statement may be entirely within bounds, the sum is called \$200.

Of the children convicted in the courts last year, eighty-four (84) were taken by the Visiting Agency in the name of the Board of State Charities, and five hundred and thirty-nine (539) were put on probation. Of the eighty-four (84), thirty (30) were provided for in families without going into institutions, while others of that number were only temporarily in the Primary School. Of the five hundred and thirty-nine (539) put on probation, it is quite within the truth to say that one hundred (100) were kept from the institutions by the Agency, so that at least one hundred and thirty (130) children were kept out of the Reformatories during the year, who would have gone there but for the action of the Visiting Agency at the courts; and reckoning at the minimum the cost of maintenance in the Reformatories, and the full cost of keeping them out, we have the sum of \$26,000 saved to the State within the year. As large a saving as this can be shown for each year. We make no mention of the saving which the influence of the Agency effected in the cases of those discharged, etc.; except in a very few instances, no one but those from the Agency appeared in their behalf. No

INVESTIGATION.

account is taken of the cases that are each year kept out of the courts by the Agency. The facts are conclusive, that the Agency saves by its transactions in this one branch of its work, nearly twice the amount it draws from the treasury of the State. The conclusion must be, the work is profitable to the State as well as salutary for the children.

INVESTIGATIONS—SEEKING PLACES FOR CHILDREN.

Investigations.—Under the law, all applications for the release of children from the control of the State, or individuals in whose care they may have been placed on indenture or bargain, are referred to the Visiting Agency for investigation and report. All complaints of the ill-treatment of the wards of the State in families, or of the misconduct of such, are also investigated. During the year, four hundred and sixty-two (462) such investigations were made and reported to the proper authorities. The reports occupied 655 letter-sheets. This number does not include the ordinary investigations made of complaints before the courts. In some of these investigations, several persons had to be seen and examined in order to obtain the facts required for complete reports.

Seeking Places for Children.—Each Visitor is charged with the duty of seeking suitable persons who are willing to take the minor wards of the State. At the beginning of the year, circulars were sent to many persons, giving the information that there were in the schools many children for whom homes were wanted. The year, however, was not abundant in places; the dull times both changed and lessened the demand for children in families. Boys and girls who would cost the least were the ones wanted. It was difficult to dispose of large boys, and the demand was generally for girls about fourteen years old, the age at which there were the fewest to go out. There were both unsuitable places and unsuitable children at our command, which could not be mated. During the year, places were found for three hundred and forty-eight children; at its close, some children fit to go out remained in the institutions, and some suitable

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

places remained unfilled, because the applicants and children were not mutually adapted.

CHILDREN SUPPORTED BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

Chapter 370 of the Acts of 1871 requires a semi-annual return from Overseers of the Poor to the Visiting Agency of children supported by cities and towns. As was remarked last year, the law is complied with by only a part of the cities and towns. An excuse for non-compliance may be found in the fact that the Overseers are required to make other returns which to them may appear similar. The present law ought not to remain on the statute-book. Certain advantages to the towns and to the State were expected from the return to the Visiting Agency. They can all be gained by an Act which would say in terms, the Overseers of the Poor of cities and towns may ask the assistance of the Visiting Agent in putting out children, and he may give it. The statistics of the returns are as follows:—

Number of cities and towns in the State, ...	342
that have made returns, ...	278
no returns, ...	64
two returns, ...	173

Nine (9) of the eighteen cities have made no returns; viz., Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Fall River, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lowell, Newburyport and Worcester.

Number of cities and towns reporting children, ...	157
no children, ...	121
of children reported, ...	671
of girls reported, ...	285
of boys reported, ...	386
	671

Towns reporting 1 child, . 50, 50	Towns reporting 12 children, 1, 12
2 children, 23, 46	13 " 1, 13
3 " 14, 42	14 " 1, 14
4 " 19, 76	15 " 3, 45
5 " 10, 50	17 " 1, 17
6 " 6, 36	18 " 1, 18
7 " 6, 42	19 " 3, 57
8 " 4, 32	38 " 1, 38
9 " 7, 63	
10 " 2, 20	Total, ... 671

CHILDREN SUPPORTED BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

Number in almshouse, ...	467	
in families, ...	184	
in insane asylums, ...	4	
in local institutions, ...	11	
in idiotic school, ...	5	
	—	671
able to labor, ...	333	
not able to labor, ...	338	
	—	671
defective in body, ...	23	
in mind (not idiotic or insane), ...	9	
and body, ...	4	
deaf and dumb, ...	1	
insane, ...	2	
idiotic, ...	35	
sound in body and mind, ...	597	
	—	671

There have ceased to be supported during the past year, one hundred and forty-four (144) children, from the following causes, viz. :—

Gone to friends, ...	93	
Ran away, ...	7	
Gone into families, ...	21	
orphan asylums, ...	6	
to care of State, ...	7	
Died, ...	10	
	—	144

The ages of the six hundred and seventy-one (671) children, as reported, are—

One year of age, ...	33	Twelve years of age, ...	33
Two years of age, ...	22	Thirteen years of age, ...	28
Three years of age, ...	23	Fourteen years of age, ...	26
Four years of age, ...	32	Fifteen years of age, ...	28
Five years of age, ...	40	Sixteen years of age, ...	30
Six years of age, ...	59	Seventeen years of age, ...	16
Seven years of age, ...	40	Eighteen years of age, ...	13
Eight years of age, ...	52	Nineteen years of age, ...	11
Nine years of age, ...	42	Twenty years of age, ...	15
Ten years of age, ...	46	Not given, ...	48
Eleven years of age, ...	34		—
Total, ...			671

VISITING AGENT'S REPORT.

ADOPTION—MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Adoption.—By the repeated changes of the law relating to adoption of children, which has been annual for several years, the action of the Agency in cases of adoption is limited to those children who were supported as paupers by the State or cities or towns. The number of such cases requiring my action was six (6). Cases arising in other quarters, which should receive such attention as the Agency gives to these, are excluded from supervision.

Miscellaneous Work.—Incident to the business of managing fifteen hundred (1,500) children put out from the institutions, to that of conducting the cases of twenty-seven hundred (2,700) in court, to the investigation of hundreds of applications or complaints, and a large correspondence, there is a variety of miscellaneous work for the Agency which cannot be shown in figures or other specific statement. An important and large part of the work, which may serve as an illustration, is receiving and giving personal attention to callers at the office. The number who thus come with legitimate business concerning the minor wards of the State, those before the courts, or liable to be so brought, is sufficient to occupy the time of at least one person in hearing and advising.

CORRESPONDENCE—PERSONS EMPLOYED—EXPENSES.

Correspondence.—The correspondence of the year was seventy-seven hundred and fifty-eight (7,758) communications received, and sixty-one hundred and sixteen (6,116) sent. The communications sent made sixty-eight hundred and seventy-five pages of manuscript.

Persons Employed.—There was no change in the *personnel* of the Agency during the year. Seven persons beside the Agent were employed the entire year, and one other for a few weeks. The force was too small for the work to be done. Every assistant was diligent and efficient in service, and they generally gave more hours to the work of the Agency than the rules of the State require.

CONCLUSION.

Expenses.—The expenses of the Agency were \$15,696,32, a small increase over the amount of last year. The increase was in the sums expended for travelling, etc. The amount for salaries was less than last year. We did not have the same favors from the railroads as in former years. At the close of the calendar year (1875) some amounts were paid from the appropriation of the Agency on account of children, which appear in this account, which were extraordinary. The expenses are tabulated as follows:—

Salaries, ...	\$11,285 22
Travelling expenses, ...	1,908 58
Transportation of children, ...	704 55
Stationery, telegrams, postage, etc., ...	886 57
Miscellaneous, ...	416 89
	\$15,696 32

CONCLUSION.

Although there were unpleasant things in the work of the year, it was on the whole agreeable, and its results are quite satisfactory. The increase of complaints before the courts is noticeable; there was, however, hardly a corresponding increase of commitments to state institutions. If time and space would permit, it might be profitable to review some facts concerning this increase. The increase of complaints does not necessarily indicate any increase in wrong-doing among children.

The Agency is under obligations to the officers of state institutions, to those of the Temporary Home (Chardon Street, Boston), to the Matrons of the Boston Temporary Home for Destitute Children, New England Moral Reform Society Home, and others, for courtesies and favors received.

Thanks are due to the managers and superintendents of the Boston & Albany, Old Colony, Connecticut River, Providence & Worcester, and New York and New England railroads, for favors received.

Very respectfully,

GARDINER TUFTS,
Visiting Agent.

OCTOBER 1, 1876.

COURTS—OFFENCES.

P. L. Converse, . . .	1	12	55	1	1,116	7	8	191	14	15	1	1	3	5	5	2	173	1	15	3	8	153	1	32	1	2,725
N. Crosby, . . .					46	1		16	1	6	1						1	6					4			13
James Davis, . . .					25	1		1										3								101
Chas. G. Davis, . . .					10	1		1	2																	9
C. A. Dewey, . . .					3																					18
C. H. Drew, . . .					8													2								12
Geo. S. Duell, . . .					130			2		2							2	11								9
F. D. Ely, . . .					12			2									1	2								21
J. D. Fallon, . . .					1													1								276
Wm. H. Fox, . . .					1													2								18
Thos. E. Glazier, . . .					51			16										8								5
N. W. Harmon, . . .					66			26									7									102
N. J. Holden, . . .					1													1								173
Clark Jillson, . . .					8																					6
B. B. Johnson, . . .					200			3	2								4	46								12
E. J. Jones, . . .					8													11								472
J. T. Joslin, . . .					102			17										1								15
John S. Ladd, . . .					4													5								314
Henry N. Merrill, . . .					2													2								24
Newton Morse, . . .					16			1										2								3
James H. Morton, . . .					2													2								26
Gary Munson, . . .					29			2										11								2
J. R. Newhall, . . .					21			1										2								65
A. A. Putnam, . . .					2																					38
W. F. Stocum, . . .					6			4										1								5
O. W. Soule, . . .					1			1																		29
H. B. Stevens, . . .					3																					4
Joseph Tucker, . . .					2																					12
T. K. Ware, . . .					57			4										8								11
G. W. Warren, . . .					1																					112
Levi Wallace, . . .					9			2										1								3
Gideon Wells, . . .					101			4										2								21
P. S. Wheelock, . . .					3																					206
E. S. Whittemore, . . .					61			26																		1
H. Williams, . . .																										174
Total, . . .	1	12	55	1	1,116	7	8	191	14	15	1	1	3	5	5	2	173	1	15	3	8	153	1	32	1	2,725

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1875-6.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PRELIMINARY.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—The Thirteenth Annual Report of this office covers the year ending September 30, 1876. Absence from the regular monthly meeting in March, on account of illness, led the Board to tender me a leave of absence from duty for sixty days. Of this I had occasion to avail myself to the extent of forty-five days only, during which time the General Agent kindly took charge of the records. Chapter 244 of the laws of the present year, approved on the last day of the legislative session, reduced my salary in the sum of \$500, and the salary of one of my clerks in the sum of \$180 per annum. The expenses of the office for the official year were \$8,086.52, or \$916.06 less than those of the preceding year. They are classified as follows :—

Salary of Secretary, ...	\$2,788 89	
Salaries of clerks, ...	4,693 71	
		\$7,482 60
Printing and stationery, ...	\$424 42	
Postage and expressage, ...	85 50	
Binding of documents, ...	73 00	
Books, newspapers, etc., ...	21 00	
		603 92
Total, ...		\$8,086 52

The larger portion of the statistical work of the office, in connection with this Report, was completed at an earlier period than usual, consequent upon the fact that the law of last year changing the time for making the annual pauper return of

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

towns and cities, has now gone into full operation. The effect of this law is, that the statistics of pauperism presented to the Board and the General Court, are not brought down to so late a date yearly by six months as they were under the old law. But as was well said by Secretary Pierce in the ninth report, there is no special reason, with a view to immediate action on the part of the Legislature, why the returns should be for a period coming so close to the session as the end of September. The statistics of pauperism teach their lesson, not in the tables of one year alone, but in those for a series of years. It is of far greater consequence that they should be correct when presented, than that they should be presented for the latest possible date.

The weekly and monthly returns of the county prisons are still received and filed by this office, but the valuable statistics which they embody are not available to the public, because the Commissioners of Prisons do not yet make any special use of them, and the clerical force allowed me by the Legislature is not such that they can be tabulated in this office. This seems to me a matter for the serious consideration of the Legislature during the coming session. The Board of State Charities now performs no duty whatever respecting the county prisons, and therefore has no occasion to require reports from them as to the admission and discharge of prisoners. Hence I can reach no other conclusion than that the Legislature should provide the Commissioners of Prisons with the necessary facilities for compiling the statistics and giving them to the public.

The Boards of Charities of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Wisconsin, were represented in the third annual conference of charities, held in September, at Saratoga, in connection with the general meeting of the Social Science Association. The subjects considered at the conference were "Insanity," "Public Buildings for the Dependent Classes," "Penal and Prison Discipline," "Dependent and Delinquent Children," "Medical Charities and Out-Door Relief," and "National Legislation for the Protection of Immigrants and the Prevention of Pauperism."

PRELIMINARY.

The report on the topic last named was prepared and read by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, late Chairman of this Board, while Dr. Nathan Allen, also of our Board, presented a paper on the Treatment of the Insane.

The Fourth Prison Reform Congress of the United States was held last June in the city of New York. The general subjects considered and discussed were three in number; viz., leading points in criminal law reform, the essential elements of a just and true penitentiary system, and preventive and reformatory work as relating to juveniles. About twenty-five carefully prepared papers were presented and read, some of them being of much public interest, while others were of special value to persons engaged in reformatory labors. Whether the volume containing these papers, and an abstract of the discussion they elicited, will be published, depends on the encouragement received by the Secretary of the Congress in the way of subscriptions towards the expense of so doing. Arrangements are making for a session of the International Prison Congress at Stockholm in August, 1877.

Last year attention was called in this introductory section of my Report to the crowded condition of all our institutions for the dependent and criminal classes. The present official year closes with about 150 fewer convicts in the county prisons than there were then. But the situation as to the state institutions proper is even worse than it was a year ago, because they contain about 280 more inmates than they then did. Undoubtedly the hard times have something to do with the prevalence of crime, as they certainly have with the increase of pauperism, and, with a revival of business, we may indulge the hope that some who are now pursuing criminal courses will find it more profitable to live by honest means, and some whose poverty now compels them to ask public relief will be able to make their own support. But yet, when the hard times have passed away, I fear we shall find that both pauperism and crime have permanently increased.

The enlargement of the Westborough Reform School will soon be ready for occupancy; the Legislature ought to pro-

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

vide for the occupancy during the coming summer of the new insane hospital at Worcester; there is a probability that the Danvers Hospital may become available for the reception of patients early in 1878; the new prison for women can undoubtedly be made ready for use by midsummer; and the commissioners who are building the state prison at Concord hope to complete their work before the close of 1877. What results will follow from the occupancy of these new prisons and reformatories, we must wait for time to show. Certainly there is reasonable ground for expecting that the new insane hospitals will do something to ameliorate the condition of the insane, because they will at least render it practicable to relieve the other hospitals from the pressure for admission to which they are now subjected, and thereby give their physicians a chance to attend more closely to the patients remaining within their walls.

Yet, when all this has been said, when what hope is possible has been drawn from the prospect that we are going to be better fitted in some respects a year or two hence than we are now for dealing with our insane and our criminals, it still remains that the present generation at least will have an abundance of remedial and reformatory work on its hands that must be done by somebody. The field is large enough to furnish occupation for all who have any gifts that may profitably be employed in such labors. There is always an increasing demand in this direction for practical talent,—always an opportunity to do something for the advancement of Christ's kingdom on earth. To give a summary of the year's reports and statistics, and show how a twelvemonth has broadened the ways wherein justice and mercy walk and perform their benign mission, is the duty that it now falls upon me to discharge.

LEGISLATION OF 1876.

PART FIRST.

RECENT LEGISLATION.

STATUTES OF 1876.

1. *Concord State Prison.*

[Chapter 194.]

The question of building a new state prison was brought before the Legislature of 1872 on the recommendation of Governor Washburn, and by a Resolve of that year the inspectors of the Charlestown institution were directed to submit to the next Legislature a detailed report on the whole subject. In accordance with the conclusions of that report, generally indorsed by Governor Washburn in his annual message, the Legislature of 1873 passed an Act authorizing the erection of a new prison. Under this Act, three commissioners were appointed, having as their first duty the selection of a site for the buildings authorized by the Legislature. After an examination of about sixty different tracts, they recommended the purchase of a small lot in Watertown; but this choice did not wholly commend itself to the judgment of the Executive department. Further inquiry and investigation was thereupon made, which resulted in the selection of a site at Concord, and this received the approval of the Governor and Council. The tract is situated in the western part of the town, near the junction of three railways, contains about one hundred and two acres, and costs the State not far from eleven thousand dollars.

Before the plan for the prison had been determined upon, the Legislature of 1874 came together, and a movement was at once started to undo the work of the previous year. The proposition to repeal the law of 1873 was not successful, and

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

the appropriation of one million dollars was allowed to stand, though it was ordered that provision be made for but 750 convicts, instead of the 1,000 named in the original statute. The detailed plans of the establishment were subsequently laid before Acting-Governor Talbot, who returned them to the commissioners without approval in November, 1874.

With the opening of 1875 came Governor Gaston and a new Legislature. On the fourth day of the session, an Order was adopted in the House, directing one of the committees to consider the expediency of repealing the Act of 1873, and the propriety of providing for an improvement of the old prison at Charlestown. This committee, by a majority of one, reported a bill repealing the law establishing a new prison, and authorizing an expenditure of \$300,000 on the Charlestown buildings. The House reduced the appropriation to \$100,000, and then passed the bill by a vote of 165 to 47; but it was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 14 to 21. Soon after the close of the legislative session, the plans for the new prison were again presented to the Executive, and early in July, 1875, they received the approval of Governor Gaston and his Council. Proposals for contracts were at once invited by the commissioners, and as soon as those adjudged best for the State had been formally approved, the active work of erecting a prison at Concord began, and by the end of the year about \$65,000 had been drawn from the public treasury.

Immediately on the meeting of the Legislature of 1876, the fight against the new prison was renewed, and for the third time the Committee on Prisons was directed to inquire and report as to the expediency of repealing or modifying the Act of 1873, and the propriety of enlarging and improving the establishment at Charlestown. On the 14th of February last, this committee of eleven unanimously reported against the proposed repeal, and against the expenditure of any more money at Charlestown; and after a debate that occupied a good deal of time during the next fortnight, this report of the committee was sustained by a vote of 98 to 89. The matter was kept pending for a month longer, on a motion to recon-

LEGISLATION OF 1876.

sider, and then the House finally decided, by a large majority, that the projected work at Concord should go forward.

The only prison legislation of the year was the Act numbered 194, authorizing the commissioners to change their plans, with the approval of the Governor and Council, and extending the time for the completion of the prison to the summer of 1878. There was an investigation into the charge that money had been raised to defeat the repeal project, but the special committee reported that the charge was entirely groundless, and without justification. An Order was also moved to investigate certain iron-door contracts, which it was alleged had been made by the commissioners, but the House refused to admit the Order to a vote.

Work on the prison has progressed quite rapidly during the past season, the contractors having at times as many as three hundred men employed. Early in the summer, there was an inquiry by the Governor and Council as to the expediency of some changes in the plan for the structure that was adopted last year, but sufficient cause for the proposed changes did not appear to the Council. The boiler-house, storehouse, kitchen, and laundry, erected in 1875, have been occupied by the contractors this season for boarding-houses, but are now vacant, and will be finished off inside at once.

By the end of November, the house for the warden and other principal officers was about completed, though the final painting of the inside woodwork goes over to next spring. Of the mason-work on the main block of buildings, containing the 720 ordinary cells, nothing remained to do but put down the stone paving in the corridors, and a portion of the material for this was on the premises. The cell doors are making at the prison in Charlestown, and will be ready as soon as wanted another year. The central building, containing 18 solitary cells, the guard-room, and the hospital, has been covered in for the winter at the hospital floor, but what is requisite to finish the structure is on hand. In the building for the dining-room and chapel, the mason-work will be done when the dining-room floor has been paved; the plastering of the entire building is finished, and the inside woodwork will be

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

put up and painted during the winter. The exterior walls and cell walls of the wings for work-cells and insane prisoners are laid, the roof is on and slated, and the windows are in place; the inside finishing of these wings remains for next year. The masons have closed their labors on the workshops and the boiler-house connected therewith, and these buildings will be ready for use as soon as the doors are hung and the floors laid.

It will be observed that the prison is well on toward completion. The commissioners have received a number of proposals for building fifteen or twenty houses to be occupied by the under-officers of the institution. The original plans of the prison provided for a wall of brick, to inclose about twenty acres of ground; in October, the commissioners had a consultation with the Governor and Council as to the expediency of using stone. The question remains open, in order that the Legislature may consider the matter, if it chooses to do so. The commissioners have money enough to complete their work if brick is used; should the Legislature or Governor and Council order a wall of stone, a small additional appropriation may be required, unless arrangements can be made to utilize the laboring capacity of some of the prisoners at Charlestown on this work; members of the Council think something may be done in this direction. The commissioners expect to complete the task intrusted to them, and finish the prison in all its parts and appointments, before the 1st of December, 1877. Of the \$1,000,000 appropriated for the establishment, \$461,157 had been drawn up to the end of November.

2. *Danvers Lunatic Hospital.*

[Chapters 224 and 239.]

Chapter 239 of the laws of 1873 authorizes the building, in Middlesex or in Essex County, of a new lunatic hospital, with accommodations for 400 patients. Under this statute, three commissioners were appointed by Governor Washburn, who examined about forty different sites, and finally selected the Dodge farm in Danvers for the location for the institution.

LEGISLATION OF 1876.

This selection received the approval of the Governor and Council, and the commissioners began operations early in 1875. The plan of the buildings is substantially an enlargement of that accepted some years ago by the authorities of Boston for a proposed city lunatic hospital at Winthrop. It includes a central edifice with four wings on each side, the wings to be occupied by patients, and the central building by the official and domestic departments of the hospital.

The original Act appropriated \$650,000 for the purchase of the site and the construction of the buildings. The commissioners bought the farm selected for about \$43,000, found that the hospital which they thought it advisable to erect could not be built for the remainder of the money at their command, and accordingly asked the Legislature of 1874 for a further appropriation. This was granted, in April of that year, to the extent of \$250,000, making an authorized aggregate of \$900,000. Long before the close of the building season of 1875, it became apparent that the work begun could not be finished for this sum; and the Legislature of 1876, after much deliberation on the matter, made an additional grant of \$450,000 by chapter 239 of the present year. This was guarded by the condition that no part of the sum should be expended till the Governor and Council were satisfied that contracts had been made, with sufficient guarantee as to their performance, for the completion and finishing of the hospital and all its appurtenances ready for use and occupation for a sum not exceeding \$600,000. Thus the whole amount appropriated to date is \$1,350,000.

The question of a water supply to the hospital has been from the first one of more than ordinary debate. Several sources were more or less available, each of which had its advantages and disadvantages. A law of 1875 authorizes the commissioners to get the water from Ipswich River, they estimating that it would cost to do this something like \$75,000. Chapter 224 of the present year empowers them to take it from Middleton Pond, if they deem it more expedient to do so, or, with the approval of the Governor and Council, to contract with the authorities of the town of Danvers to furnish

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

what may be wanted. After a long and difficult negotiation, the commissioners have entered into a contract under which the town of Danvers will supply the water from Middleton Pond. The State constructs a large reservoir on the hill near the hospital, and the town builds the water-works and brings the water into this reservoir, from which both the hospital and the town are to be supplied. The town is to be paid \$1,000 per year by the State. The construction of the reservoir and the laying of the water-pipes have so far progressed, that it is thought water may be let on about the time the Legislature meets.

Under chapter 239 of this year, the commissioners submitted, and the Governor and Council approved, contracts which in their judgment guaranteed the completion of the hospital and all its appurtenances for the sum specified in said chapter. All the buildings are plastered, and the contractors are now engaged on the interior woodwork. A moderate supply of steam heat will enable them to go forward with this during the winter. The grading and other work on the grounds is well advanced, but a month or six weeks will be required in the spring to finish it. From the total appropriation of \$1,350,000 on account of the hospital, the sum of \$1,043,231 had been drawn up to the 30th of November.

The commissioners intend to ask the Legislature of this winter for a further appropriation of \$150,000, making the aggregate of \$600,000 that they estimated a year ago would be required. This sum they are satisfied will be ample to complete the work intrusted to them, and if they get the grant at a comparatively early period of the session, they hope to finish their task and turn the buildings over to the State by September next, at an aggregate cost for the entire establishment of a little less than \$1,500,000. The furnishing of the hospital does not come within their province. They propose to recommend legislation for the appointment of trustees and a superintendent, to whom should be given authority to furnish the hospital at once, so that it may be opened for the reception of patients before the end of the coming year.

LEGISLATION OF 1876.

3. *Worcester Lunatic Hospital.*

[Chapter 226.]

By this Act, a further appropriation of \$350,000 is made toward the completion of the new lunatic hospital at Worcester. The limit of cost fixed in the law of 1870, authorizing the construction of this hospital, was \$575,000; by a statute of 1875, the sum of \$175,000 was added; and the legislation of the present year increases the total to \$1,100,000. The walls of the new buildings were finished early in October, and the roofs were all on before the end of that month. The work of finishing the interior is to go forward during the winter, and the hospital should be ready for furnishing next spring. Up to the close of the official year, \$66,897 had been realized from sales of land belonging to the old hospital estate; and the aggregate expenditure on account of the new hospital to the 30th of November was \$907,630, leaving a balance of \$192,370 still in hand for completing the work. The trustees, who have been obliged to act also as building commissioners, do not at present contemplate that any further appropriation will be needed for the structure. How much will be required for its furnishing depends on contingencies beyond the control of the trustees. If the old hospital should be abandoned, a considerable portion of the furniture there in use could advantageously be removed to the new one, and the expense of what more is needed would not be great. But if the Legislature, on investigation, shall find, as seems not improbable, that the old hospital should be retained, then the new buildings must be newly furnished throughout.

4. *Enlargement of the Reform School.*

[Resolve 27.]

This Resolve appropriates \$13,000 for heating, lighting, and water-piping, and a further sum of \$12,000 for furnishing, the addition to the State Reform School at Westborough. This addition will be substantially completed by the end of the year. It includes a hospital, quarters for the superin-

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

tendent and his family, rooms for the administrative offices of the institution, besides cells, workshops, and a dining-room, for about two hundred of the older and more vicious boys. These will be entirely separated from the other inmates of the school, seeing them only on Sunday at religious exercises in the chapel. Up to the 30th of November, there had been drawn \$71,560 of the \$90,000 originally appropriated for the enlargement, and \$13,232 of the \$25,000 appropriated for heating, lighting, and furnishing.

5. *Children of the Board in the Primary School.*

[Chapter 121.]

This Act provides that whenever a child who has been committed by the courts to the custody of the Board of State Charities is placed in the State Primary School, the town or city in which such child has a settlement shall pay into the state treasury one dollar per week toward its support while it remains at the school. When the law went into effect, there were 64 of the Board's children at the Primary School; during the summer and fall, some of these were discharged or went out to places, while others were sent there for discipline or temporary support; on the 30th of November, 71 children of this class remained at the institution. The difficulty in determining settlements is such, that no collections of money were made before the end of the official year. The Act also provides that any child in the custody of the Board may, with the consent of the Board, be removed from the school to the place of its legal settlement by the overseers of the poor of said place. Under this provision, but one application has been made, and in that case the boy was discharged to the care of the overseers. A further provision of the chapter is that the Board of State Charities may, in its discretion, discharge from custody any child committed by the courts to its care, which power, it was held by the Attorney-General, the Board did not have under the Visiting Agency Act of 1870. Up to the end of November, 650 children have been committed to the Board, of whom 324 have been formally discharged for one reason or another.

LEGISLATION OF 1876.

6. *Support of Children at Westborough and Lancaster.*

[Chapter 169.]

The General Statute establishing the State Reform School provided that for each boy committed to the institution, the city or town in which he lived when arrested should pay fifty cents per week to the treasurer of the school for the time the boy remained in the institution, which sum of money so paid might be recovered from the kindred liable to maintain the boy, or from the town or city in which he had a lawful settlement. A statute of 1865 made the same provision for the partial support of girls committed to the State Industrial School. The Act of this year repeals both these provisions, and requires the city or town in which a committed child has a settlement to pay one dollar per week to the treasurer of the Commonwealth. Any sum of money so paid may be recovered, by the town or city making the payment, from the kindred liable for the maintenance of the child. This law went into effect on the 1st of July last, when there were 453 children in the schools at Westborough and Lancaster. The trustees of these institutions having no special acquaintance with our settlement laws, asked the General Agent of this Board to act for them in the enforcement of the new statute. In consenting to do so, he imposed upon himself a somewhat serious labor, and thereby increased the expenses of his office for the current year. Such time as he could command has been spent in ascertaining the histories of children in the schools, but up to the end of October no collections of money were made, and it is not yet possible to say how many of the children have settlements.

7. *Salaries of Board Officers and Clerks.*

[Chapter 244.]

This fixes the salary of the General Agent of the Board of State Charities at \$3,000 per year; that of the Secretary and the Visiting Agent at \$2,500 each per year; that of the Agent of the Sick State Poor at not exceeding \$7.50 per day; that of settlement officers and clerks of the first class in the

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

various departments of the Board at not exceeding \$1,500 per year; that of second class clerks at not exceeding \$1,000 per year; and that of third class clerks at not exceeding \$800 per year. The effect of the Act was to make a reduction of \$500 each in the salaries of the Secretary and the Visiting Agent, and of \$180 in the salary of one clerk in the Secretary's office.

8. *Transfer of County Prisoners to Bridgewater.*

[Chapter 96.]

Upon the application of the overseers of any house of correction, the Commissioners of Prisons are authorized by this Act to transfer therefrom to the State Workhouse, there to be held till the expiration of sentence, any person convicted as a vagrant, brawler, night-walker, common drunkard, or otherwise under General Statutes chapter 165, section 28. With respect to convicts thus transferred, the commissioners are given such power of discharge as is vested in the overseers. For the support of persons so removed to the Workhouse, counties must pay into the state treasury such a sum per week as may be fixed by the Board of State Charities. Though this Act went into effect early in May, no action was had under it till the last week in August, when six common drunkards were transferred from Plymouth. At its first meeting thereafter, this Board fixed the sum to be paid for the support of county prisoners in the Workhouse at \$2 per week. The whole number of transfers up to the end of November was eight, of whom seven remained in the Workhouse at that date.

9. *Dividing the State into Prison Districts.*

[Resolve 23.]

The Commissioners of Prisons are required by this Resolve to present, during the first week of the coming legislative session, a definite plan for dividing the State into prison districts, with estimates as to the expense of carrying the same into effect, and as to the value of the various prison buildings in the several counties. In so far as this Resolve

LEGISLATION OF 1876.

looks to the inauguration of a system of state control respecting the minor prisons of the Commonwealth, it deserves the commendation of all who would see these institutions put on a proper basis as agencies of reformatory punishment. Having indicated my views on the subject in the reports of 1875 and 1874, there is no occasion to go into the matter further at present.

10. *Resident Physician at the State Almshouse.*

[Chapter 179.]

The power to appoint the physician at the State Almshouse is by this Act taken from the superintendent and inspectors thereof, and conferred upon the Governor and Council. The inspectors are required to nominate a suitable candidate to the Governor within ten days after a vacancy occurs, whom he may or may not appoint, as he shall deem best; and he makes his own selection without their nomination in case they fail to present a name within the specified ten days. The appointee must be competent to take charge of the insane inmates; he holds his office at the pleasure of the Governor; his salary is fixed by the inspectors, subject to the approval of the Governor; and his right to live in the almshouse is the same as that of the superintendent. On the nomination of the resident physician, the inspectors appoint a first and a second assistant, who receive such salaries as the inspectors fix. The Act further provides that the physician shall have entire charge of, and be responsible for, the medical treatment of the inmates of the almshouse hospital and the asylum for the insane; shall appoint and remove the nurses of the hospital and the attendants of the asylum, and fix their several salaries subject to the approval of the inspectors; regulate and control the dietary of the hospital and asylum, and supervise the preparation of the food therefor, and make requisition upon the superintendent for such medicines and supplies, other than the ordinary almshouse stores on hand, as the requirements of a well-ordered hospital demand. Under this Act, on the 7th of July last, the Governor appointed Dr. William H. Lathrop as resident physician. He had been

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

holding that position for nine months previously, by appointment of the almshouse authorities, and was duly nominated to the Governor, as the law provides, by the inspectors. His salary was fixed at \$1,500 per annum. Soon thereafter Dr. George E. Putney was appointed first assistant, with a salary of \$900; and Dr. E. Q. Marston was made second assistant, with a salary of \$700, while during the months of August and September very considerable changes took place in the corps of attendants and nurses. The physician and both his assistants live at the institution, he and his wife having rooms in the almshouse, while one assistant is in the hospital building, and the other in the asylum for the insane.

11. Baby Farming and Lying-In Hospitals.

[Chapters 157 and 158.]

Nearly every one of the twelve annual reports of the Board of State Charities has pressed upon the Legislature and the public that something ought to be done for the benefit of neglected infants. When the Massachusetts Infant Asylum was chartered, on the recommendation of the Board, a step was taken that has resulted in great good. There can be no doubt that a proper enforcement of the two Acts of the present year, providing for the regulation of lying-in hospitals and the better protection of infants, will also result in very material advantage to the community.

Chapter 157 provides that the mayor and aldermen of any city, or the selectmen of any town, may license any person to establish and keep within their respective cities and towns a lying-in hospital for the reception and treatment of women in labor, provided the local board of health shall first certify that the applicant is a proper person to keep such an establishment, and that the proposed room or building is properly arranged and provided for this business. These licenses are to continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked by the authority granting them. The penalty for keeping such a place without a license is not exceeding five hundred dollars fine for the first offence, and not exceeding two years' imprisonment for any subsequent offence. All such licensed estab-

LEGISLATION OF 1876.

lishments may be visited at any time by the mayor or selectmen, the chief of police, and the local health board; and any place receiving more than six cases yearly shall also be subject to inspection by the State Board of Health.

Chapter 158 was intended to regulate what is sometimes called baby farming. It provides that whoever engages in the business of taking nursing infants or infants under three years of age to board, shall within two days after the reception of each infant beyond the first two, give written notice to the local board of health, specifying the name and age of the child and the name and place of residence of the party undertaking its care; and such board of health shall have the right to enter and inspect the premises where said business is carried on, and to direct and enforce such sanitary measures respecting such children and premises as it may deem proper. The penalty for violating the provisions of this law, or refusing admission to the board of health, is a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

12. *Adoption of Children.*

[Chapter 213.]

This Act is a revision of former laws relative to the adoption of children. One of its provisions is, that the consent of parent or guardian shall not be necessary to adoption in cases where the child has been supported for more than two years continuously by an incorporated charitable institution, or as a pauper by the State or any city or town. Another provision, retained from the statute of 1872, is, that a giving up in writing of a child, for the purposes of adoption, to any charitable institution incorporated by law, shall operate as consent to any adoption subsequently approved by such institution. The provision of the same statute requiring notice to the Visiting Agent of the Board of State Charities in all such cases, is, however, repealed, and this class of homes and asylums can now dispose of a certain proportion of their children without interference on the part of anybody. Whether it was wise to give them the opportunity thus afforded, is a question to which an answer may be deferred.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

13. *Regulating Solitary Confinement.*

[Chapter 61.]

Officers having charge of the several prisons, houses of correction, workhouses, and jails in the Commonwealth, are required by this Act to see that in their respective institutions every cell used as a place for solitary confinement is properly ventilated and furnished with a form of boards not less than six and a half feet long and eighteen inches wide, raised at least four inches above the floor, and provided with a sufficient amount of bedding to protect inmates from any unnecessary injury to health. The provisions relating to ventilation and bedding are from a law of 1873. The second section of the statute prescribes how the record of punishment by solitary imprisonment shall be kept, and the third makes it the duty of the Prison Commissioners to examine whether the law is duly observed.

14. *Minor Legislation.*

Resolve 46 requests the Governor and Council, and the supervising boards of the various charitable and reformatory institutions of the State, to review, and as far as may be practicable reduce, the expenditures and salaries at said institutions. In pursuance of this request, a committee of the Council has had a conference with the inspectors and superintendent of the State Primary School at Monson, but the questions in issue between the local authorities have not yet been reported to the Governor and full Council for determination. The committee will probably confer with the officers of other institutions during the month of December.

The law of 1866, by which the State Workhouse was established, provided that incorrigible and unfit inmates of the State Reform School and State Industrial School might be transferred by the Board of State Charities to the Workhouse, there to serve out the remainder of the original sentence to the School. Chapter 14 of this year simply gives the Board authority to return boys to the Reform School and girls to the Industrial School, if it shall at any time appear that it

LEGISLATION OF 1876.

would be better to do so than to retain them at the Workhouse. The Board has not yet had occasion to avail itself of the power conferred by the new law.

Chapter 178 fixes the number of copies of public documents to be printed annually. Provision is made for 2,000 copies of the report of the Secretary of the Board of State Charities, and the figure is held to apply also to the report of the Board itself, and to the reports of the General Agent and the Visiting Agent. The number heretofore printed has been 4,000. The operation of the new law will seriously cripple this office in its effort to supply the demand made every year for copies of the volume containing the various reports.

By the General Statutes of 1860, the expenditure in behalf of discharged state prison convicts was limited to the sum of \$500 per annum. In 1861 the amount was increased to \$1,000; the Legislature of 1869 fixed it at \$1,500; in 1871, the sum became \$2,000; chapter 72 of this year increases the figure to \$3,000. With respect to this matter, I repeat what I said last year,—the annual appropriation might be made \$4,000 with advantage to the community.

Resolve 26 appropriates \$1,500 to be expended under the Governor's direction in assisting discharged female convicts. The money was used at the Temporary Home in Dedham, as for three or four years past, through the agency of Mrs. Pauline A. Durant and her associates. Many of the convicts aided there are women from the State Workhouse, pardoned out by this Board after conference with the authorities of the Home.

Chapter 160 provides that the directors of the Industrial School at Lawrence, with respect to boys sentenced to that institution for more than two years, may bind them out as servants or apprentices till they become twenty-one years of age, or for any less term.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART SECOND.

PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

I. RELIEF AND SUPPORT BY TOWNS AND CITIES.

Returns by Overseers.

Prior to last year, the annual return of pauperism by overseers of the poor was made to this office in the fall. Chapter 216 of the Acts of 1875 changes the time for making this return to spring. Though the new law does not require me to furnish blank forms as the old one did, I prepared and sent to overseers a blank that was in harmony with the requirements of the statute, and the town authorities all used that instead of preparing one themselves. Therefore, it is still practicable to bind the reports for better preservation in the office. The expense of printing the blanks and binding the returns is paid from the contingent fund allowed me by the Legislature.

While I cannot doubt that the reports of overseers made in April and May are as a whole more trustworthy than they were when made in October and November, the experience of another year has served to confirm me in the conviction that it is all but impossible to secure accuracy either as to numbers or expense. The date fixed by the Legislature for the close of the pauper year, March 31, coincides very largely with the close of the town year; and from this class of towns, it is to be presumed that the report is substantially accurate in respect to the cost of support and relief extended to the poor, though I doubt if it is always so as to the number supported and relieved. Reports from towns closing their year after the end of March, and especially from those closing in February and electing their officers at meetings in March, are

TOWN AND CITY PAUPERISM.

not so likely to be correct in either respect as those of the first-named class. Hence, so far as this office is concerned, it would be advantageous to have a law passed fixing the 31st of March as the close of the town year throughout the State. Nevertheless, I forbear to advise the enactment of such a law, because I am bound to believe that towns and cities closing at a different date, have reasons for so doing that appear to them of paramount importance. But I venture to express the hope that these towns will of their own motion ultimately find it convenient to change to the day named.

In tabulating the returns this year, the most diligent effort has been made to avoid errors. To this end, the file of town reports, sent in accordance with law to the State Library, has been freely consulted, and whenever any discrepancy was found, it has been the subject of correspondence with the town authorities. First and last, during the summer and fall, about 200 letters of inquiry and suggestion have been sent out from the office to overseers of the poor; and I am much indebted to these officials for the good-will they have shown in aiding me to properly classify their statistics. So far as they have expressed any opinion on the subject, it is to the effect that the change of time for making the annual return is satisfactory, and I trust the law may be allowed to stand without further modification.

Mention was made a year ago that I hoped during the winter, with the concurrence of overseers throughout the State, to get a census of tramps or travellers on several different days. Members of the charitable committee of the Legislature spoke to me on the matter in February last, and expressed a strong desire that the purpose should be carried out at once. Accordingly, a circular letter was sent to the several boards of overseers, and in March I was able to present the figures to the Board and the committee. The special return then made has its place in the tables accompanying this Report.

Statistics of the Year.

There is no longer authority to require reports on some of the points covered under the old law, as was said last year,

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

but I am persuaded that in all essential respects the returns now made are full enough. The tables based on those for the year ending with the 31st of March last, will be found in the opening pages of the Appendix. The figures there given in detail may be briefly summarized as follows :—

Almshouses.—The returns show that of the 341 cities and towns in the State, 219 have provided for their paupers in almshouses, while the remaining 122 have kept their poor in families or hospitals. From the returns, it also appears that the whole number of persons fully supported within the year ending on the 31st of March last was 7,749, of whom 5,654 were kept at almshouses, against an aggregate of 4,875 so kept in the year ending with March, 1875, being an increase of 779, against an increase of 499 in the preceding year. The almshouse average for this year is 3,331, an increase of 451 from that of the previous year. The cost of almshouse support is returned at \$418,405, which is \$1,650 less than it was in 1875. Taking the two years together, therefore, it appears that 1876 shows the larger average of 451 maintained at the almshouses at a slight decrease in the aggregate cost of support. This apparent discrepancy between numbers and cost is probably due to several causes. Quite likely the continued pressure of the hard times has forced into the almshouses of some localities a class of persons able to do more farm-work than the average inmate; from this might result either larger and better crops or a smaller expenditure for hired labor. Then, many of the towns have been looking into their expenses pretty carefully of late, and may be supposed to have brought about a more vigorous and thrifty management of the almshouse, as well as of other departments of town business. Something must also have been saved in the purchase of supplies, which are cheaper now than they were two or three years ago. Whatever explanation of the situation may be offered or accepted, it certainly is gratifying to find that the returns show a considerable reduction in the average weekly cost as compared with several of the last preceding years.

TOWN AND CITY PAUPERISM.

Full Support.—The number of persons admitted to full support within the year ending with the 31st of March last, was 3,307. The number receiving full support any part of the year was 7,749, being an increase of 1,160 over the year ending with March, 1875. With respect to sex, the numbers were 4,288 males and 3,461 females. The average number fully supported was 4,977; viz., 3,331 in almshouses, 1,038 in lunatic hospitals, and 608 in private families. The total average is 728 greater than that reported last year, of which 451 is in almshouses, 189 in hospitals, and 88 in private families. The reported cost of full support is \$734,457, against a corresponding figure of \$697,631 for last year. The average weekly cost of full support, therefore, appears to have been about \$2.41, a figure somewhat below that of the previous year. To the aggregate of cost for full support should be added some portion of the \$82,481 reported as the expenditure for overseers' salaries and incidentals of the pauper department; while, on the other hand, as was said last year, some deduction must be made on account of repayments, particularly with respect to those classified as state paupers. But, in my judgment, these two items so nearly offset each other, that they do not materially affect the computation for the State at large. Hence it appears that, as compared with the year ending March, 1875, the increase of numbers receiving full support within the past year is proportionately greater than the cost of that support. The period of support was shortened in some places by providing labor on the highways for heads of families requiring relief, so that a portion of what was really expended in caring for the poor is charged to another account on the town books, though there is reason to believe that the economy exemplified by the average house-keeper for the last eighteen months has been found practicable by overseers of the poor. Of those who had received full support within the year, 5,361 remained on the lists at the end of last March; viz., 3,630 living in almshouses and 1,731 supported elsewhere; and of those in the almshouses, 753 were children not over sixteen years of age.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Partial Support.—Between the figures under this head for September, 1874, and March, 1875, there was a difference of 21,500. Undoubtedly a very large proportion of these persons would have been able to live in ordinarily good times without asking for public assistance. That the depression in business continued without abatement through the year 1875 and the first quarter of the year 1876, is conclusively shown by the last pauper returns. The enormous increase of over twenty-one thousand in the number applying for relief is not only maintained, but the winter of 1875-6 made an addition of about nine thousand four hundred. That is to say, the returns of 1874 show an aggregate of 35,074 persons relieved, while by the returns of this year the aggregate is 65,988. In a period of four years prior to that in which the present financial distress began, the annual average was about 23,740. Happily the increase in the cost of relief is not at all proportionate to the increase in numbers relieved; and while the coming winter will probably be a hard one, there does seem reason to believe that another season may bring in a better state of affairs. This year's aggregate of 65,988 persons partially supported, does not include the great army of tramps or travellers who are continually wandering to and fro up and down the State, but it does include a considerable number of persons who were fully supported during a part of the year. The towns report a duplication of 603 under this head, but I doubt if this figure is as large as it should be. Some deduction must also be made for persons twice reported; perhaps 8,000 would be a fair estimate on this account; there is no way of determining the number with accuracy. Of the aggregate number reported relieved, 35,768 were settled in towns giving relief, and 8,120 were settled in other towns, while 22,100 were not known to have any settlement in the State, and 26,915 of the whole number were children under sixteen years of age. A comparison of the figures for the last two years shows, that, of the 9,377 increase, 8,596 had a settlement in the towns where they were relieved, while there was an actual decrease of 1,276 in the number of state paupers relieved. Herein may be seen

TOWN AND CITY PAUPERISM.

the fruit of the settlement law of 1874. With respect to sex, the returns show, that, of those aided, rather more than two-fifths were males, and rather less than three-fifths females; viz., 24,728 males, 31,556 females, and 9,704 not classified. The direct expense of partial support is returned at \$632,916. If to this there be added three-fourths of the cost of dispensing relief, we have a total of \$694,777 as the cost of partial support, against a corresponding figure of \$567,072 for the year ending with March, 1875. The average amount of relief per individual was greater last year than in the previous year, but still considerably less than in the years prior to the beginning of the depression.

Vagrancy.—That there has been a very great increase during the last two or three years in what is commonly called vagrancy, is a fact of which probably every intelligent house-keeper in the country neighborhoods has abundant evidence. Undoubtedly a considerable portion of this increase is due to the hard times; to this extent the situation in which we find ourselves is abnormal; with the revival of business, the annoyance or evil will at least partly cure itself. But when all this has been said,—when due allowance is made for the number of well-disposed men who are really travelling about in search of work,—it must still be apparent that there has been a decided increase in the number of those who are properly called tramps. Last year's returns showed an increase of about 39,000 in travellers over the preceding year, and this year there is reported an increase of about 11,500 over the number returned last year. While we may hope for an improvement in this respect when business revives, probably we shall never get back to the condition of 1873 and previous years. Hard as is the life of a tramp at certain seasons of the year, tramping is a vice that, first endured, is finally embraced and adopted as a vocation; and many persons who took to the road originally from real or fancied necessity, will undoubtedly remain vagabonds to the end of their days or until they get into prison. Excluding those called "lodgers" in Boston, the vagrants or travellers of 1876

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

were reported at 148,936, those of 1875 at 137,308, those of 1874 at 98,263 and those of 1873 at 45,653. It will be observed that the number for the past year is about three and a quarter times as great as that for 1873. The caution given in former reports from this office should be repeated here,—the figures for any given year do not represent so many different persons, because the tramp visits scores of towns each year, and necessarily is counted as one every time he applies to the authorities for food and lodging. The direct expense on account of vagrants is reported at \$54,587, against a corresponding figure of \$22,075 in 1873. As compared with last year, there seems to be a slight decrease. With regard to this point, it must on the one hand be said, that the authorities are rarely able to give the exact figures of what they have expended for tramps, and therefore the footing for the State can be nothing more than an approximation, invariably below the real cost. Furthermore, and on the other hand, it may very well be a fact that the cost is relatively less than heretofore, because the authorities are more and more coming to feed and lodge tramps in lock-ups at an expense of five to twenty cents each night, whereas formerly in many towns they were sent to hotels and kept over night at a cost of from fifty cents to a dollar per head. Table IV., Appendix, pp. 33–40, to which reference has already been made, will be found interesting as well as instructive. The number of persons lodged at certain specified dates was reported on a special return made by overseers in March last; the numbers and reported cost for the year are from the annual pauper return made in April and May last. Apparently there never are any tramps on the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard; last year there appear to have been none in the towns of Hull, Winthrop, Nahant, Pelham, Montgomery, Rowe, Monroe, New Ashford, and Mount Washington. In a few towns the expense on tramp account was so small that the overseers have not classified it separately; while in other places that expense was wholly or partially offset by the labor of the persons fed and lodged. Making due allowance for the fact that it is an impossibility in very many cases to

TOWN AND CITY PAUPERISM.

determine the actual cost incurred on account of tramps or travellers, the table nevertheless furnishes a basis for comparison as to the degree of consideration shown this class of persons in the various cities and towns. Finding that Adams spent \$88.46 on 537 of his fellows, while Stockbridge spent \$168.19 on 370, the Berkshire County tramp would have no difficulty in deciding between the two towns as a halting place. Salem spent \$339.25 for 1,357 persons, while Saugus spent \$341.50 for but 401. In Malden it cost \$1,011 to care for 2,022, while Lowell cared for 2,522 at a cost of but \$359.50. New Bedford spent \$78.66 for 1,809, and Taunton \$88.98 for 1,838, while Fall River spent \$310 for 3,248, Beverly \$349.44 for 1,220, and Danvers \$468 for 568. Seeing that Worcester provided for 3,950 at an expense of \$152, and that Springfield spent but \$150 on 4,691, the dullest of tramps would know that a diet of water and crackers awaits him at either place.

Insane and Idiotic Poor.—The returns show that 1,829 insane persons were cared for during the year by town and city authorities; viz., 1,336 at lunatic hospitals and 493 at other places. Of the whole number, 1,525 remained under care on the 31st of March last, against a corresponding number of 1,287 at the same date a year earlier. The cost for support at the lunatic hospitals, as returned by overseers, aggregates \$224,731, against a corresponding aggregate of \$200,263 for the preceding year. Furthermore, it appears that 365 persons classed as idiots were supported at municipal expense within the year, which is 22 more than were returned for the preceding year, and 316 of the whole number were receiving support at the end of last March.

Summary of Expense.—The reported expenditure for full support during the year is \$734,457; for relief and partial support, \$632,917; and for salaries of overseers and miscellaneous items chargeable to the pauper account, \$82,481; making an aggregate of \$1,449,855 as the total cost of support and relief. From this figure is to be deducted \$128,844

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

received by way of reimbursement. Thus it appears that \$1,321,011 was the net cost of pauperism to the towns and cities of the Commonwealth for the year ending March 31, 1876, being an excess of \$148,595 over the cost for the year preceding. When proper consideration is given to the state of affairs with respect to our manufacturing industries, it seems to me that the Commonwealth has cause to congratulate itself that the increased cost is no greater.

Summary of Numbers.—The effort made last year to get a census of the numbers receiving aid at a specified time, was repeated this year. The aggregate reported for the first of March was 35,740, made up as follows: full support, 5,533; partial support, 29,126; vagrants and lodgers, 1,081. The total is about 8,500 greater than for the corresponding date of last year. Still believing, as I did a year ago, that the aggregate for the day chosen is somewhat too large, I am bound to admit that the correspondence between the figures for the two years tends to show that the returns are not so inaccurate and misleading as I feared. What error there is must mostly lie in the partial support figure, for many places could do nothing more than give an estimate on this point. Careful examination of the whole body of returns satisfies me that some of these estimates were too large, and though in a few cases I ventured to reduce the figures before carrying them into the tables, in my best judgment the partial support total is still exaggerated. The grand aggregate of all classes reported as having been supported or relieved within the year, is 283,476; viz., full support, 7,749; partial support, 65,988; Boston lodgers, 60,803; vagrants and travellers, 148,936. As has already been mentioned, there is a small duplication between the first and second classes; *i. e.*, persons fully supported a part of the year and only partially supported at other times; and there must be a considerable duplication in the second class, as well as an immense duplication in and between the third and fourth classes. Probably not more than 80,000 or 85,000 different persons are represented in the grand aggregate of all classes.

CHILDREN IN ALMSHOUSES.

Children in Almshouses.

The special investigation relative to children in the almshouses, begun last year, has been to some extent continued for the year ending with March 31, 1876. There were at that date 3,630 persons in the almshouses of the State, of whom 753* were children under the age of seventeen,—238 of these being under six, 344 being between six and twelve, and 171 being between twelve and seventeen. Of the 558 children who remained in the almshouses on the 31st of March, 1875, about 30 went out with the beginning of summer and came back before the year ended; but 185, or one-third of the whole number, went out and did not return prior to the close of the pauper year. Therefore, it appears that of the 753 remaining in almshouses on the 31st of March last, 373 were there at the same date a year earlier, while 380 had been admitted within the year; though 47 of those thus admitted were inmates at some time prior to March, 1875. And a comparison of the returns for two years shows that the whole number of persons in the almshouses, March 31, 1876, was 470 greater than at the same date in the previous year, 195 of this increase being boys and girls under seventeen.

Table V., on pages 41–43 of the Appendix, shows in detail just where these 294 girls and 459 boys were. By counties, they were distributed as follows: Barnstable, 17; Berkshire, 16; Bristol, 78; Essex, 100; Franklin, 9; Hampden, 50; Hampshire, 3; Middlesex, 125; Nantucket, 1; Norfolk, 33; Plymouth, 24; Suffolk, 204; and Worcester, 93. The cities and towns having five or more children in charge, were the following: Boston, 204; Cambridge, 51; Springfield, 44; Fall River, 38; Salem, 18; Milford, 17; Lynn, 16; Lowell, 14; Adams, 13; Taunton, 12; Gloucester and Worcester, 11 each; Fitchburg, Malden, Ashburnham and Easton, 9

* The difference between these figures and those given by the Visiting Agent in the section of his report relating to town and city children, is readily explained: *First*, these represent the whole State, while his are for only 278 of the 342 towns and cities; and, *second*, these are for the end of March, when the number in almshouses is about at its yearly maximum, while his are for the first of July, when the number is nearly at its annual minimum.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

each ; Middleborough, Peabody and Beverly, 8 each ; Haverhill, Hopkinton, Wakefield and Newton, 7 each ; Hubbardston and Methuen, 6 each ; Barnstable, Dennis, Westport, Amesbury, Randolph and Warren, 5 each ; while the remaining 174 were divided among 79 towns.

Last year the almshouse children of Boston were ten less, and this year they are sixteen more, than one-fourth of the whole number in the State, the aggregate last March being 204, against 129 a year earlier. Very nearly half the whole number returned this year belong to the six cities of Boston, Cambridge, Springfield, Fall River, Salem and Lynn. One fact worthy of note in this connection is that the proportion of children going to the almshouse for but six or eight months is much larger in the cities than in the towns ; in other words, the cities appear to contain a considerable number of parents who put their children into the poorhouse for support during the winter only, while in the country towns the children who go to the poorhouse are more likely to become a permanent charge to the public, unless places outside are found for them by the authorities. As has already been shown, nearly half the whole number of children in the almshouses last March had been there less than a year ; by the returns from the cities, it appears that rather more than one-third of their aggregate came upon the overseers for support after the cold weather began.

Undoubtedly a large proportion of the persons found in the almshouses of the State at any given date, belong to what is properly denominated the pauper class. They have come to stay till removed by death or wills stronger than their own. And of those who go out in the spring or early summer, whether of their own volition or because situations have been found for them, a considerable proportion are tolerably sure to get back again before Christmas. But with respect to children, it will hardly do to say that such as have not been in the poorhouse more than a year, are of the pauper class ; for it is easy to see that such times as we have had of late must bring many mothers and young children there, who would have managed to get along in some way outside but

CHILDREN IN ALMSHOUSES.

for the business depression. When a child has lived in the almshouse for more than a year, there is fair reason to question if it may not be a member of the pauper class; the presumption is that the overseers may properly step in then, and at least try to find for the child a home other than that of its parents.

The table on page 44 of the Appendix shows the ages of all the children, as well as the length of time they had been in the almshouse at the end of the pauper year. Thus it appears that of the whole 753, there were 238 under six years of age, 240 who were between six and ten, 186 who were between ten and thirteen, and 89 who were over thirteen. Moreover, it appears that 37 children had been in the almshouse more than seven years each, 65 more had been there from four to seven years each, and 123 more had been there from two to four years each. And the table on pages 41-43 shows in detail the location of 193 children who were not less than six years of age, and had been inmates of almshouses not less than two years each. Unless a different course of procedure is advisable for special reasons, these children ought to be removed from the almshouses as soon as possible.

Concerning these 75 girls and 118 boys, who are at least six years old, and have been in the poorhouse at least two years, some further facts may be presented. Boston has 49 of them; Cambridge, 11; Adams, 9; Wakefield, 6; Haverhill, Hopkinton and Taunton, 5 each; Barnstable, Fall River, Andover, Dedham and Lynn, 4 each; Salem, Lowell, Westport, Greenfield, Foxborough, Malden, Middleborough, Gardner and Quincy, 3 each; Falmouth, Wellfleet, Freetown, Rehoboth, Springfield, Peabody, Bridgewater, Hingham, Templeton and Milford, 2 each; and thirty-six other towns 1 each. Of these children, 95 have been in the poorhouse for more than four years, 84 for more than five years, 63 for more than six years, 37 for more than seven years, 23 for more than eight years, 15 for more than nine years, and 10 for more than ten years. Moreover, 73 of the 193 have reached the age of twelve, while 50 of them are thirteen, 45 are fourteen, 30 are fifteen, and 14 are sixteen.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

With respect to the education of her children, Massachusetts knows nothing of rich or poor. Her schools are open to all of suitable age to attend; she even strives to enforce the attendance of all for at least a portion of the time. In eight or ten of the larger cities, special schools are established at the almshouses for the children domiciled there; but in all the smaller cities and country towns, the poorhouse children go to the public schools with other children. That the majority of them are dull scholars, who make but indifferent progress in learning, is undoubtedly true enough; but the State gives them a fair opportunity, even if it is not able to put knowledge into their brains. Nor are they to be blamed for what often appears to be stupidity and indisposition to study. Many of them are the fruit, legitimate though miserable, of seed sown years before they were born; knowing what lives their parents and ancestors lived, the wonder must frequently be that the children have any capacity for good. Certainly they are entitled to something more than the charity of food to eat and clothing to wear.

An examination of the reports shows that about one-tenth of these 193 children are illegitimate; that one-sixth of them have been abandoned by their parents; that the father or mother of more than one-fifth has been in prison; that at least one parent of nearly one-third is a common drunkard; and that about one-fourth of them are either bodily or mentally defective. These facts show why it is so difficult to find homes for children who have lived in the almshouse two years or more. Yet the urgent need of the State is to get out of the almshouses, at the earliest practicable date, all for whom decent homes are offered or can be provided. The best poorhouse is a bad place for children. This is a maxim that should constantly be kept in mind by all persons charged in any degree with the administration of the poor-laws.

Whether the children who now go to the almshouses of our towns and smaller cities would be better off in an institution or institutions established for the care and maintenance of such persons, and whether the public welfare will be subserved in a larger degree by their support in such establish-

CHILDREN IN ALMSHOUSES.

ments, are questions on both sides of which arguments of much force may be presented. The State of New York passed a law in April, 1875, which directed the removal from the county poorhouses, prior to January, 1876, of all children found therein between the ages of three and sixteen years, except such as were so defective as to be unfit for family care, and required that they should thereafter be supported in families, orphan asylums, or other charitable or reformatory institutions. Children placed in the care of institutions must be sent to those controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of the child, whenever it is practicable to make such a selection. Children hereafter born in poorhouses are to be removed before they become three years old. The law further provides that after the first of January, 1876, no child over three and under sixteen, except as before indicated, shall be committed or sent to a county poorhouse; but all such children must be placed in some orphan asylum, or other charitable or reformatory institution. The Directors of the Poor of the State of Pennsylvania, at a meeting in September last, discussed this law, and the general subject involved, and finally agreed to ask the passage of a statute of similar import from the Legislature of their State at its next session.

The situation of a child in any of the great county almshouses of New York or Pennsylvania, as must be obvious, is quite different from that of a child in one of our small town almshouses. There he is necessarily forced into association with a much larger number of adult paupers than are to be found in any of our poorhouses outside of Suffolk County, and the chances are correspondingly greater that he will degenerate and become a member of the permanently dependent class. Unquestionably, however, the present tendency of opinion in all communities that have had much to do with the matter, is toward a separation of adult and juvenile paupers; and perhaps Massachusetts may yet decree, in the interest of the public, as well as for the benefit of the children, that no child shall be allowed to remain in an almshouse more than a year, but at the end of that period shall be removed to one of the existing private asylums for children,

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

or to an institution of like aim under state control, there to remain till such time as a home can be found for it in a family where proper care will be given, and the needful opportunity afforded for growing into self-supporting manhood or womanhood.

II. RELIEF AND SUPPORT BY THE STATE.

When individuals who are neither ill nor insane and have no legal settlement in this Commonwealth call upon city or town authorities for support, they are usually sent to the State Almshouse at Tewksbury. From that general receptacle a portion of these persons pass by sentence of court to the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, while others are transferred by this Board to the pauper department of that institution or the one at Monson, and a small proportion are sent to their friends or to the localities where they belong, though the great majority remain at Tewksbury till they are ready to go out and take care of themselves. Insane persons becoming a state charge are supported in the lunatic hospitals at Worcester, Taunton and Northampton and the asylum at Tewksbury for chronic cases, though a few individuals, more or less unsound and demented, get into the establishment at Bridgewater. Children beyond the age of infancy, who fall to the care of the State, enter the Tewksbury establishment, but are at once transferred for support to the State Primary School at Monson, whence most of them ultimately go to their friends or into families. Some of the infants for whom the State must provide are kept with mothers sentenced to Bridgewater, others are with mothers transferred for support to that place or Monson, while others are at the Infant Asylum in West Roxbury, and the remainder may be found in the State Almshouse. Outside these classes, who are maintained at the expense of the Commonwealth in one or another of its institutions, is a large body of persons, who, becoming a public charge when too ill to be removed to the almshouse at Tewksbury, are relieved by the authorities of towns and cities at the expense of the State, the bills for the cost of this relief being paid at the treasury after approval by the Board of State Charities.

TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

*The State Almshouse at Tewksbury.*THOMAS J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*

Under a law passed by the Legislature of 1852, state almshouses were established at Tewksbury, Bridgewater and Monson, all of which were opened in 1854 for the reception of inmates. The legislation of 1872 converted the institution at Monson into a Primary School, and that at Bridgewater into a Workhouse; so that the one at Tewksbury remains as the only distinctively pauper establishment in the State; though, as has already been indicated, there are a few paupers residing at Bridgewater and Monson by order of this Board, and the larger portion of their inmates not thus definitely classed were transferred or sentenced from the Almshouse. The institution at Tewksbury consists of the almshouse department proper and the asylum for the chronic insane, both under the general charge of one head, though a law of the present year gives the resident physician entire control as to the medical work there. The first superintendent of the institution was Isaac H. Meserve, who continued in office until June, 1858, and immediately thereafter the present superintendent was appointed. The report of Captain Marsh furnishes the following figures relating to the past year:—

STATE ALMSHOUSE.	Insane.	Not insane.	Total.
Number remaining Oct. 1, 1875, .	286	506	792
Admitted during the year, . .	82	2,127	2,209
Apparent number supported, .	368	2,633	3,001*
Discharged during the year, . .	36	1,886	1,922
Deserted, ...	8	—	8
Died, ...	38	235	273
	82	2,121	2,203
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1876, .	286	512	798

* Real number, 2,889.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Excluding nominal transfers and nominal admissions under the Act of 1860, the reported admissions of the year were 2,209, against a corresponding figure of 2,131 in the preceding year. But the actual number of different persons admitted was but 2,120 in 1876, against 2,067 in 1875, the difference between the real and apparent numbers being the total of duplicates. Furthermore, while the apparent numbers supported were 3,001 in 1876 and 2,926 in 1875, the proper deduction for duplicates gives as the real number of different persons 2,889 for 1876, against 2,489 for 1875 and 3,005 for 1874. The weekly average number of inmates for the year was 918, against an average of 844 for 1875 and of 881 for 1874. Thus it appears that while the number of different persons admitted was 140 less in 1876 than in 1874, the average of this year is greater by 37 than that of 1874.

Financially, the institution makes an excellent showing, absolutely, as well as in comparison with former years. Thus, in 1874, with an average of 881 inmates, the current expenses were \$88,198.84; in 1875, with an average of 844, they rose to \$96,371.70; while for the present year, with an average of 918, they are but \$89,639.57. Last winter, the authorities were obliged to call on the Legislature to make an appropriation of about \$3,300 for deficiencies of the calendar year; now the superintendent says that unless unexpected additions are made to the number of inmates, the institution will probably get through the year without a deficiency on account of general expenses. But he anticipates a deficiency in the salaries account, chiefly because after making the appropriation in that behalf, the Legislature ordered an increase in the number of medical officers and nurses, without providing means for their compensation. How much of what is gratifying in the financial exhibit may be due to a special exercise of economy on the part of the superintendent, does not appear; something is certainly due to the fact that supplies of most kinds have been cheaper this year than they were in 1875 or 1874.

With respect to its death-rate, the institution also makes a very satisfactory exhibit. In 1874, with an average of 881

TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

inmates, the number of deaths was 314; in 1875, with an average of 844, the number rose to 325; in the present year, with an average of 918, the number is but 273, of whom more than one-fourth were foundlings. Excluding the foundlings, the deaths of the year were 203, against 298 in the previous year. This large decrease in the death-rate may be due, in part, as the superintendent suggests, to the better average physical condition of those admitted during the year; but it is only fair to say that a portion of it must be due to better nursing and medical attention. Of the 82 foundlings sent there during the year, 70 died,—46 of them in less than three weeks after admission. Excluding the foundlings and the insane, more than one-third of the mortality was of persons who lived less than a month after coming to the institution, while considerably less than one-third of those who died had been there six months, and about one-fourth were of persons more than sixty years of age.

In pursuance of chapter 179 of the Acts of the present year, an entire reorganization of the medical department of the institution took place last summer. Dr. William H. Lathrop, physician for nine months by choice of the superintendent and inspectors, was appointed Resident Physician by the Governor and Council; Miss Helen M. Marsh, Assistant Physician for six years, resigned on the 27th of May, and retired from service six weeks later; the post of First Assistant Physician was filled by the appointment of Dr. George E. Putney, and that of Second Assistant by the appointment of Dr. Enoch Q. Marston; and pretty nearly the whole body of nurses and attendants was changed for persons of a higher grade and better qualifications. It should be noted also that the diet, both of the well and the sick, of the sane and the insane, has been improved within the year. What food is now furnished, will appear from the following lists:—

HOSPITAL DIET.—*Breakfast and Supper*: Oatmeal, flour gruel, boiled milk, bread, butter, crackers, toast, with coffee at breakfast, and tea at supper. *Dinner*: Sunday—baked potatoes, butter, milk; Monday and Thursday—vegetable soup, rice with sauce, milk; Tuesday and Friday—fresh fish, potatoes, oatmeal, milk; Wednes-

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

day and Saturday—soup, corn-starch pudding, milk. Vegetables of different kinds are supplied, according to season. On Sunday, patients have brown bread; one meal each week they have rye and indian bread; three meals each week they have graham bread; at all other meals the bread is of wheat. Extra dishes are furnished, as ordered by the physician.

HOUSE DIET.—*Breakfast*: Bread and coffee every day. *Supper*: Bread and tea every day. *Dinner*: Sunday—baked pork and beans; Monday and Thursday—corned beef and potatoes; Tuesday—fresh fish, with sauce and potatoes; Wednesday and Saturday—vegetable soup, boiled fresh beef, potatoes; Friday—salt fish with sauce, boiled beets, potatoes. All the vegetables raised on the farm are supplied in season. Bread, as desired, is given at dinner every day; the kind is already indicated in the hospital table. Inmates have as much salt, pepper and vinegar as they wish.

INSANE ASYLUM DIET.—Same as the House diet, except that roast beef takes the place of boiled, for Wednesday's dinner, and that the insane have butter at breakfast and supper.

Under a special appropriation by the Legislature of 1875, a considerable change has been made in the building for the insane, by partitioning off a portion of each hall on the first and second floors, so that forty-nine single rooms are gained, three of which are taken as reception-rooms, while the others are to be used for the benefit of such patients as need isolation. A special appropriation of \$1,000 has been expended in repairing one of the barns. A brick building takes the place of the wood one used as a pump-house, that was burned in September, and a portion of the basement of the building for the insane has received a new brick floor.

The resident physician reports that while the hospital is on the whole well adapted to its purpose, the air of the wards would be greatly improved at certain times by additional facilities for ventilation. This is a necessity that has always been apparent to the members of the Board of State Charities. Screens for the doors and windows are also needed in the summer, and the physician desires a few single rooms for the isolation of noisy and offensive patients.

Noting the great increase in the number of foundlings,—27 were sent there in 1875 and 82 in 1876,—and the insufficient

TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

facilities which the institution has for their care, the superintendent recommends such legislation as will require municipal authorities to commit all persons of this class to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, which he says has special facilities for their nurture, both in its buildings and in private families. The inspectors remark that this suggestion impresses them favorably, and it certainly is one that deserves the attention of the Legislature.

The institution became so much crowded during the summer that this Board, under the authority given it by section 3, chapter 45, Acts of 1872, at one time removed 102 persons to the institution at Bridgewater and 37 to that at Monson, there to be supported during the continuance of the exigency contemplated by the Act specified. The Almshouse closes the year with about as many inmates as it ought to have. But as there is certain to be considerable increase during the winter, which it may not be possible to meet by removals to other institutions because they are also full, the question of further accommodations at Tewksbury has forced itself upon the attention of the authorities. After making their annual report, the inspectors and superintendent united in a communication to His Excellency the Governor, advising the erection of a temporary building large enough to furnish sleeping accommodations for two hundred men. This proposition was carefully considered, and the building of the structure finally ordered. It is of wood, one and a half stories high, 100 by 30 feet in size, costing in the neighborhood of \$2,000, and was finished early in December.

Children at the Charge of the State.

The greater proportion of the children who fall to the care of the State, as has already been indicated, first appear at the Tewksbury Almshouse, whence they are speedily transferred to the Monson institution for maintenance. Entering its pauper department, the larger part are within a month or six weeks, on the recommendation of its superintendent, admitted to the Primary School by formal vote of the Board of State Charities. The children who remain at the State Almshouse

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

are either infants with their mothers, defectives not suitable for admission to the Primary School, or foundlings who must be cared for at Tewksbury until the State makes further provision for them. A few of the defectives ultimately get into the Idiot School at South Boston, are taught there during term time, and go back to the Almshouse for support when the school is in vacation. The children supported at the State Workhouse are nearly all infants with mothers under sentence, from whose care it would of course be inexpedient and inhuman to take them. A portion of those at the charge of the State in the Massachusetts Infant Asylum are foundlings, while others undoubtedly would have been abandoned but for the existence of this institution.

Besides the children at Monson who were transferred from the State Almshouse, there are in the institution a portion of the boys and girls committed by the courts to the custody of this Board for reformatory purposes, and generally two or three truants sent from towns under a law of 1873. Thus 36 of the 211 children newly admitted to the school in 1875, and 55 of the 270 so admitted in 1876, were either truants or court children. For the support of truants, two dollars per week is paid by the towns from which they are sent; and toward the support of those known as court children, one dollar per week is paid by towns or cities in which they have a settlement. Otherwise the whole expense of the Monson establishment is borne by the State, and hence all but its truant inmates are in one sense a state charge, though it is provided by law that none of those in the school shall be designated as paupers.

The number of children, exclusive of truants, remaining at the Monson institution on the first of October last, was 485, of whom 66 were boys and girls in charge of this Board by order of court. At the same time, there were 74 in the State Almshouse and 63 in the State Workhouse, besides 69 beneficiaries of the Commonwealth in the South Boston Idiot School, and 44 at the expense of the State in the West Roxbury Infant Asylum. Thus it appears that at the close of the official year there were 622 children in the institutions

SUMMARY OF STATE PAUPERISM.

at Monson, Tewksbury, and Bridgewater, under the direct care and oversight of the Commonwealth, and 113 more in the South Boston and West Roxbury institutions, for whose support the Commonwealth had made provision.

Number and Expense of the State Poor.

The number of the state poor admitted to support in any given year, cannot be ascertained by the simple process of adding together the reported admissions of that year for the several institutions at which such persons are received. From the total thus obtained, there must be deductions for duplicate admissions at each institution, for transfers between the several institutions, and for the appearance of the same person in two or more institutions without transfer. So, too, in seeking to ascertain the whole number of different persons maintained by the State within the year, there must be similar and other deductions from the aggregate of the various institution numbers. And when every duplicate that can be discovered has been deducted, there still remain sources of error in the fact that with respect to some persons our record cannot be made explicit, and also in the more important fact that persons frequently go into this institution under one name and into that one under another name. Such results as have been reached this year in the effort to ascertain the number of the state poor are shown in Table VII., on page 45 of the Appendix.

Counting as state poor, all those so reported at admission by the state lunatic hospitals, the whole number of admissions to the State Almshouse, all those admitted to the State Workhouse who had no settlement, and all admitted at Monson except the truants and court children, gives an aggregate of 3,612 admissions reported by the several institutions for the year. Deducting as far as possible for duplications, this figure is reduced to 2,857 different persons admitted, being 29 more than the actual admissions of the same class for the previous year. The number reported as maintained within the year is 5,660; the proper deduction for duplication reduces this to 4,728. This aggregate must be increased by

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

the addition of about 2,800 for the sick state poor relieved in towns and cities. Thus we have a total of about 7,528 persons who were supported or relieved by the Commonwealth during the past year, against a corresponding aggregate of 7,432 for the year ending with September, 1875.

Nothing more than an approximation can be made as to the expense incurred by the State in the care and relief of its poor. The table in the Appendix to which reference has been made, gives an aggregate found by taking the total of what was drawn from the treasury for the expense of lunatics at the state hospitals and the current expenses of the other institutions there named, diminished by what they returned to the treasury. To the figure there given, must at least be added the \$5,000 granted to the Infant Asylum, about \$25,000 for the cost of the sick state poor, \$9,000 more for burials, \$10,000 for removals and transfers, a portion of the expense of this Board, and a small sum for the support of idiots taken from Tewksbury to the school in South Boston. But the aggregate thus obtained should be diminished by something for the support at Monson of court children temporarily domiciled there for discipline or until suitable homes can be found, and for the support at other institutions of those originally counted as state paupers for whom settlements were subsequently found, and on account of whom money was collected and paid over to the public treasury by the General Agent of State Charities. Perhaps \$310,000 may be accepted as a fair estimate of what pauperism cost the Commonwealth for the year ending with the 30th of September last.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

PART THIRD.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

I. STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

The oldest establishment for the insane in this State is the McLean Asylum at Somerville. About twelve years after that institution was opened, the Legislature of 1830, on the recommendation of a committee whereof the Hon. Herace Mann was chairman, passed an Act authorizing the building of a state hospital at Worcester, and the existing institution at that place was opened for the reception of patients in January, 1833. The superintendents of the hospital have been Dr. Samuel B. Woodward till July, 1846; then Dr. George Chandler till April, 1856; then Dr. Merrick Bemis till July, 1872; and then Dr. Barnard D. Eastman. The building of the Taunton Hospital, which came next in order of time, was authorized by the Legislature of 1851, and the establishment began operations in April, 1854. Its superintendents have been Dr. George C. S. Choate till April, 1870; and then Dr. William W. Godding. The erection of the Northampton Hospital was authorized by the Legislature of 1855, and the institution began its career in August, 1858. Its superintendents have been Dr. William H. Prince till April, 1864; and then Dr. Pliny Earle. The Asylum for the Chronic Insane at Tewksbury, one of the two departments of the State Almshouse, was provided for by the Legislature of 1864, and formally opened by order of the Board of State Charities in October, 1866. An Act of the present year makes the resident physician responsible for the medical treatment of its inmates, and gives him complete control as to its dietary and attendants.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

*The Worcester Lunatic Hospital.*DR. BARNARD D. EASTMAN, *Superintendent.*

Quite satisfactory progress has been made during the past season in the erection of the new hospital buildings at Worcester, and they are expected to be in readiness for occupancy before the end of the coming year. The work has had the constant supervision of some one of the trustees, and they believe it to be well and thoroughly done. The amount expended on construction account within the year was \$289,182; and the whole expenditure to October, 1876, including the cost of the site, was \$879,299. The balance of appropriations already made, about \$220,000, is thought to be sufficient for the completion of the buildings. For furnishing, an additional sum will be required, the amount of which is contingent upon the disposition hereafter made of the old hospital buildings and furniture. There were no further sales of land belonging to the hospital during the year.

Inmates.

WORCESTER HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients remaining Oct. 1, 1875, . . .	225	253	478
admitted during the year, . . .	194	157	351
Number of cases under treatment, . . .	419	410	829*
Discharged recovered, ...	41	31	72
improved, ...	37	60	97
not improved, ...	47	49	96
Died, ...	45	32	77
	170	172	342
Remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	249	238	487

* Number of persons, 811.

The average number of patients for the year was 500.1; of whom 53.2 were supported by the State, 310.3 by towns and cities, and 136.6 by individuals. These figures are somewhat larger than the corresponding figures for 1875, and indicate an excess of 135 above the proper capacity of the hospital.

INSANITY—WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

Though the admissions of the year numbered a few less than for the previous year, still they were so numerous as to compel the removal from the institution of many quiet patients who could be cared for elsewhere. This has left, as at other state lunatic establishments, a more violent class in the hospital, with unfavorable result upon its remedial record. Of the patients admitted, 247 were for the first time brought under hospital care. Over one-third of all were deemed incurable when received.

The recoveries of the year were 8.7 per cent. of the whole number treated, while there were 77 deaths, an increase of 10 over the previous year, being 9.3 per cent. of the whole number, against 7.9 per cent. the year before. The mortality seems to have been seriously affected by the unusually large number of patients hopelessly diseased on admission. Several died within a week after reaching the hospital, and many within the first month of residence. The superintendent considers the mortality, large as it was, not excessive in view of the fact above stated. The crowded condition of the hospital may have had something to do with the increased death-rate.

The finances of the institution are in a good condition. The receipts were somewhat larger than those of the previous year, the increase being solely in payments for support of town paupers. The surplus on hand at the close of the year was \$11,000 greater than at the corresponding date in 1875. This resulted in part from increased receipts, in part from the continued policy of very limited outlay for repairs of the old buildings, and in part from the scrutiny exercised with respect to disbursements. With a diminished current expenditure and an increased number of inmates, the hospital shows an average weekly cost considerably below that reported for the preceding year.

The Taunton Lunatic Hospital.

DR. WILLIAM W. GODDING, *Superintendent.*

Since the date of the last report of this institution, the sum of \$9,323.98, the balance of special appropriations for

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

enlargement and alterations, has been expended in the work of improvement. Considerable sums from the current income of the hospital have also been applied to the same purpose. The airing-courts have been largely extended during the year, additional dormitories constructed in the older building, and the domestic department made much more convenient than at the close of 1875.

The year was marked by an unprecedented increase in the number of admissions, and in the average number of inmates. The superintendent expresses the belief, however, that the highest point has been reached, and that the year to come will witness a return to more moderate figures. The greatly increased capacity of the hospital did not prevent a degree of crowding, which it is hoped will be somewhat relieved by the opening of the Danvers hospital.

Inmates.

TAUNTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients remaining Oct. 1, 1875, . . .	319	283	602
admitted during the year, . . .	294	289	583
Number of cases under treatment, . . .	613	572	1,185*
Discharged recovered, ...	61	62	123
improved, ...	116	79	195
not improved, ...	41	36	77
Died, ...	53	45	98
	271	222	493
Remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	342	350	692

* Number of persons, 1,153.

The average number of patients was 663.5, exceeding by 106.3 the average of the previous year. Of these, 160 were supported by the State, 434.5 by towns and cities, and 69 by individuals. The chief increase was in the class supported by towns, which is over 28 per cent. larger than in 1875. The cause of this is not apparent. The number of cases admitted was 583, against 477 for the previous year, an increase of 106. Of these, 10 per cent. were persons over

INSANITY—TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

sixty years of age, and 17 per cent. had been insane more than five years. The proportion of recent cases—those whose insanity was of not more than six months previous duration—was 41 per cent. Of the whole number admitted, 410 had not received hospital care before. The inmates numbered 602 at the beginning of the year, and 692 at its close,—the latter classified in regard to support into state patients, 137; town patients, 485; and private patients, 70.

Without any acute disease, there was an actual increase of mortality, 98 persons having died, as against 67 for the preceding year, or 8.3 per cent., as against 6.8 per cent. of the whole number under treatment. The explanation suggested by the superintendent is, that the "hard times" occasioned the removal to the hospital of many persons enfeebled by disease, who in ordinary seasons would have been cared for at home. Of the deaths, 26 were of persons within a month, and 43 within three months, after admission. The character of disease in the cases admitted is stated to be growing from year to year more markedly chronic and incurable, a circumstance which affects very unfavorably the recorded results of treatment. The ratio of recoveries to the number treated was 10.3 per cent., as against 11.5 per cent. in 1875. The great pressure for admission probably induces an earlier discharge from the hospital in some cases than is advisable.

The expenses of the year were necessarily much greater than usual, and there is reported a slight increase in the average cost of support. If, however, due allowance be made for unusual expenditures from current receipts for "ordinary repairs," the average cost will doubtless be found somewhat below that of the preceding year.

The Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

DR. PLINY EARLE, *Superintendent.*

For the sum of \$6,000, another addition was made during the past year to the hospital grounds at Northampton, by the purchase of the balance of the Day estate, a portion of which was bought in 1875. The system of sewers for disposing of

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

the surface water, which in former years somewhat damaged the premises, has recently been completed, and promises to be effective. Underdrains for the protection of the hospital building have been laid, new water-pipes connected with the town water-works, and a fountain set up in front of the centre building, while many lesser changes have been made within doors. These various improvements cost somewhat over \$10,000, and, like most of the changes of previous years, were effected at the charge of the hospital, without special assistance from the State.

Inmates.

NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients remaining Oct. 1, 1875, . . .	223	253	476
admitted during the year, . . .	76	77	153
Number of cases under treatment, . . .	299	330	629*
Discharged recovered, ...	19	13	32
improved, ...	18	31	49
not improved, ...	24	23	47
Died, ...	18	19	37
	79	86	165
Remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	220	244	464

* Number of persons, 623.

The number of admissions and of cases treated corresponds precisely with that of the previous year. Of the cases admitted, 69 had never before been in any hospital, and 59 came direct from other state institutions. The average number of patients was 474.1; classified as state patients, 259.2; town patients, 146; and private patients, 68.9. These figures show a smaller proportion of state and private cases, and an increase of town cases, as compared with 1875. Twenty-eight per cent. only of the cases were of less than six months' standing. This fact sufficiently indicates the general chronic type of cases at Northampton. The year closes with two less inmates than at the beginning, there being 253 supported by the State, 148 by towns, and 63 by individuals.

INSANITY—NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

The percentage of deaths on the whole number under treatment was 5.9 for this year, while for the whole eighteen years the hospital has been in operation the percentage is 6.2. Thus the general health of the institution for the year is seen to have been good. The recoveries reported were 5.1 per cent. of the whole number treated, a small increase over the ratio of the preceding year.

The affairs of the hospital were prosperous throughout the season, and there is a balance of \$22,258.29 in its favor at the close of the official year. A small increase is observable in the labor of inmates, particularly in the amount done on the farm. An incidental benefit of this out-door labor is an almost complete exemption of the laborers from the temporary ailments of the warm season. The farming operations were diligently prosecuted and reasonably successful, in spite of the potato-beetle and the summer drought, the value of produce being estimated at little less than that of the preceding year.

Asylum for the Chronic Insane.

DR. WILLIAM H. LATHROP, *Resident Physician.*

The asylum at Tewksbury is one of the two departments of the great State Almshouse, and was opened for the reception of persons by an order of this Board in October, 1866. Prior to the present year, it was under the same general control and management as the almshouse proper. Chapter 179 of the Acts of 1876 directs the appointment by the Governor of a resident physician at the asylum, who shall be competent to care for insane inmates; gives him entire charge, medically, of all persons in the asylum; authorizes him to appoint and remove the attendants and nurses; and empowers him to regulate and control the dietary and supervise the preparation of food for this and the hospital department. Dr. Lathrop was appointed to the office thus created on the 7th of July last.

The Legislature of 1875 authorized an expenditure of \$2,500 in remodelling the interior of the building occupied by the insane. During the past season, this appropriation has been

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

used. It was not thought advisable to change the whole building, but lines of single rooms have been constructed on one side of the halls in the first and second stories. There are forty-nine of these rooms, three of which are to be reception-rooms, while the others are for the isolation at night of those who ought not to sleep in a general dormitory, and for those who in the daytime have temporary maniacal attacks. The inspectors think these rooms will prove both convenient and advantageous in the management of patients.

Inmates.

INSANE DEPARTMENT, TEWKSBURY.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients remaining Oct 1, 1875, . . .	76	210	286
admitted during the year, . . .	38	44	82
Number of cases under treatment, . . .	114	254	368*
Discharged recovered, ...	—	—	—
improved, ...	4	11	15
not improved, ...	11	18	29
Died, ...	11	27	38
	26	56	82
Remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	88	198	286

* Number of persons, 365.

The weekly average number of the insane was 279, being 22 less than the average for the preceding year. It will be observed that the number remaining at the close of the year was exactly the same as at the beginning. The deaths were 38, against 58 in the year ending September, 1875. The percentage of deaths to the number of patients treated was about 10.4, against a corresponding percentage of 14.1 for the year 1875; and of the whole number of deaths at the almshouse, about 13.8 per cent., against 17.8 per cent. in the previous year, were of insane persons.

During the year, the diet of the patients in the asylum has been somewhat improved, and a statement as to the food now furnished them is given on page 104 of this Report. Perhaps the most important change consists in the addition of butter

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

twice a day. The physician thinks this of material benefit, and the inspectors regard the expense justifiable. One of the assistant physicians now has his quarters in the building occupied by the insane. For some time there have been four attendants at the asylum; this number the physician purposes to increase to six or seven.

The State Hospitals as a Class.

The number of patients remaining in the four state hospitals on the first of October, 1875, was 1,842; the reported number of cases admitted to treatment during the past year was 1,169; and the number remaining under treatment on the first of October, 1876, was 1,929. Deducting from the reported admissions an aggregate of 98 for transfers and readmissions, gives a total of 1,071 different persons actually admitted to treatment during the year, against a corresponding number of 1,015 in 1875, and of 960 in 1874. The reported number of cases treated within the year was 3,011, but this figure represents only 2,816 persons, the difference between these aggregates being a deduction for readmissions and transfers. Corresponding to this total of 2,816 persons treated in 1876, is a total of 2,697 for 1875, and of 2,599 in 1874, showing an increase of 317 in two years. Of the 1,929 remaining in hospital at the end of the official year, 711 were state patients, 953 town patients, and 265 private patients.

With respect to the persons coming under his charge, the superintendent at Worcester says that about one-third were essentially incurable cases of brain disease, or cases in which treatment had been so long delayed that the disorder had become ineradicably fixed. On the same point, the superintendent at Taunton remarks that he is overwhelmed by the great floating element of population that drifts into Suffolk County, and there, with poverty and drink, breaks down into madness; and he thinks it unfair to expect so favorable results from treatment as would be attained were patients admitted from the south-eastern district of the State only. And the trustees of the Northampton Hospital observe that the proportion of the refractory class there is much larger,

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

and that of the curable cases much smaller, than would be the case if the institution received its patients solely from the four western counties of the State.

The aggregate of discharges from the four hospitals includes 227 reported recovered, 356 reported improved, and 249 reported unimproved. The reported recoveries are 17 less than for the preceding year. Concerning the recoveries reported from Northampton, the superintendent states that in six cases the mental disorder was due to intemperance, one of them being that of a woman previously discharged recovered four times. Of the other recoveries, one has now been discharged recovered three times, another four times, another five times, and another six times, the disease in each case being periodic mania. Doubtless the authorities at Worcester and Taunton could tell a similar story about some of their recoveries. The percentage of reported recoveries to the whole number of persons treated is 7.5 for the four hospitals, against a corresponding ratio of 8.6 for 1875, and of 7.9 for 1874. For the three state hospitals proper, the percentage is 8.5 recovered and 12.9 improved to the whole number treated, the figure in each case being slightly under that of the preceding year.

The aggregate of deaths for 1876 was 250, against 233 in 1875 and 209 in 1874. Consumption stands at the head in the mortuary list, and general paralysis follows immediately after. At Northampton, the fatality, in a large majority of cases, was a consequence of chronic and essentially incurable disease. At Worcester, one patient died in four days, and another in seven days, after admission; while in a large number of other cases it was apparent that life could be maintained but a short time. At Taunton, more than half the whole number of deaths were the direct result of different forms of brain disease; 26 of them occurred within a month after admission, and 43 more before the persons had been under treatment three months. The percentage of deaths to the whole number of persons treated in the four hospitals was 8.3 in 1876, against a corresponding percentage of 8.11 in 1875 and of 8.04 in 1874.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

CLASSIFIED AVERAGES.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
<i>State Patients.</i>					
Worcester, ...	37.2	49.7	62.8	68.1	53.2
Taunton, ...	113.	95.6	112.6	144.6	160.
Northampton, ...	227.	248.	284.6	274.1	259.2
Total, ...	377.2	393.3	465.	486.8	472.4
<i>Town Patients.</i>					
Worcester, ...	227.4	232.5	245.2	264.5	310.3
Taunton, ...	221.3	277.7	292.8	340.6	434.5
Northampton, ...	29.5	99.2	103.	128.6	146.
Total, ...	538.2	609.4	641.	733.7	890.8
<i>Private Patients.</i>					
Worcester, ...	188.3	171.	168.1	154.6	136.6
Taunton, ...	76.5	60.8	70.3	72.	69.
Northampton, ...	112.2	90.	81.9	12.5	68.9
Total, ...	374.	321.8	320.3	299.1	274.5
<i>Total of all Classes.</i>					
Worcester, ...	452.9	453.2	476.1	487.2	500.1
Taunton, ...	407.8	434.1	480.7	559.2	663.5
Northampton, ...	427.8	437.2	469.5	475.2	474.1
Total, ...	1,288.5	1,324.5	1,426.3	1,519.6	1,637.7

The foregoing table will be found of suggestive interest. It shows that in the three state hospitals proper, the average number under treatment has risen from 1,288 in 1872 to 1,637 in 1876, an increase of 349 in five years, of which 46 is at Northampton, 47 at Worcester, and 256 at Taunton. The chief value and interest of the table, however, is in its revelation as to the nature of this increase. And therefrom it appears that there has been a decrease of 99 in the number of private patients, with an increase of 95 in state patients, and of 353 in town patients. In other words, the state hospitals are steadily filling up with town and city paupers, the average of that class for the present year being 891 in a total of 1,637, against a corresponding average of 538 in a total of 1,288 five years ago. The full statistics for the year show

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

that the insane remaining in the public and private asylums and hospitals of the State on the 30th of September, 1876, were classified as follows; viz., 20.5 per cent. private patients, 29.8 per cent. state patients, and 49.6 per cent. town and city patients.

COUNTY AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

Besides the three state lunatic hospitals and the Asylum for the Chronic Insane at the State Almshouse, there are six other institutions in the Commonwealth at which insane persons are treated, three of them being small private establishments. They are neither controlled by the State nor supervised by the Board of State Charities, though under the Act of 1874, relating to the correspondence of the insane, they are occasionally visited by some member of this Board, and, under section 6, chapter 321, Acts of 1871, the Board may be called upon to move for the release of any one confined in either of them. At the close of the official year these six institutions contained but 451 patients, being 13 less than the number remaining at the smallest of the state hospitals, and not two-thirds as many as were to be found in the Taunton hospital alone; yet these 451 inmates were receiving the care of at least nine physicians, while three were obliged to care for the 692 remaining at Taunton.

The McLean Asylum at Somerville, under the superintendence of Dr. George F. Jelly, was opened in October, 1818, and is the oldest of our public establishments for the insane. The records show that during the fifty-eight years of its existence it has received about 6,130 patients, of whom about 2,685 were discharged as recovered. It will quite comfortably accommodate 170 patients, which number may be increased to 200 by some crowding. It is one of the departments of the Massachusetts General Hospital; the funds of the corporation can be used to a certain extent in the support of patients; otherwise than as thus supported or aided, the inmates are all private patients. The authorities of the institution have bought about 107 acres of land in Belmont as the site of a new hospital, on which their present intention is

INSANITY—MCLEAN ASYLUM.

ultimately to erect buildings that will accommodate from 200 to 250 patients. The chief incident of the past season in the history of the hospital was an assault by a male patient, from out of this State, on one of the assistant physicians, resulting in injuries of so serious a character that he was obliged to withdraw from duty for several months. The statistics for the year ending September 30, 1876, are as follows:—

MCLEAN ASYLUM.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients remaining Oct. 1, 1875, . . .	—	—	159
admitted during the year, . . .	42	47	89
Number of cases under treatment, . . .	—	—	248*
Discharged recovered, ...	12	10	22
improved, ...	25	11	36
unimproved, ...	6	5	11
Died, ...	10	10	20
	53	36	89
Remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	—	—	159

* Number of persons, 245.

The Boston Lunatic Hospital at South Boston, whereof Dr. Clement A. Walker is superintendent, was established under the so-called County Receptacle Act of 1836, but is now in charge of the Board of Directors of Public Institutions for Boston. During some of the earlier years of its existence, the State supported a considerable number of insane paupers there, but this practice ceased with the opening of the Northampton hospital in 1858. The grounds of the institution are a yard and garden of some three acres, adjoining the premises of the House of Correction for Suffolk County, and the buildings comfortably accommodate about 200 patients. According to modern ideas, they are very defective in plan, and they certainly lack many conveniences found in more recently constructed establishments, which cannot be supplied except at a cost that would hardly be warranted. Its inmates are from Suffolk County, but it is of such limited capacity, and has now so many chronic patients, that only a small proportion of

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

the cases from Suffolk go there, 439 having been sent during the past year to the three state hospitals, while only 37 went to this institution. The superintendent says the system of admission is not such as to assure the curative advantages of the hospital to those who most need them. The principal statistics of the year are as follows :—

SOUTH BOSTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients remaining Oct. 1, 1875, . . .	—	—	202
admitted during the year, . . .	18	19	37
Number of cases under treatment, . . .	—	—	239*
Discharged recovered, ...	4	8	12
improved, ...	1	4	5
unimproved, ...	—	3	3
Died, ...	11	13	24
	16	28	44
Remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	—	—	195

* Number of persons, 239.

The Essex County Receptacle for the Insane at Ipswich is attached to the House of Correction, and its superintendent, Dr. Y. G. Hurd, is master of that institution. This receptacle is the only one now existing in the Commonwealth that was established and is managed under the law of 1836. The insane department is entirely separated from the prison by the keeper's residence and office, and no communication takes place between its inmates and the prisoners. It receives its patients wholly from Essex County, and probably half of them are clearly incurable when admitted, a considerable proportion coming from the town almshouses, sent when it is absolutely certain they cannot be benefited by treatment, and equally apparent that they do not need the restraint of the insane. Common humanity and true economy, the superintendent thinks, ought to prevent this kind of transfers. The receptacle will comfortably accommodate about 70 patients, and its statistics for the year are as follows :—

INSANITY—PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

RECEPTACLE AT IPSWICH.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients remaining Oct. 1, 1875, . . .	—	—	62
admitted during the year, . . .	18	10	28
Number of cases under treatment, . . .	—	—	90*
Discharged recovered, ...	4	1	5
improved, ...	3	4	7
unimproved, ...	2	—	2
Died, ...	3	2	5
	12	7	19
Remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	—	—	71

* Number of persons, 89.

Herbert Hall, at Worcester, is a private institution, opened under authority granted in 1873 by the Governor and Council, in accordance with section 8, chapter 288, Acts of 1864, to Dr. Merrick Bemis, for sixteen years superintendent of the state hospital at Worcester. Asylums of this character are subject to inspection by the Governor and Council and the judge of probate for the county in which they are situated. Dr. Bemis has accommodations for about 16 patients, and proposes to somewhat increase them during the coming year. Thus far he has chosen to chiefly confine himself to the reception and treatment of female patients. His statistics for the past year are as follows :—

Patients remaining Oct. 1, 1875, ...	12
admitted during the year, ...	6
Number of cases within the year, ...	18*
Discharged recovered, ...	2
improved, ...	2
died, ...	2
	6
Remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	12

* Number of persons, 18.

Shady Lawn, at Northampton, is also a private institution, opened in 1874 under a license granted to Dr. Austin W.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Thompson, for some time assistant superintendent, of the state hospital at Northampton. His house will accommodate about 15 patients, and is undergoing enlargement this fall. The greater portion of its inmates are males, more of them coming from New York than from this State, and the year's statistics are tabulated as follows :—

Patients remaining Oct. 1, 1875, ...	6
admitted during the year, ...	13
Number of cases within the year, ...	19*
Discharged recovered, ...	4
improved, ...	2
unimproved, ...	2
died, ...	1
	9
Remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	10

* Number of persons, 19.

The Psychopathic Retreat at Roxbury is also a private institution, kept by Dr. Edward Mead under a license granted last summer, though it received a few patients before it was licensed, and its return is as follows :—

Patients remaining Oct. 1, 1875, ...	5
admitted during the year, ...	8
Number of cases within the year, ...	13*
Discharged recovered, ...	2
improved, ...	5
unimproved, ...	1
died, ...	1
	9
Remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	4

* Number of persons, 13.

III. STATISTICS AND GENERAL MATTERS.

*Results of the Year.**

The whole number of patients remaining in all the lunatic hospitals and asylums of the State on the 30th of September,

* See Table X. of the Appendix.

INSANITY—STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

1875, was 2,288; the number of cases admitted to treatment during the year was 1,350; and the number of persons remaining under treatment on the 30th of September, 1876, was 2,380. The 1,350 cases admitted to treatment within the year represented 1,252 persons; the difference between these figures showing the total of duplications. Similarly, the 3,638 cases treated within the year represented but 3,430 persons. The average number of persons under treatment during the year was 2,370, against a corresponding average of 2,259 for 1875 and of 2,166 for 1874. This increased average was wholly in patients supported by towns and cities, there being a decrease in the classes known as state and private patients, the extent of all these changes appearing in Table X. of the Appendix.

Of the cases admitted to treatment within the year, 640 were state patients, 453 were town and city patients, and 257 were private patients. As compared with the figures of last year, this was an increase of 18 on state support, of 71 on town and city support, and of but 6 on private account. The number remaining in hospitals was 92 greater at the end of the year than at its beginning; viz., a decrease of 15 on state and of 30 on private account, and an increase of 137 in those supported by towns and cities.

The aggregate of deaths during the year was 303 on an average number of 2,370, against 279 on a corresponding average of 2,259 in 1875, and of 241 on an average of 2,166 in 1874. The percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 8.3 in 1876 and 8.5 in 1875. The aggregate of persons reported as recovered on discharge is 274, against 287 in 1875 and 248 in 1874; of persons improved, it is 413, against 406 in 1875 and 395 in 1874, and of persons not improved 268, against 217 in 1875 and 279 in 1874.

Letter-Boxes in the Hospitals.

The law of 1874 relative to the correspondence of insane persons confined in the lunatic hospitals and asylums of the Commonwealth, provides that each patient may write monthly to the superintendent and the members of the Board of State

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Charities, and that these letters may be dropped into locked boxes which are to be opened by some member of this Board. The law has now been in operation for something more than two years, a sufficient time to enable the authorities to see just what its effects are. Its passage was not necessitated by anything that had occurred or was likely to occur in the administration of our hospitals, no one even intimating that their superintendents manifested a disposition to abuse the power confided to them.

In the report from this office two years ago, it was stated that the patients of the hospital had apparently written as often as they pleased, to whom they pleased, about what they pleased, and at such length as they pleased; and that the aggregate result for three months was about seventy-five letters and half a bushel of refuse, consisting of bits of almost every conceivable thing that could be obtained and crowded into the openings of the various boxes. I have now to report that in the two years since thus writing, I have seen nothing to indicate a purpose on the part of anybody connected with any of the hospitals, to abridge or restrict the freedom of correspondence guaranteed by this law to the inmates. In private conversation, I have at one time or another spoken with scores of them relative to the matter, and it has never been alleged that materials were withheld or facilities for writing denied. But the proportion of rubbish in the mail-boxes is now much greater than it was at first. The novelty of sending letters in this manner has worn off, and from the whole body of hospitals in the State during the past year, the average has been less than half a dozen letters per month, the boxes being now either entirely neglected or chiefly used as receptacles for refuse.

Originally a box was placed in each ward of every hospital, and over it was posted a copy of the law or a summary of its provisions. Many of these notices have been torn down by patients and renewed by superintendents over and over again, it being impossible in some of the wards to keep them in place more than a few days or a few weeks at a time. Moreover, in certain of the wards, the inmates tear the boxes away

CURABILITY OF INSANITY.

from their fastenings, manifesting a repugnance to them that nothing will overcome, and because of this fact there are now a few wards in which they are not maintained.

Two years ago, it was remarked that the correspondence of three months had brought to light nothing of misdoing on the part of attendants or officers. What was true then is equally true now. If there are wrongs in our hospitals and asylums, they are not revealed through the medium furnished by this law. So far as they were readable, I have read every letter sent to this Board, as well as many of those addressed to its members individually; and I have with such diligence as was needful, examined everything that had the least appearance of a complaint. The question of repealing the law is one for the Legislature to determine. My duty is simply to report that its operation has not shown mismanagement or ill-treatment in the hospitals. If its enactment cast an imputation upon the authorities of these institutions, two years' trial of it has shown that the imputation was unjust and unwarranted. Thus much it is no more than fair to them that I should say.

Curability of Insanity.

A portion of the report of the superintendent of the Northampton hospital for the current year relates to the curability of insanity. Dr. Eastman's testimony last year was that the early period of the disease is the golden time for treatment. Dr. Earle remarked that no fact is now more firmly established, than that mental disease is very largely more amenable to curative treatment soon after its appearance, than it is when it has existed a year or even six months. And Dr. Godding shows that of 1,791 recoveries at Taunton, 1,240 were of cases in which insanity had existed less than three months before they came under treatment, while of 3,088 admissions where the disease was of more than six months' standing, only 317 recovered. On this one point, all physicians to the insane agree,—the sooner treatment begins after insanity appears, the greater is the chance for speedy improvement and ultimate recovery.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Dr. Earle now tabulates the principal facts of evidence furnished by the returns of twelve institutions in the United States. The summary of this table is, that in the second five years of operation, there were 9,895 cases admitted to these institutions, and a proportion of 44.99 per cent. of recoveries on the admissions, while during the last five years there were 15,361 admissions, with a proportion of 31.68 per cent. of recoveries. Noting that the figures of the table relate to cases and not to persons, he adds that if only 31.68 in each hundred of the *cases* now received into the hospitals are discharged recovered, the recoveries of *persons* cannot be more than 28 or 29 in the hundred.

Great caution ought to be exercised, as was said last year, in drawing conclusions from statistics relating to recoveries. To a very large extent, these statistics take no note of that class of cases known as periodic or recurrent, though it is a fact beyond question that many of the reported recoveries are furnished by this class. On this point, Dr. Earle gives something that is extremely suggestive. Thus, 7 persons have contributed 37 recoveries to the statistics of his own hospital; in another hospital, 5 persons counted up 52 recoveries; in another, 13 persons tabulated 129 recoveries. He also tells of a hospital from which one person went out recovered 22 times; of another which discharged a patient as recovered 32 times; and finally, of one that reported a woman as cured 46 times in the course of twenty-nine years, and yet she ultimately died as insane in that same hospital!

Moreover, beyond the fact that one person alone may furnish a score or more recoveries, lies the additional fact that superintendents largely disagree as to what constitutes a recovery. As Dr. Eastman very well observes, "it would seem from a comparison of the statistics of different hospitals, that the earlier superintendents must have classed as recovered, patients who would now be considered as only improved." Dr. Earle points out that the medical history of the Worcester hospital furnishes a remarkable illustration of the uncertainty of statistics, originating in this very source. During the last three years of the superintendence of Dr.

CURABILITY OF INSANITY.

Bemis, there were 1,191 admissions and 516 reported recoveries; during the next three years, with Dr. Eastman as superintendent, there were 1,169 admissions, and 259 reported recoveries. And yet throughout these years "there was no known agency operating upon the people from whom the patients of that hospital are drawn, either to increase or diminish the prevalence of insanity, or so modify it as to render it less amenable to curative treatment."

Vital statistics comprise an element that has been called the reflex action of the observer's own temperament. Dr. Earle says he has for many years believed that of a given number of patients discharged from a hospital for the insane, the number reported as recovered might differ at least twenty-five per cent. according to the man who acted as judge of their mental condition. In this view of an important question, the table of which a summary has been given, showing that the present ratio of recovery is not over 30 per cent. on persons admitted to treatment, becomes of the highest value, because it is not only based on a series of five years, but is an average struck on the returns of at least a dozen different superintendents or observers.

Number of the Insane.

The recapitulation of the State Census returns on page 445 of Volume One, gives 3,637 as the number of insane persons in the State, May 1, 1875. The difficulties attendant upon an enumeration of the insane are so serious, that the most careful and painstaking census may very easily be defective. Errors are likely to occur because of reluctance in the family to admit the existence of insanity, because many insane persons manifest disease only at intervals, and because the distinction between idiocy and insanity is not always readily apparent to the majority of observers.

The detailed returns to this office showed that about 2,730 insane persons were under official care or supervision of some kind at the end of September, 1875, and it is presumed that about the same number were similarly circumstanced at the date, five months earlier, when the census was taken. On this

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

basis it would appear that about 900 insane persons were then outside all institutions and in the care of their friends. This supposition does not appear an improbable one.

The State Census of 1855 showed that one person in every 590 of our population was insane; according to the State Census of 1865, the proportion was one in every 530; according to that of last year, the proportion is one in every 455. That the ratio has been increasing during the past ten years, quite materially, is evident enough from the returns sent to this office. No mention is made of the showing by the United States Census of 1870, because there is every reason for believing that it was defective, as there must have been several hundred insane persons in the State who were not enumerated. But I see no ground for doubting the substantial accuracy of that taken by Colonel Wright under state authority last year.

The general table in the Appendix shows that 3,430 different persons were treated in the various hospitals and asylums during the past year, while about 500 were cared for by overseers of the poor in almshouses and private families, and something like 50 were supported in the establishment at Bridgewater. This gives a total of about 3,980 reported within the year. On the 30th of September the numbers were as follows: 1,929 in state hospitals, 451 in private or county asylums, 41 in the Workhouse at Bridgewater, 2 in the State Prison, and about 450 in the care of overseers outside the hospitals, making a total of about 2,873.

STATE SCHOOLS—MONSON.

PART FOURTH.

INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN.

I. STATE SCHOOLS.

The statistics of the various institutions for children that report to this office may be found in Table XII. of the Appendix. They show that at the end of the official year, September 30, 1876, there were 961 children in the three state schools, against a corresponding total of 920 at the close of the preceding year. There was an increase during the year of 22 in the number at Lancaster, and of 23 at Monson, with a decrease of 4 at Westborough. The total number of children who reached the three schools by process of commitment was 240 this year, against a corresponding total of 214 in the preceding year. The apparent aggregate of numbers in school within the year is 1,485 for 1876, against 1,382 for 1875, and 1,273 for 1874, but when proper deductions are made for transfers and duplicates, it is found that the actual number of different children in the three institutions was 1,437 for 1876, against a corresponding total of 1,313 for 1875, and of 1,201 for 1874. The average number was 939 for this year, against an average of 875 for 1875, and of 827 for 1874. Making due allowance for returns and recommitments, it appears that during the year a total of 227 children went out from the three establishments into places, being about 40 more than were provided for in the official year 1875.

The State Primary School at Monson.

DR. H. P. WAKEFIELD, *Superintendent.*

The establishment at Monson was opened in 1854 as a State Almshouse; the legislation of 1866 provided a school there for dependent and neglected children; and a statute of 1872 abolished the almshouse department. The superintendent of the institution for about four years was Dr. Samuel

The average number of all classes supported at the institution during the year was 515—an increase of 19 over the preceding year, and of 34 over the year ending with September, 1874. Of the total average for the year, 435 belonged to the Primary School proper,—an increase of 6 over the average for 1875. Of the 115 remaining at the end of the year outside the school, 61 were adult paupers and 54 were children. During the year the Board of State Charities gave the towns of Mattapoisett, West Newbury, West Springfield and Malden, permission to use the school as a place for the

STATE SCHOOLS—MONSON.

confinement and discipline of truants. The whole number of truants sent there under the law of 1873, has been but 5; viz., 1 in 1874, 3 in 1875, and 1 in 1876.

The number of children committed to the custody of the Board of State Charities by the courts, and temporarily placed in the school during the year, was 54, against 33 for the preceding year; and the number of children of this class remaining at the end of the year was 72, against a corresponding figure of 63 for the close of the official year 1875. The whole number of children connected with the school, for whom places in families were found during the year, was 142, but as 17 of these and 22 who were out at the beginning of the year returned from place and again entered the school, it will be seen that the result of the year was a total of 103 children put out, which is three more than were provided for in the preceding year.

The number of adult paupers transferred during the year from Tewksbury to Monson was more than double the number so transferred in the year ending with September, 1875. A portion of this increase is due to the fact that more mothers with young children for whom provision must be made, happened to get into the Tewksbury establishment, while another part is due to the fact that there were several adults in a colony of Poles removed from the almshouse by order of the Board of State Charities. This transfer of the Poles to Monson was made in August last, because of the crowded condition of the Tewksbury institution.

The superintendent says the sanitary condition of the institution was better than usual during the year, except for a few weeks in the latter part of the winter when there was an epidemic of measles. This, it is stated, was of a mild type in itself, the children who died being of a hereditary scrofulous or syphilitic taint. The whole number of deaths during the year was 32, of which 23 occurred in February; 3 were adults, 12 were members of the school, and 17 were children under three years of age.

The principal of the school reports that seven school-rooms were maintained throughout the year, while another was

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

opened in January and continued till the close of the spring term. The superintendent of the institution thinks the number of children will necessitate a reopening of it this winter. The whole number of pupils in the different school-rooms during the year was 687; the largest number attending school at any one time was 440; the average attendance for the year was 382; and 109 girls and 322 boys remained under instruction at the end of the year. The principal says the children are making commendable progress in their studies, and that the grade of scholarship is at least as high as in any former year. The boys connected with the school earned \$396.40 at chair-seating during the year, and the superintendent says they might have earned more if he had been allowed to employ a competent overseer.

The report of the inspectors furnishes ample proof that the disagreement between themselves and the superintendent is absolutely irreconcilable. This being the case, it seems to me that the executive or the legislature ought at an early day to take such steps as would result in giving the school a new superintendent or a new board of inspectors.* Certainly, the present condition of affairs is not creditable to the Commonwealth, and must inevitably be detrimental to the interests of the school.

The State Reform School at Westborough.

ALLEN G. SHEPHERD, *Superintendent.*

The Reform School was provided for by legislative enactment in 1846, and opened for the reception of pupils on the first of November, 1848. Towards the establishment of the institution Gen. Theodore Lyman, of Brookline, made contributions amounting in the aggregate to \$72,000. The original buildings were intended for the accommodation of about 300 boys. At the end of the first year of its existence the school had 310 inmates, and the number remained nearly the same for the next two years, though many boys were kept back by the magistrates because of the inability of the institution to receive and care for them. To meet the demand for

* Since this was written, the Governor has received and accepted the resignation of the superintendent, to take effect January 1, 1877.

STATE SCHOOLS—WESTBOROUGH.

more room, the legislature of 1852 authorized an enlargement to accommodate 250 additional boys. This was made ready for occupancy in November, 1853. The school had 559 inmates at the close of 1859, and in the following year the number rose to nearly 600. In the summer of 1859 a fire set by one of the inmates entirely burned the addition built in 1853. Thereupon the school-ship branch of the institution was established, on the recommendation of Governor Banks, and the buildings at Westborough put in order for about 350 boys. The school ship was discontinued in 1872 on the recommendation of Governor Washburn, 42 of the boys confined therein were sent to Westborough, and an increase made in the maximum age of commitment to the school. These steps brought into the institution an older and more vicious class of boys, and last year an appropriation of \$90,000 was granted for an enlargement of the buildings. This enlargement is now about completed, and the legislature of 1876 having authorized an expenditure of \$25,000 for heating, lighting and furnishing it, the new part will soon be ready for occupancy. The institution has had six superintendents beside Colonel Shepherd, who was appointed to his position in the year 1873. The following statistics of the current year are from his annual report:—

Number remaining October 1, 1875, ...		353
Received by commitment during the year, ...	132	
by recommitment, ...	6	
by transfer, ...	1	
by voluntary return, ...	10	
by official return, ...	22	
		171
Apparent number within the year, ...		524*
Discharged on probation, ...	84	
on trial, ...	46	
by elopement, ...	21	
by transfers, ...	10	
to employment, ...	8	
to imprisonment, ...	2	
in other ways, ...	2	
Died, ...	2	
		175
Number remaining September 30, 1876, ...		349

* Real number, 608.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The number of new commitments was greater by 8 than in 1875, and by 26 than in 1874. Of these boys, 4 were sent there by this Board, 6 by the superior court, 15 by the probate courts, and 108 by trial justices for juvenile offenders. They ranged in age from eleven to seventeen years; all but 20 had reached the age of fourteen, and 61 were sixteen and upwards. There were 55 commitments for larceny, 21 for larceny with breaking and entering, 14 for breaking and entering, and 5 for assault and battery. About 71 per cent. were ascertained to be of foreign, and 25 per cent. of native parentage, though 77 per cent. were born in the United States. Of the whole number, 46 had been inmates of some other penal and reformatory institution.

The average number in school during the year was 348, against 335 in 1875, and 323 in 1874. Of this average, 83 were in the trust houses. The successful elopments were 15, against 9 in 1875, and 10 in 1874. Of those discharged, 50 had been inmates less than two years, while 41 had been there more than four years each. Of those remaining, 15 are over nineteen years of age, and 59 more are over seventeen. During the months of February and March the school was very much crowded, and some of the older and more vicious boys took advantage of the situation to make trouble, several of them engaging in an assault upon certain officers of the institution. Two of these were sent to the house of correction by the superior court, and six were transferred to the Bridgewater Workhouse by the Board of State Charities, since which action there has been little difficulty in maintaining proper discipline.

The average employment of the boys during the year was as follows: Seating chairs, 161; farming and gardening, 82; in the sewing room, 36; in domestic work, 27; in outside work, 15; and in miscellaneous work, 22. So much chair-seating is now done in penal and reformatory institutions, that the price paid at Westborough is not more than one-third what it was three years ago; the amount earned at this branch of labor being but \$988, against \$1,496 in the preceding year, though the product of this year was greater by

STATE SCHOOLS—LANCASTER.

3,000 seats than that of last year. A large amount of work was done by the boys in and about the new building, for which there is no pecuniary return.

The daily life of the inmates of the school is six hours at work and four hours at study. The school-rooms are eight in number and well supplied with the needful furniture. The trustees report that the boys have made good progress in their books during the past year. The specialties of the institution are a Bible Class, a Tried-and-True Class, a Band of Hope, a base-ball club, a fire company, and a well equipped military company of sixty, which is called the Lyman Cadets. The institution as a whole closes the year in a very prosperous condition, and the trustees and superintendent appear to work together in a spirit of harmony.

The State Industrial School at Lancaster.

LORING LOTHROP, *Superintendent.*

The institution at Lancaster was opened for the reception of girls in August, 1856. Its first superintendent was Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, who resigned in 1862, and was succeeded by Rev. Marcus Ames, who remained in office till the spring of 1875. The present superintendent entered on duty with the first of April, 1875, and the statistics of the year from his annual report, are as follows :—

Number remaining Oct. 1, 1875, ...	105
Received by commitment during the year, ...	53
from indenture or place, ...	18
from elopement, ...	2
	68
Apparent number within the year, ...	173*
Discharged by indenture, ...	32
by transfer, ...	6
to parents, ...	3
at majority, ...	2
to hospital, ...	1
Died, ...	2
	46
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	127

* Real number, 173.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The five family-houses connected with the institution formerly furnished comfortable accommodations for 150 girls, and at the close of the official year 1876 the number remaining in the school was 127; but as the inmates are now of such age and character that it is deemed best to give each of them a separate bed, and in most cases a separate room, the trustees say the present capacity of the buildings is only about 125. It will be observed, therefore, that the institution is now full again. During the year 32 girls were indentured and did not return, being a smaller number than in the preceding year, because the hard times have checked the demand for such help. The average number in school for the year was 122, against a corresponding average of 85 for the year ending with September, 1875.

Among the commitments of the year were 19 for stubbornness and disobedience, 17 for larceny, and 10 for idleness and viciousness. The commitments were 19 from Suffolk County, 16 from Essex, 10 from Worcester, 3 each from Middlesex and Hampden, and 1 each from Bristol and Berkshire. The average age at commitment was about 14 years and 8 months, and more than half the present inmates are over 16 years of age. The two deaths of the year were both from consumption, and the girls were in feeble health when sent to the institution.

The graded school system, adopted two years ago, is still continued, and is said to work well. The course of study is substantially the same as that pursued in our public schools, in so far as the authorities find it adapted to the needs of the girls under their care. Concerning the general tone of the school the superintendent says: "Less regard is had for immediate and ostensible results of influence, than for its more remote and future effect as bearing upon mature development and active employment; in this respect our efforts are positive; restraint is essential and punishment may be necessary, but they have little value unless other means of influence are dominant; the girls must learn how to govern themselves, or they will surely fail when restraint is removed." The concurrent testimony of all unprejudiced persons who are

STATE SCHOOLS—LANCASTER.

competent to speak on the subject, is that the school was never doing better work than it has done for the past eight or ten months.

The trustees and superintendent have established gardening and horticulture as branches of out-door labor to be pursued by the girls. "Fifteen of them go to the field with their tools in the morning, and the same number in the afternoon, each set working about three hours at a time, the choice alternating so that all who are suitable have a chance; they plant and hoe and take care of small fruits, under the direction of a gardener, about as well as any persons of their age, and have cultivated some six acres during the present season." This experiment on the part of the authorities is worthy of encouragement and praise as a practical step in the right direction. The in-door labor of the girls is the same as heretofore; they make and mend their own clothing, and perform the work of the houses to which they are attached,—the intent being that each girl shall have an opportunity for practice in every department of household duty.

II. IDIOT SCHOOL.

The Massachusetts School for Idiots at South Boston.

DR. EDWARD JARVIS, *Superintendent.*

This institution was opened on the first of October, 1848, with three private pupils and ten state beneficiaries. Its founder was Dr. Samuel G. Howe, who continued in active charge of its interests while he had the strength to do so, and remained at its head as superintendent till the time of his death, which took place on the 9th of January, 1876. Because of Dr. Howe's feeble health then and some time previously, Dr. Henry Tuck was elected his assistant in October, 1875, and continues in that position under the present superintendent. The trustees very truly say in their report that it is difficult to exaggerate the indebtedness of the school to the zeal and unselfish purpose of Dr. Howe. His struggles and labors brought it into being, his was the inspiration that made it a success, his spirit still controls in its manage-

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ment. In the twenty-eight years of its existence it has given such instruction as was possible to about 575 different pupils, more than half of whom were materially improved by the efforts there made in their behalf. The first establishment of the kind in America, there are now nine other similar schools in different parts of the country, attended by something more than 1,100 feeble-minded children.

The state grant to the institution last winter was but \$17,500, being \$2,500 less than for the two or three years previous. The current expenditures of the year were \$17,592. But the condition of the buildings, especially of the plumbing, and the entire inadequacy of the drainage, have necessitated a considerable unusual expenditure; and though the trustees have practised the utmost economy, and have even drawn something from their invested funds, the legislature will be asked to make up a small deficiency. I trust there is no reason to doubt that it will readily and cheerfully do this; it certainly will if members thoroughly acquaint themselves with the school's work. Many desirable conveniences heretofore enjoyed have been given up within the past year; the number of its employes has been reduced quite as low as the safety of the school will admit; and the wages and salaries of those retained are kept at the lowest rate which such services as theirs ought to command. Under these circumstances the institution has a right to appeal to the legislature for more generous recognition than it received last winter.

The report of Dr. Tuck shows that the school began the official year with 120 pupils enrolled; that it admitted 23 during the year; that 63 were discharged; that 80 remained enrolled at the end of the year, and that 69 of these were beneficiaries of the Commonwealth. The average number of inmates for the year was 101, and the weekly cost was about \$3.24 for each pupil. During the year one boy and two girls died. The number of discharges was unusually large. Some of them were of pupils whose names were regularly borne on the books of the institution, though lately they had been kept at home by their parents on account of ill-health and from

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

other causes. Several of those who actually went out from the school were confirmed epileptics and custodial cases not properly belonging there. Most of those discharged at the end of the school-year, last July, because of the reduction in the State appropriation, were pupils who had been greatly improved by the training and instruction they had received. The repairs of the past season have put the buildings into very fair condition, but there must soon be a considerable expenditure for furniture and school apparatus.

III. CITY SCHOOLS.

The House of Reformation at Boston.

This institution is on Deer Island, and its manager is superintendent of the House of Industry and the Boston City Almshouse, also situated on the Island. The expenses at the House of Reformation for the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, are reported at \$32,840. More than ninety per cent. of its inmates are boys. These are of two definitely marked classes; viz., truant and stubbornly disobedient lads, sentenced to terms of from three months to two years, and boys who have been convicted of larceny or other crimes, and are mostly sentenced for their minority. The children there range in age from seven to seventeen years; the average age at commitment appears to be about twelve years. The institution has been very much crowded for some years, and is without such arrangements as are needful to a proper separation of the boys, as well as without facilities for teaching trades to those there on minority sentences. The city government has about completed preparations to remove the vagrant and truant children to buildings in the Highlands district. This class constitutes about one-half the whole number at the institution, and their transfer will not only afford some relief, but it will also withdraw these lads from the bad influence of the older boys. The situation at the Island will not be wholly satisfactory, however, until the pauper children are also transferred to other quarters. The institution had 286 inmates at the beginning of the year, received 236 by com-

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

mitment during the year, and closed the year with 324, of whom 29 were girls and 295 were boys. The time of the girls sent there is divided between housework and study in school; the boys committed on short sentences are continuously kept at school; those on long terms get six months in school and six months of farm-work yearly. Guy C. Underwood, superintendent.

The House of Reformation at Lowell.

The children sent to this institution range in age from seven to sixteen years, and the average age at commitment the past year was a little more than twelve years. Chief among the causes of commitment are truancy, vagrancy, stubbornness, and petty larceny. Sentences are all the way from three months to two years, with an average for the year just closed of about eleven months. The main idea of the authorities is not so much to see how economically the institution can be managed, as to give the children sent there some knowledge that will be useful to them in after-life. Consequently they are kept in school five or six hours per day the year through; when out of school during the summer months the boys are employed on the farm. It has not been thought worth while to undertake any branch of mechanical labor. Financially, the school is so connected with the almshouse that it is not possible to say just what its current expenses for any year are. For the past year the superintendent thinks \$3,520 is about the proper figure. The institution began the year with 1 girl and 33 boys, received 1 girl and 61 boys during the year, and ended September last with 2 girls and 42 boys,—having an average of 38 inmates for the year. Lorenzo Phelps, superintendent.

The Plummer Farm School at Salem.

This institution is located on Winter Island, in Salem Harbor, and is designed as a home for 30 boys. It is supported by the income of the Plummer Fund, with the earnings of boys on the farm and in the shop. The terms of sentence are two years for truancy, and during minority, or until

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

legally released, for vagrancy, stubbornness and larceny. The boys sent there average about thirteen years of age, and the average time spent at the institution is two years. Some boys not belonging in Salem are received directly from their parents or friends, at a charge of two dollars per week for board, with an additional charge for clothing. The current expenses are about \$6,000 per annum; the receipts from labor the past year were \$1,900. The school began the year with 26 boys, received 16 during the year, discharged 14, lost 1 by death, had an average number of 30, and ended September last with 27 inmates. C. A. Johnson, superintendent.

The Industrial School at Lawrence.

The buildings of this institution will accommodate about 35 boys. Connected with them is a tract of sixteen acres of land. The aim of the managers is to make the school paramount in importance, and accordingly the amount of work done is a matter of secondary consequence. Nevertheless, the earnings of the past year were about \$1,500, though the average age of the boys is only thirteen years. Current expenses are about \$5,000 annually. The institution began the year with 26 boys, received 2 for truancy, and 5 for larceny, during the year, had an average number of 30, discharged 2 to their parents and 2 to the State Reform School, and ended September last with 29 inmates. N. Parker Brown, superintendent.

Truant Schools.

CAMBRIDGE.—The truant school of Cambridge is located at the city almshouse, and its pupils study and recite with the pauper children there, though under the charge of a special officer out of school hours. The truants are put into classes of the same grade they occupied when arrested, and the school is managed very much as the other schools of the city are. Its inmates October 1, 1875, were 7 girls and 47 boys. It received 67 and discharged 48 children during the year, had a weekly average of 66.9, and at the end of the year 20 girls and 53 boys remained, whose average age was about

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

nine and a half years. The capacity of the boys for labor is utilized only so far as may be necessary for healthy exercise, the work of the house and farm being done by the pauper inmates of the almshouse. The current expenses of the school for the year were \$9,522. Wm. E. Hough is warden of the institution.

WORCESTER.—From the school at this point, the report is that it began the year with 11 boys, received 12 and discharged 13 during the year, had a monthly average of 12 for the year, as against an average of 8 for the preceding year, and closed the year with 10 remaining. This school might properly enough receive truants from some of the neighboring towns, and if it were double its present size, the cost of supervision and teaching would probably be no greater than it is now. The current expenses of the year were about \$2,500, with a small offset on account of labor performed. John Farwell is in charge.

SPRINGFIELD.—This school began the year with 15 boys, received 6 during the year, had a monthly average of 9, and reports 4 remaining at the end of the year. The average age of the boys is about twelve and a half years. No work is required of them, but they are given a thorough schooling. They are quartered in one wing of the almshouse, and are maintained from the pauper fund, at an approximate cost of \$2,130 for the past year. They are advanced about as rapidly in their studies as they would be if in the public schools of the city. A. S. Pease is master of the almshouse.

GENERAL PRISON STATISTICS.

PART FIFTH.

PRISONS OF THE STATE.

General Statistics.

Counting the State Prison, the State Workhouse, the Houses of Correction, the Boston House of Industry, and the various County Jails, there are now thirty-seven penal establishments in the Commonwealth. Such of these institutions as receive an average of ten prisoners a week, make weekly reports to this office; those to which the commitments average between two and ten a week report monthly; while all others furnish me with quarterly reports. Except as to those from the State Prison and the State Workhouse, it is impossible, with the force of clerks at my command, to make so much use of these returns as was made three or four years ago. The law requires me to supply the blank schedules for them, which is done at an average annual expense of about \$150, though the Board of State Charities no longer performs any duty respecting the county prisons, and therefore has no special need for reports as to their admissions and discharges. The Legislatures of 1870 and 1874 explicitly provided that these returns should be made to the Commissioners of Prisons, but neither body provided that board with the necessary clerks to take care of them when so made, though it is impossible to see how they can properly occupy or observe their field of duty till they do have them. The statistics of the several institutions for the past year, so far as I am able to give them, are presented in pages 52 to 60 of the Appendix.

The actual number of commitments during the year was about 22,550, against 22,866 in 1875, and 20,752 in 1874. Reduced to different persons, these figures are about 16,700

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

for 1876, against 16,938 for 1875, and 15,818 for 1874; showing a slight falling off in the present year as compared with the year preceding. On the 1st of October, 1875, there were 4,500 persons in confinement; on the 1st of January following, the number had risen to 4,867; on the 1st of July last, it had fallen to 4,096; and on the 1st of October, 1876, it had again risen to 4,345,—the number at the end of the official year being 155 less than at the beginning. The average number of prisoners for the year was 4,364, against a corresponding average of 4,127 for the preceding year.

The total expenditures on behalf of the thirty-seven establishments for the year were \$617,577, which is a decrease of \$15,388 from the aggregate expenditure for 1875. The cash receipts from the labor of prisoners amounted to \$142,868, against a corresponding total of \$149,343 in the preceding year. There was an increase of \$9,644 in the receipts at the State Prison, and of \$6,347 in the institutions at Pittsfield, Cambridge and Bridgewater, but this aggregate increase of \$15,990 was offset by a total decrease of \$22,466 at the other institutions.

Table XVI. gives an exhibit of the increase of criminals during the last few years. In 1865, the number of persons committed to jails was 5,052, while in 1876 the corresponding figure is about 6,550; in 1865, an aggregate of 2,820 persons were sent to houses of correction, against a similar aggregate of about 7,050 in 1876; and while the Boston of 1865 furnished but 969 inmates to the city prison on Deer Island, the Boston of 1876 sent about 5,940 there. In 1870, the commitments for drunkenness were 9,366 in number; in 1872, they were 11,626; in 1874, they were 12,078; and in 1876, they were 11,324.

The State Prison at Charlestown.

S. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Warden.

During the year closing with September 30, 1876, the State Prison contained a larger number, and a greater average number of convicts, than in any other of the seventy-one years it has been in existence. It has but 668 cells in which

CHARLESTOWN PRISON.

solitary confinement at night is possible, while the average number of inmates for the year was 60 above that figure. The warden's report furnishes the following statistics :—

Number remaining Oct. 1, 1875, ...	689
received on sentence, ...	220
Whole number during the year, ...	909
Discharged by expiration of sentence, ...	119
by pardon, ...	22
to insane hospitals, ...	4
by escape, ...	3
Died, ...	17
	165
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	744

The largest number of convicts in the prison at any one time during the year was 756, an excess of 42 over the maximum of 1875, and of 71 above that of 1874. The average number was 728, being 33 greater than the average for 1875, and 83 more than that for 1874. The inspectors note that it has only been possible to give sleeping room to this excessive number, by placing from 70 to 90 of the convicts in the large attic over the chapel, which is well ventilated and so high from the ground as to render escape from it exceedingly difficult. That very grave objections may be urged against this disposition of so many prisoners, the inspectors readily admit, but they have done the best they could under the circumstances in which they were placed, and the course adopted to meet the exigency has the approval of the Governor and Council. The warden reports that no outbreak or serious disturbance occurred during the year, but six prisoners managed to escape, of whom two were captured in a few hours, while one voluntarily returned to the prison after an absence of two months.

Of the 22 convicts pardoned out by the Governor during the year, 7 were held on sentences for life, their average period of imprisonment being about ten and a half years. Of the 220 received, 1 came for the sixth time, 3 for the

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

third time, and 13 for the second time; 5 were committed on life sentences, 12 on sentences of from ten to fifteen years, 66 on sentences of from five to ten years, 115 on sentences of from two to five years, and 22 on sentences of less than two years; 94 were men not over twenty-five years of age, 89 were between twenty-five and forty years of age, while 37 were more than forty years old; and 120 of the aggregate were sentenced from Boston. Of the whole body of convicts remaining at the end of the year, 57 are there on life sentences, 104 on sentences of from ten to twenty years, 115 on sentences of from six to ten years, and 165 on sentences of five years; 61 are under twenty, 51 are over fifty, while 175 are between thirty and forty, and 372 between twenty and thirty years of age; 376 were sentenced from Boston, and 368 from other points in the State; and 75 of the total 744 are recommitments, 64 of these being for the second time.

The prison did better financially than during the preceding year, the receipts from labor being \$61,838, against \$52,194, and the deficit being but \$55,477 against \$67,738 in 1875. The table on page 60 of the Appendix shows how the account has stood for a series of years. With an increase of 33 in the average number of convicts, as compared with the year ending September 30, 1875, there was an actual decrease of \$2,640 in the total expenditure, and the average yearly expenditure of \$194.74 per man in 1874, has fallen to \$167.06 in the past year. At the close of last year but 237 men were at work for pay; at the close of this year the number thus engaged was 552. For the labor of 75 men the prison received ninety cents per day, for 40 it received seventy-five cents per day, for 77 it received sixty cents per day, for 40 it received fifty cents per day, and for 320 it received forty cents per day. At the end of the preceding year, the lowest rate of wages was sixty cents per day. The authorities of New Hampshire have recently concluded a five-years contract for the labor of the convicts in the Concord prison at fifty cents per day when the number does not exceed 100, and at forty-six and a half cents per day when the number is between 100 and 140. The average price at Charlestown is

CHARLESTOWN PRISON.

about fifty-two and a half cents per day. Of the men not laboring on contract at the end of the year, 9 were in close confinement, 17 were in hospital, 40 were too infirm for work, and 126 were engaged on the prison account.

The inspectors note that during the year grave charges against the warden were made by a former officer of the prison. These being referred for investigation to the inspectors, they made a full examination, and reported the result to the Governor and Council. They declare that the charges were not sustained by a particle of evidence, and say the accuser admitted, under oath, that he did not know anything about them; and they add that in their opinion it is a great hardship to an officer that such charges, entirely unsupported by evidence, can be published as these were, without any opportunity for a public vindication.

The day school and the evening school have both been closed for the present,—the day school because the men are at work, and the evening school because the room in which it was held is now occupied as a dormitory. The warden expresses regret that it became necessary to close these schools, but states that all convicts desirous of self-culture are supplied with books in their cells, and adds that many of them are making excellent progress in learning by this self-imposed effort. For two years the chaplain has urged that the Legislature should make provision for a permanent day school, whatever the demand for labor, and in his report this year he says his convictions as to the policy of such a school are unchanged. With regard to this matter, the views of the chaplain appear to me sound. Wiser words on the subject of prison discipline have not lately been spoken by any one in authority, than were uttered by Governor Fairbanks in his message to the Vermont Legislature. After saying that prisoners should be divided into classes according to the character they manifest while under a course of discipline, he adds that "a part of each day should be devoted by the keepers to instructing them in learning and in virtue," and "the state prison should no longer be an institution for the reformation

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

as well as the punishment of offenders, with the reformation all left out."

Under the Act of April, 1875, the service of the Catholic Church was regularly held at the prison an hour every Sunday morning during the year. There was an average attendance of more than 350 convicts, a considerable portion of whom also attended the confessional. The inspectors say it is the opinion of the executive officers of the institution that good order and discipline and the moral improvement of the men have been advanced by this practice. Speaking for himself, the warden remarks that the service has produced excellent results. Apparently the chaplain is not of this mind. Half his annual report is devoted to a review of what has taken place at the prison under the Act in question, and to showing that the interests put in his charge by statute law and the approved regulations are perilled by the course that is pursued. Probably the matter will ultimately come before the Legislature for consideration.

The State Workhouse at Bridgewater.

NAHUM LEONARD, Jr., *Superintendent.*

The institution at Bridgewater was opened in 1854 as one of the three state almshouses; the Legislature of 1866 passed the law establishing a state workhouse there; and the almshouse department was abolished by the Legislature of 1872. The superintendent of the institution until January, 1874, was Mr. Levi L. Goodspeed; when he resigned, the present incumbent of the office was appointed. During the past summer, he received an urgent invitation to leave the place and take charge of an establishment in another State, at a salary considerably in advance of that he now receives. It seems to me cause for congratulation that, after carefully considering the matter, he finally declined the proposition and concluded to remain at the workhouse. His annual report furnishes the following statistics of the year just closed:—

BRIDGEWATER WORKHOUSE.

Number remaining Oct. 1, 1875, ...	. . .	422
Admitted during the year:—		
Prisoners, ...	439	
State paupers, ...	102	
Children, ...	61	
Temporary support, ...	44	
		646
Apparent number supported, ...	. . .	1,068*
Discharged during the year:—		
Prisoners, ...	409	
State paupers, ...	51	
Temporary support, ...	42	
Died, ...	63	
		565
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1876, ...	. . .	503

* Real number, 1,005.

The largest number of inmates on any one day during the year was 503, the smallest number was 333, and the average number for the year was nearly 428. For the preceding year, these figures were: largest number, 518; smallest number, 377; average number, 435. It will be observed that the figures for 1876 are a little below those for 1875. The average of the past year was 7 less than in 1875, and 25 greater than in 1874; the current expenses were about \$1,300 more than in 1875, and about \$4,300 less than in 1874. Of the 439 prisoners admitted during the year, 259 were sentenced from the State Almshouse, 151 were sentenced by outside courts, and 15 were transfers by this Board from Westborough and Lancaster. Included in the admissions are 2 legitimate and 40 illegitimate children born at the institution, and 19 sent with mothers who were received on sentence for misbehavior, as well as 102 paupers transferred in August last from the State Almshouse. Among the prisoners discharged were 150 pardoned out by the Board of State Charities, many of whom left the Commonwealth immediately after being released, while a number of the women with infants found a temporary home in the Asylum at Dedham.

The transfers from Tewksbury were made by order of this

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Board, under the authority conferred by section 3 of chapter 45 of the laws of 1872, because the Almshouse was very much crowded, while the number at the Workhouse was smaller than usual. The General Agent of the Board, in making the transfer, selected such persons as it seemed likely would require support till next spring; the result of the transfer was, that a considerable number of them soon concluded that they could support themselves, alone or by the aid of friends, and were accordingly discharged. Among those now in the institution are seven prisoners transferred from houses of correction by the Commissioners of Prisons under chapter 96 of the laws of the present year, the price to be paid by the counties for the board of such persons having been fixed by this Board at \$2 per week. And among the commitments of the year were found 51 persons who had a settlement in the State, for whose support payment at the rate of \$1.75 per week was made by the towns or cities in which they belonged. The bills for this support, and the board of prisoners transferred from houses of correction, are collected by the General Agent, who pays the money over to the state treasurer, the total amount so collected and paid over during the year ending with the first of October being \$4,437.93. Allowance for this sum reduces the expense of the institution to the State for the year to about \$37,667.

The deaths of the year were 63, against 55 in the preceding year. Of those who died, 21 were children under one year of age, 9 were persons over sixty years of age, and 6 were consumptive patients who had been in hospital a year or more. The physician reports that the most troublesome cases in the hospital are patients who more properly belong in an insane asylum; the presence of these mentally irresponsible persons he says seriously interrupts the necessary discipline of the wards. He furnishes me with a list of 41 remaining in the institution at the end of the official year, whom the inspectors say may properly be classed as insane and are probably incurable.

It is quite true, as the superintendent remarks, that the institution is now filled with an incongruous mass,—help-

BRIDGEWATER WORKHOUSE.

less children, tramps and vagrants, incorrigible drunkards, decrepit old women, harlots of the most abandoned character, paupers from the almshouse, graduates from our minor prisons, transfers from the state reformatories, petty criminals of every imaginable grade. That it must be a difficult task to maintain order among all these different classes of persons need not be said. It should be noted that, with the completion of the enlargement of the Reform School at Westborough, it will no longer be necessary to make transfers from that institution to the Workhouse. The buildings at Bridgewater were evidently constructed to accommodate a larger proportion of women than men, but now the number of men there is considerably greater than the number of women; so that, in the judgment of the superintendent, the portion of the institution designed for men is crowded beyond its proper capacity. Without doubt, there must ultimately be some material changes and improvements in the Bridgewater buildings; but just what alterations are most advisable, cannot well be determined till the female convicts are removed by the opening of the new prison for women.

The basket-making business that was entered upon something more than a year ago, has served a good purpose in furnishing employment to twenty-five or thirty men who could not be trusted to go out on the farm, though the work has not yet brought any great amount of money into the public treasury. Besides putting in and taking care of the crops this year, much was done in reclaiming and improving the land, and with the exception of twenty-five acres of pasture, the whole farm is now under a good state of cultivation. The current expenses of the year were considerably increased by many items properly chargeable to the account of extraordinary repairs. Women not needed at the ordinary housework of the institution, were employed in making clothing for Boston parties, but the general depression in business materially diminished the demand for labor of that kind. The receipts of the year for labor and products were \$1,511, against \$1,484 for the previous year, and the institution has on hand

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

several thousand baskets for which it has not yet been able to find a market.

Prison for Women.

The Act establishing this institution is of twenty-five sections, and was approved on the 30th of June, 1874. By the terms of the law the duty of building the structure was imposed on the Commissioners of Prisons. Soon after the passage of the Act, they advertised for proposals for a site, and in response to their call about forty different tracts of land were offered. They finally recommended a site of thirty acres in the town of Sherborn, about one mile from the South Framingham railway station, which was approved by Acting-Governor Talbot and the Council early in November, 1874, and in a fortnight thereafter the plans for the prison were laid before the executive for his consideration. In the Legislature of 1875, a determined effort was made to secure a repeal of the law creating the institution; but it was unsuccessful, and the contract for the whole group of buildings was concluded, so that work began on the grounds in July, 1875.

The structure is of brick, with stone foundations. The external work is finished. During the coming winter, the plumbing, inside work, and painting will go forward. Next spring the grounds will be graded and fenced, and the necessary roadways laid out and made. The commissioners expect to complete their task by June, 1877. The buildings are intended to accommodate about 500 convicts besides the superintendent and the principal subordinate officers. The original appropriation for the prison was \$300,000, with a proviso that no part of it should be expended unless the site could be bought and the buildings be erected for this sum. The supervising board have reported to the Governor that the grant will not be exceeded, but of course an appropriation must be made this winter for furnishing. Should this be done at an early period of the session, the prison ought to be ready for occupancy by midsummer. The amount drawn from the treasury on account of the institution up to the end of November was \$199,121.

PRISON FOR WOMEN.

Whenever the buildings are ready, the Governor is required to issue his proclamation establishing the Reformatory Prison for Women, and thenceforward women convicts are to be confined therein to the extent of its capacity. Females convicted of any offence mentioned in sections 28 and 35, chapter 165 of the General Statutes, must be sent to this institution, on sentences of not more than two years. The offenders enumerated are vagrants, pilferers, lewd persons, those who are idle and disorderly, common brawlers, night-walkers, jugglers, common drunkards, frequenters of houses of ill-fame and tippling shops, and common beggars of every description. Moreover, if the prison is not filled by these compulsory commitments, the Commissioners of Prisons, in whom the general control of the institution is vested, may remove thereto any female convict sentenced to the Boston House of Industry, the county jails, the houses of correction, or the Workhouse at Bridgewater. The superintendent of the prison, as well as the treasurer and steward, may be a man or woman, at the option of the Governor and Council, with whom the appointing power lies, but all the other officers must be women.

On the 1st of October, 1876, the whole number of women confined in the various penal institutions of the State was 821; viz., in the county jails, 81; in houses of correction, 231; in the Boston City Prison, 335; and in the State Workhouse, 174. For the last ten years, the number thus confined at the end of September has averaged not less than 800, of whom somewhat more than one-half were committed from Boston. The Sherborn establishment will draw the greater proportion of its inmates from the class of women now sent to the Bridgewater Workhouse and the Boston Prison on Deer Island. Once in operation, it will afford considerable relief to the Boston authorities, whose buildings on the Island have for some time been much crowded. And a not improbable result of the opening of the new institution, is the conversion of the state establishment at Bridgewater into a workhouse for men only, though it may be two or three years before this change is fully accomplished.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

County Prisons.

Our county prison system is quite unsatisfactory in its results, as was said last year, whether regard be had to the financial or the reformatory aspect. It is very expensive, and it does not reform. Whatever changes may be brought about by patient and persistent effort, it cannot be made satisfactory to those who clearly see what should be accomplished by imprisonment for offences against social order; and we shall not bring about such results from our minor prisons as we ought to reach till we abolish the present system, and substitute for it one based on the principle of state control. The following table, relating to the county prisons for the last dozen years, will help to an understanding of the present system in its financial results:—

YEARS.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Total amount ex- pended.	Receipts for Labor of Prisoners.	Balance against the Prisons.
1876, . .	2,433	\$355,326 29	\$78,958 74	\$276,367 55
1875, . .	2,264	366,117 96	94,373 36	271,744 60
1874, . .	2,122	366,273 97	115,566 79	250,706 18
1873, . .	1,887	337,906 48	145,360 86	192,545 62
1872, . .	1,801	283,846 79	129,136 21	154,710 58
1871, . .	1,800	302,411 39	124,889 05	177,522 34
1870, . .	1,712	289,806 02	114,339 46	175,466 56
1869, . .	1,719	317,603 26	109,365 53	208,237 73
1868, . .	1,553	294,246 88	69,624 67	224,622 21
1867, . .	1,471	292,700 83	73,427 34	219,213 39
1866, . .	1,410	271,670 30	47,574 06	224,096 24
1865, . .	1,250	228,980 63	34,693 79	194,286 84
1864, . .	1,133	223,393 84	34,352 46	189,041 38

The tables in the Appendix show a gross expenditure of \$355,326 at the county prisons for the year, being a decrease of \$10,791 as compared with the preceding year. The institutions at which the expenditure was materially greater than in 1875, are the following: Ipswich House of Correction, about \$4,460; Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, about \$3,330; and Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, about \$1,865. The cash receipts of the year from the labor of prisoners

BOSTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

were \$78,958, a decrease of \$16,415 as compared with the preceding year, and of more than \$37,600 as compared with 1874. The only institutions at which there was an increase, were the following: Pittsfield, \$3,635, and Cambridge, \$2,685. The total deficit of the year is \$276,367, being about \$4,623 greater than that of 1875.

The returns also show that the aggregate number of persons confined in these prisons on the first of October, 1875, was 2,577; that on the first of January, the number had risen to 2,780; that on the first of April, it fell to 2,182; and that on the first of October, 1876, it had again risen to 2,420,—the number being 157 less at the close than at the beginning of the year. The average number in confinement was 2,433, against 2,264 for 1875, and 2,122 for 1874. One result of our present system is shown by the fact that nine institutions do not return a dollar on account of labor, though in the aggregate they had a weekly average of about 396 persons in confinement throughout the year.

Municipal Prisons.

The Boston House of Industry is the only city prison that reports to this office. Its expenditure for the year ending with September was \$98,521.56, a decrease of about \$3,265 from the aggregate of the preceding year. The cash earnings of prisoners amounted to only \$560, being less than half of what was earned in 1875. The institution began the official year with 885 inmates; the number rose to 964 on the first of January, and fell to 783 on the first of July; at the close of the year, October 1, 1876, it stood at 846, of whom 335 were women. The average number for the year was 856, against a corresponding average of 809 for 1875, and of 716 for 1874. The establishment is very much crowded in every department, and additional accommodations must ultimately be provided, unless the pressure is removed by the opening of the prison for women.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART SIXTH.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Population and Finances.

The Commonwealth now owns and manages eight institutions, exclusive of the State Prison; viz., the lunatic hospitals at Worcester, Taunton and Northampton, the Primary School at Monson, the Reform School for Boys at Westborough, the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, the Workhouse at Bridgewater, and the Almshouse at Tewksbury. The work of these various institutions during the year is indicated and considered elsewhere,—that of the Almshouse on pp. 101–105, in the section treating of Pauperism; that of the lunatic hospitals on pp. 109–120, in the section treating of Insanity; that of the three state schools on pp. 131–139, in the section treating of Institutions for Children; and that of the Workhouse on pp. 150–154, in the section treating of Prisons. Certain tabular statements to be found on pp. 61–69 of the Appendix relate to these various institutions, and the principal facts shown by the tables* there given may be summarized briefly as follows:—

Admissions.—The aggregate of reported admissions to all the institutions within the year is 4,554. Reducing the admissions of each establishment by the deduction of duplicates or readmissions, gives a total of 4,375 admitted this year, against a corresponding figure of 4,099 for the previous year. Deducting still further for duplicates or transfers

* Receipts and expenditures probably amounting to less than \$5,000, on account of certain funds belonging to some of the institutions, are not covered by their financial statements to this office.

STATISTICS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

between the institutions, shows that 3,721 different persons were admitted to care or support in 1876, against a corresponding number of 3,540 in 1875, and of 3,685 in 1874.

Population.—Adding together the figures of population returned by the several institutions, furnishes a total of 8,294 maintained within the year. Reducing this by the exclusion of duplicates, gives an aggregate of 8,027 for the present year, against 7,541 for the preceding year. Deducting for transfers between the institutions, shows that 7,212 different persons were supported in 1876, against a corresponding number of 6,880 in 1875, and of 6,796 in 1874. The average population of the institutions was 3,966 in 1876, against 3,715 in 1875, and 3,608 in 1874. The number remaining October 1, 1875, for care or support, was 3,739, while the number at the same date in 1876 was 3,966.

Valuation.—The valuation of the real estate as reported aggregates \$2,901,777, which is an increase of \$259,627 within the year. The greater part of this increase is accounted for by the expenditure on the new lunatic hospital at Worcester. The valuation of personal estate, reported at \$626,547, is greater by \$20,842 than in the preceding year, mostly accounted for by the transfer at Monson of certain property, called real estate in 1875 and personal estate in 1876. The total valuation of the whole body of property exceeds that of 1875 by about \$280,470. This amount is somewhat less than the aggregate of expenditures for new buildings and extraordinary repairs, and an examination of the returns shows that some of the appraisements are relatively lower than they were last year.

Receipts.—The aggregate of reported gross receipts for the year is about \$81,550 greater than for the preceding year, the increase being chiefly in the amount drawn for building purposes at Worcester and Westborough, and in the receipts for the support of town paupers at lunatic hospitals. The amount received from the state treasury for current expenses was

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

about \$3,600 less than in 1875. As the average number supported at the institutions during the year was 251 larger, the average cost of support was somewhat less than in the preceding year. Comparing the returns of 1876 with those of 1875, shows an increase of \$28,440 in the receipts from towns, and a decrease of \$5,948 in those from individuals, for support at the state lunatic hospitals. There is a decrease of about \$831 in the receipts from farm produce sold, and of \$2,370 in receipts for the labor of inmates.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures for the year are reported at \$971,327, an increase of about \$68,340 over the gross expenditure of 1875. Included in this aggregate is the sum of \$23,483.54 paid over to the state treasury in accordance with law, and about \$367,230 expended for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs. The real outgo for the ordinary current expenses of the institutions was \$572,328, an increase of \$16,262 over the figure for the preceding year, with a corresponding increase of 251 in the average number supported. As compared with the returns for 1875, those of the present year show an increased expenditure of about \$1,250 for salaries and labor, of about \$3,140 for clothing, of about \$7,580 for provisions and supplies, and of \$12,650 for what is called ordinary repairs.

Liabilities and Resources.—The liabilities of the institutions at the end of the official year, September 30, 1876, were about \$4,134 more, and their resources about \$32,586 more, than at the end of the preceding year, leaving a balance to the credit of the institutions greater by \$28,452 than they held September 30, 1875. All the institutions except those at Monson and Westborough have a larger balance than they had last year. The aggregate of unexpended appropriations is about \$16,720 greater than in 1875.

AGENCY FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

P A R T S E V E N T H .

C H A R I T I E S A I D E D B Y T H E S T A T E .

Certain institutions or charities not directly under state control were aided by the Legislature of 1876, in grants, as follows : Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth, \$17,500 ; Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, \$7,500 ; Agencies for Discharged Prisoners, \$5,500 ; Massachusetts Infant Asylum, \$5,000 ; and Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau, \$3,000. Total appropriations, \$38,500, or \$2,500 less than for the preceding year. The School for Idiots has been spoken of on pp. 139-141, and it only remains to speak briefly of the other institutions.

The State Agency for Discharged Convicts.

DANIEL RUSSELL, *Agent*.

This agency was established by chapter 179 of the General Statutes, and the agent has his headquarters in Boston. During the year ending September 30, 1876, he dealt with 384 discharged prisoners, of whom a large majority had been inmates of the State Prison. These persons received such material aid in board, tools, clothing, lodging, and family stores, as seemed best adapted to their immediate wants ; and many of them were further assisted in reaching home or friends in other States or distant parts of this State. The cost of the agency for the year was \$3,562.75, which amount includes the agent's salary of \$1,000. The chief items of expenditure were for clothing, \$899 ; for transportation, \$594 ; for board, \$450 ; and for tools, \$258. Concerning the men whom he aided, the agent reports that 78 were married and 306 single ; that 334 were more or less intemperate in their

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

habits; that their average period of imprisonment was a trifle over three years; that their average age on discharge was a little under thirty years; that 193 claimed Boston as their home; that 67 were confessed tramps; that 104 were born of American parents, while 188 were of Irish parentage, and 92 of other foreign nationalities; that 151 were assisted in transportation, 138 to clothing, 110 to board while seeking employment, and 36 in tools for work. The agent prints extracts from the letters of a considerable number of men who show gratitude for the help he gave them. He says he found the same difficulty during the past year which he has before reported in getting steady employment for discharged prisoners in and around Boston; this fact he attributes more to depression in business, and to the great surplus of idle men looking for a chance, than to the unwillingness of employers to give work to those in behalf of whom he labors. The fact that there is something of a prejudice in many quarters against these men, makes it the more needful that the State should extend to them a helping hand. Judicious aid and wise counsel in the first weeks after they are released from confinement, undoubtedly save many from yielding to the temptation to commit further criminal acts. The work of the agent therefore supplements whatever reformatory work may have been done in the prison, and it is gratifying to record that one thousand dollars was added last winter to the usual annual appropriation.

*The Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners,
Dedham.*

MRS. CHARLES W. DEXTER, *Secretary.*

This institution began the official year with 18 women and 14 children as its inmates, and closed on the 30th of September, 1876, with 22 women and 11 children. The whole number cared for during the year was 129 women and 37 children. The average number for the year was 47 persons, and the greatest number there at one time was 65. Of the women who came into the asylum during the year, 44 were provided with places and 23 left to provide for themselves. A con-

DEDHAM HOME.—INFANT ASYLUM.

siderable proportion of the women who go there are pardoned out of the State Workhouse by the Board of State Charities, on the promise of the managers to receive and aid them. During the past two years, with an average of sixteen children, but one death has occurred among this class of inmates, and that was of a child who was ill when it entered. The secretary says the record for the year shows a decided increase in the length of time that situations are held by the women who go out from the institution. The managers had much anxiety when they determined to open the asylum to the reception of small children; they have been so successful in this branch of their work that they are glad they made the experiment. It should be noted that neither the going to the institution nor the stay there is in the least degree compulsory. The State does not make a direct grant to the asylum of late years, but appropriates \$1,500 to be expended by the Governor for the benefit of discharged female prisoners, and he intrusts the disbursement of it to ladies connected with this institution. The current expenses for the past year were about \$5,700.

The Massachusetts Infant Asylum, West Roxbury.

LEWIS W. TAPPAN, Jr., *Secretary.*

Early in the official year just closed, this institution moved from its old quarters in Brookline, to a new building of its own in West Roxbury, near Boylston Station on the Providence Railway. The structure consists of two wings, of two stories each, which are connected by a roomy passage-way, and was built with money contributed for that special use. The managers of the institution will be able hereafter to provide for a larger number of infants than they possibly could in their former restricted quarters. On the first of October, 1875, the number in the asylum was 37; admitted during the year, 57, of whom 5 were foundlings; discharged on adoption, 8; otherwise discharged, 30; died, 8; remaining on the first of October last, 48, of whom half were boarded out and half kept at the asylum, all but four being maintained at the charge of the Commonwealth. The ex-

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

penditure of the year was \$12,028.65, of which \$7,303.48 came from the public treasury.

The Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau, Boston.

D. O. BALCOM, *Superintendent.*

The annual report of this bureau shows that the number of applicants registered during the year was 1,162, and that employment was furnished to 745 applicants of this and former years. The expenses of the year were \$3,466.75, and the State grant was \$3,000, as heretofore. The superintendent says that the long-continued depression in all branches of business makes it very difficult to obtain situations, even for the class of men in whose behalf he labors; and he adds that though the majority of engagements lately obtained were for only a few days or weeks, yet he is confident that these small jobs have enabled numbers of disabled men to get along and provide for their families without becoming a public charge. Since it was established by Governor Andrew, early in 1865, the bureau has been instrumental in furnishing employment to 11,241 persons.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston.

J. WILEY EDMANDS, *Treasurer.*

During the past year this institution received \$7,500 from the state grant, \$6,335.74 from interest and dividends, \$1,804.27 from gifts and bequests, and \$800 from board of patients. The total receipts were \$16,440.01; the total expenses were \$15,375.31. The receipts were \$766 less, and the expenses were \$220 less, than in the preceding year. A legacy of \$1,000 was received from the estate of Miss Susan P. Gray, of Lincoln. The number of patients treated during the year was 8,022, a decrease of exactly 100 from the number treated in 1875. The institution will ask an appropriation of \$7,500 for the coming year.

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

PART EIGHTH.

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

Summary of Reports.

Frequent applications are made to this office for information concerning the private institutions for children that have been established and are now operating within the Commonwealth. Sometimes the person inquiring is a widowed mother in straitened circumstances, with little ones for whom she must make provision outside her own humble home. Again it is a mother, with a son or daughter who defies parental control and ought for a time to be brought under strict discipline. Now it is a parent, whose son persists in roaming the streets and bids fair to become a vagrant or a criminal, unless taken in hand by somebody strong enough and wise enough to lead him to a nobler life. One day it is an overseer of the poor, seeking out a better place than the town almshouse in which to put a bright boy or girl. Then it is a neighbor, who wishes to learn what can be done for a lad whose mother is dead and whose father is a drunkard. Many times it is some one anxious to find a home and school for orphan children who are without means or relatives on whom they may call for aid.

Moreover, it seems very desirable to know just what private charity is doing for the support, training, welfare and reclamation of orphaned, neglected, abandoned or wayward children. In the Second and Tenth Annual Reports from this office, such facts were presented as had then been collected respecting the private charities of the State as a whole, but it was believed that a special consideration of children's homes and orphan asylums would be acceptable, particularly as it has so often been proposed to require from them a yearly

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

special vote of the managers. No child is received except on agreement that it shall remain at least one year. Children not claimed within six months after the expiration of the time for which they are admitted, are considered and thenceforth treated as having been given up to the Home. The moral and religious training of the institution is in accordance with the usages of the Episcopal Church. Children who are able and old enough to do so, attend the public schools of the city; those not so attending are instructed at the Home by an assistant matron; such as are not too young attend service at the parish church every Sunday. A considerable proportion of the children received at the institution ultimately go back to their parents or near relatives. The managers endeavor to provide for boys about the time they become twelve years of age, but in many cases find it exceedingly difficult to do so, and accordingly look forward to the time when they may be able to establish a branch of their work in the country, where the boys for whom suitable homes are not found may be put at manual labor under judicious discipline and protection. Provision for girls who are ready to go out is more easily made. Boys are indentured until the age of twenty-one, and girls to the age of eighteen. The institution now has its full number of 100 children; the average number for the past few years has been 90. The amount received for board annually is but a trifling sum. The permanent fund of the Home amounts to nearly \$28,000. The yearly expenses of the institution—about \$11,500—are in part met by the income of its funds, and in part by individual gifts, annual subscriptions, and collections in the churches. The bishop of the diocese is permanent president of the board of council, consisting of eighteen gentlemen, one-third of whom are rectors of churches, and Mrs. Richard S. Fay is *President*, and Mrs. Charles Mason is *Secretary*, of the board of managers, which consists of twenty-five ladies.

The Association for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in Boston occupies a Home on the corner of Harrison Avenue and Concord Street. The association was incorporated in June, 1864, and began its work early in July of that year. The present Home is a recently constructed brick building, consisting of a central portion and two wings, costing, with the land on which it is situated, about \$150,000, and having ample accommodations for 225 children. One wing is devoted to boys and the other to girls, while the domestic department is in the central portion. In each wing are large associated dormitories, play-rooms and school-rooms. Ten Sisters of Charity without pay manage the affairs of the house, and have the care and instruction of children while there. Catholic observances and forms of worship prevail at the Home, and the great majority of its inmates are of that faith, but there is no exclusion of children on account of creed. Boys from three to ten years of age, and girls of two years and upwards, are admitted, but none are received who have parents able to support them, and there is no charge for board or instruction, though gifts are accepted from parents or friends, as from other

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

charitably disposed persons. Towns occasionally board pauper-children there at about two dollars per week. Surrender of children in legal form to the association is not required, except in cases where trouble is likely to ensue from the want of full control. Inmates are retained until taken away by friends or parents, or until provision can be made for them in suitable families, except that boys are not kept long after they become ten years old, but are then placed in the House of the Angel Guardian, or some similar institution, unless other provision outside the Home can be made. Places for children are generally found by pastors of churches, sometimes by overseers of the poor, and parties recommending places are expected to look after those who go to occupy them. No system of visitation, or regular report as to the condition of the children placed out, has been instituted by the Home, but the superintendent investigates the case of every child about whom any question or complaint arises, and the institution keeps as full a record as possible of each child's history. The average annual expenses of the association are now in the neighborhood of \$16,000, this sum including the interest on a mortgage of \$50,000 with which the Home is still burdened. Towards the funds necessary to carry on the work, an annual collection in the Catholic churches of the city yields about \$2,000, while the superintendent solicits something like \$3,000; entertainments at the Home realize an average of \$5,000 more, and the balance of what is required comes from bequests, individual gifts, and miscellaneous sources. Mr. Bernard Cullen has been *Superintendent* of the Home during nearly the whole period of its existence, and besides attending to his duties there, he visits the city courts and prisons to take charge of such suitable cases as may be found. The Home receives from 400 to 500 children yearly; has an average of from 190 to 200 inmates; and has cared for about 3,000 since it was established. The corporation has Very Rev. P. F. Lyndon for its *President*, and James Havey for its *Secretary*.

The Temporary Home for the Destitute, Boston, is a charity that was organized in December, 1846, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke and members of his church, acting in conjunction with Mr. John Augustus and Mrs. Eliza Garnaut. One of its original objects was to provide a shelter for friendless young women of small means coming to the city in search of employment. Very little however has been done in this direction since the first few years of its existence, and the society now devotes itself to the care of children who have no one else to care for them, or whose parents are under some temporary disability which obliges them to ask aid for their little ones. It was incorporated in February, 1852, has a small invested fund, and owns and occupies the buildings at 1 and 2 Pine Place. Several of the Protestant denominations of the city are represented in its management, and Mrs. Anne S. Gwynne has been *Matron* of the Home since 1849, with Miss C. P. Ray as *Assistant* since 1857. Children of both sexes are admitted to the Home, irrespective of creed or nationality or color, though none are received for whom board

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

can be paid, and boys older than nine years are not desired. Surrender of children is not required as a condition of admission. The Home maintains a daily school and gives instruction to its inmates. Effort is made to get children into good families as soon as possible, and very few of those admitted remain at the Home more than a year or so. The managers do not experience much difficulty in finding places for girls. For the larger boys it is not so easy to provide. The department for infants was opened about five years ago, and the matron and managers believe it has saved many lives. From thirty to forty infants are placed out for adoption every year. Parents or relatives who put children into the Home can remove them whenever able to give them support again. Persons taking children can return them at any time if they do not prove satisfactory, and the managers remove them from place whenever they think such a course advisable. The society endeavors to keep watch of all who are placed out so long as they need its care. The number received annually is about 200; the average number at the Home is about 35; and more than 5,000 have been admitted since it was established. The annual expenses are between \$5,500 and \$6,500, and it is chiefly supported by individual gifts and annual subscriptions, with contributions of clothing and supplies from benevolent organizations. John Ayers is *President*, and S. Parker Blake, Jr., is *Secretary*, of the organization, and the board of managers consists of twelve ladies and twelve gentlemen.

The Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers was organized and incorporated in March, 1865, and the present superintendent and directors were among those most interested in its establishment. The general object of the corporation is the care and support of children suffering from poverty or neglect, and it admits to its Home such children of any age, and from any place, if they are sound in body and mind, without restriction as to color or creed. The Home is more or less cordially supported by churches of nearly every Protestant denomination, and professes to be entirely unsectarian in character, though children coming under its control are not placed in Catholic families. First and last it has taken a considerable number of boys and girls from poor-houses and county farms. Legal surrender is required of all for whom it is desired that the institution should provide places. Besides children of this class, the Home generally has a few inmates whom it temporarily boards at from one to two dollars per week, as well as a few whom it keeps free of cost during the temporary disability of parents and friends, and though these children must conform to the rules of the establishment while they remain therein, they can be withdrawn at any time by their natural or legal guardians. Children within the control of the Home are placed out whenever the management considers them fit to leave, there being no established rule as to the length of time they shall stay at the institution. "We have a visiting agent who spends much time in the examination of homes; wherever we place children

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

we invite local agents to look after their welfare, and to report to us at proper intervals as to their condition; through these agencies we are constantly informed about the children who have gone out." The average cost of the work done by the corporation has been about \$25,000 per year. This sum includes not only the expense of what is done at the Home, but also the annual care of some two hundred families outside, the printing of a monthly paper, and the salaries of two missionaries laboring among the poor. The greater part of the money required is obtained by contributions solicited from churches in sympathy with the aims and work of the Home. The institution is out of debt on its buildings, and has about \$40,000 invested as a permanent fund. The Home has cared for about 4,100 children since it was opened, and now has an average monthly number of about 100. Its buildings are in Baldwin Place, leading out from 126 Salem Street, Boston. Rev. R. G. Toles has been *Superintendent* of the Home from the beginning. The board of directors has J. Warren Merrill as *President*, William G. Brooks, Jr., as *Treasurer*, and Pliny Nickerson as *Secretary*.

The House of the Good Shepherd, Boston, was organized in May, 1867, incorporated in March, 1870, and owes its foundation largely to Bishop Williams, who provided its first site and supplied its early needs. It is especially devoted to the reformation of fallen girls, the reclamation of those addicted to drunkenness, the preservation of young girls peculiarly exposed to temptation, and the care of wayward and neglected children. Boys are not received. A considerable proportion of its inmates are either orphans or half-orphans, while many still more unfortunate are the children of bad parents. Though managed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and chiefly supported by those of the Catholic faith, it knows no creed, color, or nationality in respect to its work. "It is enough to have been unfortunate and to be willing to attempt to reform." Except in rare cases children less than ten years old are not admitted. While at the institution all are obliged to conform to its rules, and during their stay none are permitted to leave the inclosure. There is no fixed period of detention, the girls being at liberty to remain as long as they or their friends desire, but save in a few cases of incorrigible children, none depart till they are claimed by those who placed them there, or are provided with good homes or suitable situations. The institution first occupied a house in Allen Street, Boston, then went to larger quarters on Shirley Street, Roxbury, and in August, 1871, removed to its present location, 1485 Tremont Street, Boston, a short distance from the Brookline boundary. There it has an excellent estate of about nine acres, on which has been erected a four-story brick building, calculated to accommodate from 150 to 175 inmates. The Sisters not in constant supervision of those under their charge occupy the old mansion house on the grounds. Toward the cost of the new structure the State, in 1870, made a grant of \$10,000. The main building is warmed by steam, which is also used in the kitchen and laundry, and furnishes the power for sewing-machines.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Sisters and the inmates of the house do a great deal of work for outside parties. The whole number of girls received is over 1,000; the average monthly number of late is about 200. The institution is now so full that the utmost watchfulness is required on the part of the Sisters, who are very anxious to enlarge their buildings, that they may classify the inmates and separate the younger girls from their older and more vicious companions. The average amount expended is from \$18,000 to \$20,000 per annum, a large part of which is realized from work done in the House. Among the officers of the corporation are Archbishop Williams, *President*, and Bernard Foley, *Treasurer*.

The Boston Asylum and Farm School is situated on Thompson's Island, in Dorchester Bay. The Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys originated in 1813 and was incorporated in 1814, having for its object the care and protection of destitute orphans. The Proprietors of the Boston Farm School were organized in 1832 and incorporated in 1833, their definite purpose being to provide for children exposed to vice. These two societies were united and incorporated under the present name in 1835. Thompson's Island was bought in 1833, and the school buildings were completed in the following year; the island contains about 160 acres of land, and the buildings, which are located on its highest part, will accommodate over 100 boys. The institution receives only indigent or morally exposed children, whom it aims by a judicious and watchful course of training to save from the crimes for which houses of reformation are established, and to build up into useful and exemplary manhood. The inmates are of two classes; viz., those partially boarded by parents or friends, and those fully surrendered to the corporation. Boys under the absolute control of the managers are indentured or placed in families during minority as occasion offers. About two-thirds of those at the institution are either orphans or half-orphans. From ten to twenty are admitted per year, the average age at admission being under twelve years, and the average age of those now in the school being about thirteen years. Among the lads received are some who have passed a portion of their earlier years in other charitable institutions of the city. All are regularly instructed in the branches of education suitable to boys of their age, and those who are old enough work on the farm a certain part of the time. Nearly all the vegetables used in the school are raised on the farm, and something of an income is derived from the sale of produce. The insulated position of the institution prevents the intrusion of outside interests among the boys, and materially aids the corporation in carrying out its purposes for their training. The school has maintained a high character during the whole period of its existence, and many of its graduates are men of standing and influence in the community. The average number of boys there is about 95, and the expenses are from \$16,000 to \$18,000 annually. The establishment is supported by rents, the income of funds, gifts, payments for board, and subscriptions. W. A. Morse is *Superintendent* of the institution, and the school has two

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

or three teachers. The board of managers consists of sixteen gentlemen, with J. Ingersoll Bowditch as *President*, Theodore Lyman as *Vice-President*, and George L. Deblois as *Secretary*.

The House of the Angel Guardian, Boston, was established in 1851 and incorporated in April, 1853. Its earliest and most efficient promoters were the Rev. George F. Haskins and his assistant, Mr. Cornelius Murphy, of whose joint efforts for poor boys this institution is to a great extent the outgrowth. Father Haskins made it the chief object of his life for twenty years, and at various times contributed to its support not less than \$20,000. The general control of the institution is vested in a board of trustees, but the direct management is in the hands of ten Brothers of Charity who reside there, Rev. Brother Justinian being *Superior* of the House. The classes of children admitted are orphans, half-orphans, and destitute, neglected and wayward boys, no distinction being made as to color, nationality, denomination, or condition, though nearly all its inmates are of the Catholic faith. Girls are not received at all. The control of destitute orphans committed to the House is required. About half the inmates have relatives or friends who pay eight or ten dollars per month toward their maintenance. The institution is both a school and a reformatory, and receives boys from all parts of the country, having a favorable and wide-spread reputation in the Catholic Church. The children who come into control of the House, are provided for until sufficiently instructed to earn their own living, when they are adopted into good and approved families. Homes are found mainly through the agency of the Catholic clergy, whose recommendation is required for those desiring to adopt. The institution claims noteworthy success in reforming wayward boys and providing homes for its pupils. Its expenditures for the last three years have averaged about \$26,500 annually, and its receipts \$25,500. It is supported by the fees received for boarders, charitable gifts, and the proceeds of public entertainments given by those taught there. It has a monthly average of about 200 inmates. Since it was organized 6,196 boys have come under its care, many of whom would otherwise have been a source of expense to the State, from which the institution some years ago received grants amounting to \$3,000. Owing to the depression of industries the House has now a smaller proportion of paying, and a larger proportion of non-paying, inmates than ever before, and is not only much distressed for means in consequence, but is unable to employ all its capabilities in the work of education and reform. The institution is located at 85 Vernon Street, Boston Highlands, and occupies a brick structure in the form of a square surrounding a court, in the rear of which is a spacious and well-provided recreation ground. The building contains ample school-rooms, dining-rooms, dormitories, a chapel, gymnasium, etc., and will accommodate 300 boys. There is probably no better regulated establishment of its kind in New England, and the Superior attributes what success has attended his efforts, to the fact that their work is done by a religious

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

brotherhood specially fitted for it, who devote their lives to the labor without hope of worldly recompense.

The Boston Children's Friend Society, organized in 1833 and incorporated in 1834, has its quarters in a brick house, 48 Rutland Street, Boston, which it has occupied for the last twenty-eight years. The object of the society is to provide a home for the reception, care and education of destitute children, to be admitted either on surrender or as boarders, till suitable provision can be made for them. The special features of the institution are that it receives children under three years of age for permanent care, and that it offers a temporary home to children whose parents are not able to support them entirely but still wish to do what they can in that direction. The society is Protestant in the faith of its officers and members, but not denominational either in its management or beneficiaries. Boys are admitted from the age of eighteen months to eight years; girls from the age of eighteen months to twelve years; none but those sound in body and mind being received, however. The institution requires full control of all children connected with it; those not surrendered can be withdrawn at any time on full payment for board. The charge for boarders is from a dollar and a half to two dollars per week. The nursery for children under three years of age is a recent feature of the society's work, and its success has more than justified the expectations of the managers; there have constantly been as many infants as could be accommodated, and frequently applications for admission to this department have of necessity been refused. Children surrendered to the Home are given in adoption at as early an age as suitable opportunity presents itself; otherwise an effort is made to find places for boys by the time they are ten years old, while girls generally remain till they are twelve, and in exceptional cases till they are sixteen or even eighteen. All go out on trial for a month or two before final disposition is made of the case; the society intends to keep watch of its wards until they become eighteen. Not much trouble is experienced in finding homes for girls, but the question as to boys is one of some difficulty. The managers are not able to say how many children have come under the care of the society in the forty-three years of its existence; the number for the last ten years has been over 500, and the average number now at the Home is about 65. The annual expenses of the institution are about \$6,000, of which rather more than one-fourth is met by payments for board, while one-fifth comes from dividends and interest, and the balance from donations and church collections. The affairs of the society are managed by a board of twenty ladies, with Mrs. Jonathan A. Lane as *President*, and Mrs. G. B. Putnam as *Secretary*. Twelve gentlemen constitute an advisory board.

The Industrial School for Girls was opened at Winchester in November, 1853; incorporated in February, 1855; and removed to its present location in January, 1859. It occupies a three-story brick house, built for

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

its own use, arranged to accommodate thirty girls, and situated on Centre Street, in the Dorchester district of Boston. It originated with half a dozen Boston ladies, who hoped to prevent evil by taking destitute and neglected girls, training them to good conduct, instructing them in household labor, and exerting over them a high moral influence. Its inmates are of three classes; viz., orphans or half-orphans, those whose parents are temporarily disabled or overworked, and the daughters of parents able to pay something for board though not so situated that they can provide a fitting home. For those belonging to the third class payment is required at not exceeding eight dollars per month. Preference is given to children between the ages of six and ten years. Before any child is admitted, her nearest relative or legal guardian must sign a paper of surrender, or an agreement to pay board for a specified time, which is never less than one year. Girls of settled vicious habits are not received on any terms. Those surrendered to the care of the corporation are not, as a general rule, allowed to take places outside till they reach the age of fifteen, and a few who seem to require special oversight remain at the institution till they are eighteen, the aim of the managers being to give all a thorough industrial training, so that they may ultimately be able to care for themselves. To this end each girl has work of some kind that occupies half the day. Three hours of the afternoon are given to study in the school-room. Most of the present managers are Unitarians in religion, but the school is wholly unsectarian in character. Whenever a girl is ready to go out to any service one of the managers is made her legal guardian, and thenceforward takes charge of her wages and visits her as often as may be necessary to look after her welfare. This system of individual guardianship by women of judgment and experience, over the girls when they are sent out to make their way in the world, is one of the notable features of the school. The average number of girls at the institution is about 25; the whole number admitted since it was opened, nearly 200. The school has real estate to the value of about \$15,000, and a permanent fund amounting to \$40,000. Its yearly expenses are between \$5,500 and \$6,000; its average annual income from investments is \$2,500; individual gifts and subscriptions make up the deficiency. The institution is managed by fifteen ladies, with Miss E. S. Parkman as *President*, and Miss A. P. Rogers as *Secretary*.

The Martin Luther Orphans' Home was established in November, 1870, by the Association of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for Works of Mercy, and is situated on the historic Brook Farm, in the West Roxbury district of Boston. The fine and valuable property of the association was the gift of Mr. Gottlieb F. Burkhardt, who takes an active interest in the affairs of the Home, and is treasurer of the corporation. The Home is open to the admission of orphans and half-orphans above the age of four years, without discrimination as to creed, nationality or color. Full control of all children while they remain is required. Two dollars per week is paid on behalf of a few inmates. The institution expects to keep

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

children till they reach years of discretion and are able to take care of themselves, when they are permitted to learn trades or go out for other work, being assured that if compelled by sickness or other misfortune to seek a retreat, the Home will gladly open its doors to receive them at any time. The yearly expenses are about \$2,500, chiefly met by the income of the farm, which furnishes employment for all. Since the Home was opened it has received 50 children, and now has an average monthly number of about 30. In its management the family principle is adopted. The intent of those in charge is that a good Christian education shall be given each child. The building occupied is a large farm-house. Rev. Hermann Fick is *President* of the board of trustees, and Mr. F. E. A. Senne is *Superintendent* of the Home.

The St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Boston, organized in 1832 and incorporated in 1843, occupies brick buildings at the corner of Camden Street and Shawmut Avenue, and is in charge of thirteen Sisters of Charity, with Sister Mary Vincent as *Lady Superior*, and Hugh Carey as *Treasurer* of the board of directors, Hugh O'Brien being *Secretary* of the board. The institution is solely for orphans and half-orphans, who are admitted without regard to their creed or color. There is a charge of six dollars per month on account of such as have relatives who are able to pay. The proportion for whom payments are made in this way is nearly one-half. Children are under the absolute control of the management while they remain at the Asylum. Those there as regular boarders may be removed at the option of their guardians. Those who are without friends to provide for them, stay at the institution till suitable homes are found, or until they are large enough to go out and learn a trade. An oversight is kept of these children so long as they require care, and they are visited by the Sisters whenever needful, the endeavor of the institution being to make them self-supporting, and to train them to lead honest and useful lives. Children assist in the domestic work of the establishment, and are taught in the common branches of education. The expenses of the Asylum are from \$15,000 to \$16,000 per year. So much of this sum as does not come from individual gifts and payments for board, is obtained by means of an annual collection in the Catholic churches of Boston. Since the institution was established, it has had a total of about 2,950 children in its care. The yearly admissions are now about 100, and the average number is from 200 to 225. The affairs of the Asylum are shown by the last annual report to be in a prosperous condition, though it would be able to do a larger work if it had more money at its command.

The St. Mary's Infant Asylum and Lying-In Hospital was originally known as St. Ann's Infant Asylum, and connected with Carney Hospital, in South Boston, where it was established in January, 1869, by the Sisters of Charity and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The institution was incorporated in September, 1874, and since the summer of that

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

year has occupied a three-story frame building, at the corner of Bowdoin Street and Union Avenue, in the Dorchester district of Boston, on what was formerly known as the Seaver estate, which property was bought for the purposes of the Asylum in July, 1874. It receives not only orphans and half-orphans, but also children who have been abandoned by their parents, these last named constituting by far the larger portion of its inmates. It is managed by the Sisters of Charity, with Sister Mary as *President*, and Sister Jane Frances as *Secretary*, and claims to be Catholic in the widest signification of that word, taking children under four years of age, without distinction of color or religion. Occasionally a child is received for whom friends pay at the rate of two dollars a week, but more than two-thirds of all inmates have been supported at the expense of the institution. Children are not generally retained after they become four years of age. Those for whom homes cannot be found, by adoption or otherwise, are transferred to other institutions at that age, if not then claimed by parents or friends. The Asylum has received 656 children since it removed to Dorchester, and now has an average monthly number of about 50. Its annual expenses are from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per year. Beyond what is received for the board of children, these are met by gifts, the proceeds of fairs, etc. As not much more than half of what was required has been realized during the past two years, the institution has a heavy debt for current expenses besides that on its real estate.

The Infant School and Children's Home Association, founded in 1833, incorporated in 1834, and re-incorporated with larger powers in April, 1869, has its quarters at 36 Austin Street, in the Charlestown district of Boston. One branch of its work is to receive and care for children during the day whose parents are out at work and have no one with whom to leave them. Such children are not among the recorded inmates. The institution is sustained by all but the Catholic churches of the Charlestown portion of the city. Children of both sexes and all ages from infancy up are received into the Home, which requires that full control of them shall be given while they remain. When parents are able they pay board at from four to six dollars per month. Children thus boarded may be taken away at any time. Children given to the association are kept in the Home until places in suitable families are found for them, and the organization keeps watch of those placed out till it is satisfied they are in good situations. The operations of the society are restricted by the limited accommodations of its Home, which it has not the means to enlarge, and consequently it has not been able to receive all for whose admission application was made. Preference is given to such as belong in Charlestown. Occasionally as many as 20 are at the Home, though the average number is but about 15. Since the reorganization in 1869, the whole number received is 120, exclusive of those who have been cared for by the day. The expenses are between \$1,500 and \$1,600 per year, chiefly provided for by private donations and

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

annual subscriptions. The association is managed by twenty ladies, with Mrs. Gustavus V. Hall as *President*, Mrs. Richard Frothingham as *Vice-President*, and Miss Mary D. Balfour as *Secretary*.

The Boston Female Asylum, now located at 1000 Washington Street, founded in 1800 and incorporated in February, 1803, was the first public charity projected and established by women in the town of Boston. No church supports or controls it. The yearly expenditure is from \$14,000 to \$15,000. The money mostly comes from the income of invested funds, something being derived from annual subscriptions by members of the society. The Asylum receives destitute or neglected orphan and half-orphan girls between the ages of three and ten years. It asks no payment for the support of children, and does not admit those known to be vicious. Persons placing girls in the Asylum are required to sign a paper relinquishing all right and claim to them or their services until they are eighteen years of age, and no child thus surrendered can be taken out except on the payment of one dollar per week for such time as she may have been there. When girls are ready to go out parents or relations offering equal advantages have the preference among applicants. Inmates are kept till about the age of fourteen, and are then indentured till eighteen, unless taken away by their relatives. Persons receiving girls on indenture pay them fifty dollars when their time is out. The interchange of indenture is required even in the case of young girls taken for adoption. Little difficulty is experienced in finding the homes needed. Information of those who leave is obtained by correspondence and visits by the matron and managers. A monthly committee of two managers makes the necessary purchases for the house and attends to applications for the admission and removal of girls. The children have regular school hours and are instructed in those things suitable to their age and station. The average number of girls in the Asylum is between 100 and 110; since its organization the institution has cared for more than 1,000. The affairs of the Asylum are carried on by a board of four officers and twelve managers, all of whom are ladies, with Mrs. Ozias Goodwin as *First Directress*, and Miss Mary Anne Wales as *Secretary*.

The Ladies' American Home Education Society and Temperance Union, formed in 1836 and incorporated in 1850, owns and occupies a brick building at 14 Tyler Street, Boston, which will accommodate from 30 to 35 children. The original purpose of the society was to give temporary care and instruction to children of poor parents whose daily labors kept them from home, but this purpose has undergone some modification in the course of years, and the inmates of the Home are now mostly half-orphans and children who have intemperate fathers. The institution is not sectarian in character; it receives children of both sexes, between the ages of three and ten; and it makes no restriction as to color. For a portion of the children payment is made at from fifty cents to two dollars

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

per week, but inability on the part of friends or guardians to pay is no bar to the admission of a child. The legal surrender of those who are received is not required, and the length of time they remain at the Home varies from a month to six or seven years, as they may be removed by parents or friends at any time. The annual expenses of the Home are now about \$5,000, payments for board averaging one-fifth of this sum. The balance of the sum required to meet the yearly bills is mostly derived from collections made by soliciting agents. About 3,000 children have come under the care of the society since it was organized. The average number at the Home is now about 30, and Mrs. Nancy Wormell is the *Matron* in charge. The affairs of the society are in the hands of sixteen managers, with Mrs. Sarah E. Dawes as *President*, Mrs. Philip Holway as *Treasurer*, and Miss G. M. Dawson as *Secretary*.

The Children's Home, at Grove Hall, in the Dorchester district of Boston, is one of the outgrowths of the Consumptives' Home, founded in 1864, by Dr. Charles Cullis, and established at its present location in 1870. The institution has no endowment or invested funds, but is wholly supported by voluntary contributions. Persons are admitted to the Consumptives' Home without regard to nation, creed, or color, and the inmates of the Children's Home are the sons and daughters of these medical patients. No other children are received. The Home requires that the control of all children taken shall be surrendered to it, and will care for them till they become of age if no other provision is made. The average number of children there is about 15. Dr. Cullis has general charge of the whole work.

The Roxbury Home for Children and Aged Women was established in 1856, and now occupies an estate on Copeland Street, in the Roxbury district of Boston. The design of the society is to provide, at a low rate, a home for orphan or half-orphan children, and for old women of small means, who have no near kindred to care personally for them. In the early days of its existence the Home numbered some children among its inmates, but its accommodations are now entirely occupied by aged women. The house is not at present suitably arranged for two departments, but the managers hope ultimately to provide in some way for children. The yearly expenses of the institution are about \$4,500, and from 15 to 20 old women constitute the family.

The Avon Place Home, Cambridge, was established in May, 1874, through the benevolence of Mr. James Huntington, and organized as a corporation in November, 1874. The property made over to trustees by Mr. Huntington was valued at about \$10,000, and the Home is intended for destitute children found in the city of Cambridge. No special church controls or supports it. Parents or friends sometimes pay a small sum per week toward the board of inmates. Many of the children admitted are infants; a majority of them are under six years of age. The

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

whole number received since the Home was opened is about 35; during the past year the average number there has been 15 or 16. Those not boarded are surrendered to the institution. The trustees endeavor to find suitable homes for the children when they go out. All who are old enough attend the public schools of the city. Children are given for adoption when opportunity offers with approved families. The board of trustees numbers twelve persons, with Mrs. H. W. Paine as *President*, and Miss I. F. Sanger as *Secretary*. Mrs. Emily R. Doe is *Matron* of the Home. The expenses of the institution for the past year were about \$2,200, the money coming from church contributions, public entertainments, the gifts of individuals, and other similar sources.

The Boston Children's Aid Society was organized in 1863, and incorporated in 1865, its object being to provide temporary homes for vagrant, destitute, and exposed children, and those of tender age under criminal prosecution, in the city of Boston and its vicinity. The society maintains a Home for boys at West Newton, on what is known as Pine Farm, and employs an agent in Boston to attend the courts and take lads for the institution. A similar home for girls, at Newton Centre, was closed in June, 1872. The buildings at Pine Farm are limited in accommodation to a family of 30 boys, and the intent of the managers is to keep them full at all times. Boys from nine to twelve years of age are the ones chosen for admission to the Home; full control of them till they are sixteen is required by the society in all cases. Payment for board is not exacted, the institution being wholly charitable; most of its inmates are of the street vagrant class. Boys usually remain at the Home for about two years; places on farms are then found for them if possible. For the last two or three years few places have been obtained. Effort is made to retain an influence over them after they go out by correspondence and occasional visits. There is a school at the Home, which all the boys attend five hours daily; three hours daily are given to work, either on the farm or about the house. The Home has two printing-presses with the necessary type and furniture; the boys set up and print the annual reports and do some job-work. Charles H. Washburn is *Superintendent*, while his wife is *Matron* of the institution. The expenses of the Home are from \$3,800 to \$4,000 per annum; one-fourth of the sum comes from invested funds; gifts and the yearly dues of members of the society make up the balance. A considerable expenditure must soon be made on the buildings of the Home, and the society could put to good use much more than is now at its command. Ex-Governor Claflin is *President* of the corporation, with Edward Jackson as *Treasurer*, and Edward W. Hooper as *Secretary*.

The Newton Home for Orphan and Destitute Girls was established and opened in November, 1872, shortly after the Boston Children's Aid Society discontinued its institution for girls, and the matron of that establishment is in charge of the new Home. The idea of those most prominent in

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

founding the Home is to take girls from five to eleven years of age, give them an education in the public schools of Newton, train them to ways of industry and economy, establish them in good habits and sound principles, qualify them by teaching and practice to do all kinds of housework, and then, when sixteen or eighteen years old, assist them to suitable situations in families or at trades. The intent of the directors is that each girl shall devote at least a year of her life in the Home to practical housekeeping; and one girl, having finished her studies in school, entered upon duty as cook and housekeeper last May, and manages her department with gratifying skill and economy. Every religious society in Newton has in some degree contributed to the support of the Home, and its benefits will be free to girls of the proper age without regard to nationality or creed. The special feature of the institution is that its inmates attend the public schools, and associate on terms of perfect equality with other Newton children. At present it occupies a leased house on the corner of Washington and Hovey streets, but the directors hope ultimately to buy this or some other suitable estate, and toward that end are accumulating funds as they have opportunity. The family of the Home is limited to 20 girls, and at the date of the report 19 were there. The annual expenses are in the neighborhood of \$2,500, the money mostly coming from friends in Newton and Boston. Mrs. Rebecca R. Pomroy is *Superintendent* of the Home, with Mrs. Daniel L. Furber, Miss Mary C. Shannon, and Nathaniel T. Allen as *Directors*, and Andrew S. March as *Treasurer*.

The St. Mary's School and Asylum, Dedham, was incorporated in May, 1866. The establishment was the gift of Mr. Martin Bates to the Sisters of Charity, and is supported by the contributions of the Catholic residents of Dedham, whose children receive an education suitable to their position in life. The number of pupils in the school is about 120. The Sisters have two or three orphan children living with them, for whom they expect to make the best provision that they are able.

The New Bedford Orphans' Home was organized in 1840 and incorporated in March, 1843. It occupies a building owned by the society at the corner of Cove Street and Clark's Point road, has authority to hold property valued at \$100,000, and is neither sectarian nor denominational in its management or in regard to its beneficiaries. Orphans, half-orphans and destitute children of both sexes are received without regard to race or religion,—girls of from eighteen months to nine years of age, and boys of from eighteen months to seven years of age. Children known to be vicious, or whose influence would be pernicious, are not received at all. Payment for board is neither required nor accepted. Legal control of all children taken is obtained, if possible, except in the case of those who may be returned to parents or friends at any time. Boys are placed out after they reach the age of ten, but girls are retained till they become twelve, though children of either sex may be adopted at any age. The

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

business of admitting children, placing them out at service, and giving them up for adoption, is in charge of a committee of three managers. Indentured children are communicated with at least once a year till they become seventeen, when the employer pays the child fifty dollars and furnishes a good suit of clothes. Homes in the country are preferred for those who go out on indenture. The older children of the institution attend the public schools of the city. Miss Celia Brett has occupied the position of *Matron* at the Home for twenty-two years. The average number of children is about 30; since the opening there have been 205 in all. Of the whole number gone out, from 90 to 95 per cent. have found good homes, and are leading honest lives. The average age of those now in the Home is less than six years. The institution has a permanent fund of nearly \$63,000, largely the bequest of the late Sylvia Ann Howland, and receives something from subscriptions. The average expenditure has been about \$3,850 for the past five years. The Home is managed by a board of seventeen ladies, with Mrs. Wm. C. N. Swift as *First Directress*, and Mrs. Wm. W. Crapo as *Secretary*. The direct control of affairs is in a committee of two, chosen at each monthly meeting. There is an advisory board of five gentlemen, who are consulted on matters of finance and whenever important changes are contemplated.

The Children's Home of Fall River, incorporated in April, 1873, had its origin in the union of the Children's Friend Society and the Fall River Orphan Asylum, and occupies a comfortable frame building on Walnut Street. The aim of its managers is to do the work done by the two organizations originally occupying the field. Accordingly it is undenominational in character, and receives orphaned, abandoned and destitute children, over two years of age, of both sexes, without regard to color or nationality. For a few of its inmates payment is made at a rate not exceeding one dollar and a half per week. None are taken for less than a year. The managers expect to have entire control of all children while they remain connected with the Home. Generally those surrendered to the care of the institution remain in it till they are twelve years of age, when they are placed by indenture in the best homes that can be found for them. Children may be taken out for adoption at an earlier age. The managers endeavor to give or secure to all a good common education, and train them to do such work as children of their age are able to perform. Persons taking children from the Home are required to report in writing at least once a year as to their conduct and condition. The *President* of the corporation is J. M. Aldrich, while Miss P. H. Gifford is *Corresponding Secretary*, and Miss Mary Wright is *Matron* of the Home. The two organizations from the union of which this one was formed, had been in existence about four years, and in that time cared for 130 children. Since it was established the Children's Home has admitted 75, and the average monthly number of its inmates is now about 35. Its annual expenses are in the neighborhood of \$4,000, and the money to

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

meet them is obtained by fairs, concerts, church contributions, personal solicitation, and other similar methods.

The Seamen's Orphan and Children's Friend Society, Salem, organized in 1839 and incorporated in 1841, occupies for its Home a three-story dwelling-house, at 7 Carpenter Street, which will accommodate about 30 children. The management is in the hands of nineteen ladies, with Mrs. E. M. Proctor as *President*, Miss Ellen A. Brown as *Secretary*, and Miss Margaret Barrows as *Matron* of the Home. At present no child under three, and no boy over seven, is admitted to the institution; otherwise the benefits of the Home are extended to all children, except those whose extreme waywardness would make them an injury to the family. The society expects the full control of children surrendered to its care. Parents placing children in the Home are, if able to do so, required to pay a small sum, perhaps one dollar per week, toward their support. Boys having reached the age of seven years, are returned to their natural guardians, if no place in a good family can be found. Girls may remain at the Home until they become eighteen, though most of them go out before reaching that age. The society makes strong endeavors to find suitable homes for those who come into its care, and keeps itself informed by visiting and correspondence as to the welfare of those placed out. The amount expended in its work is from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum, the funds being derived from the yearly subscriptions of members and the income of the invested capital. The Home has received 420 children since it was opened, and has an average monthly number of about 20. It is entirely undenominational in its character, and makes no distinction of class in its beneficiaries.

The City Orphan Asylum of Salem was established in 1866 and incorporated in 1871. It occupies the handsome brick building at 91 Lafayette Street, which was finished in 1875, has large grounds attached, and is in every respect well suited to its purposes. It is in charge of seven Sisters of Charity, commonly called Grey Nuns, with Sister Mary as *President* of the corporation, and receives children of both sexes, without regard to the nationality or religious views of their parents or friends. Ability to pay for support is not a condition of admission, though payment is made for a portion of those received. Boys not taken away by relatives or friends, are placed out at or before they reach the age of twelve years; girls are kept as long as they require care, and are taught to do all kinds of domestic work. The average number of children at the Asylum is about 85; since it was established it has received a total of 390. The institution has no invested funds. Its expenses are between \$5,000 and \$6,000 annually. The Sisters earn a portion of this sum by needle-work and other industries, and something is received for care and support; otherwise the Asylum relies on the generosity of charitably disposed persons for what money it needs.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The St. Peter's School, Lowell, was organized in March, 1865, and occupies buildings at 39 Appleton Street, which have recently been enlarged. Though the institution is in charge of the Sisters of Charity, its operations are not restricted by denominational lines, but it receives orphaned and neglected girls without regard to race or religious teaching. Boys are not admitted to the school. The legal control or surrender of children taken is neither required nor claimed. In some instances parents or friends contribute to the support of children, but the amount is seldom sufficient to meet the expense on their account. The institution retains the care of children till they are removed by friends, able to earn their own living, or are provided with comfortable homes. No systematic oversight of them is attempted after they go out, but the Sisters are ready to give counsel whenever it is needed. The Sisters believe they have been on the whole quite successful in their work. Since the School was established 175 girls have been under its care. During the past year it had charge of 65, of whom 35 were supported wholly by charity, while about \$1,300 was received on account of the others. The average number is between 45 and 50. The annual expenditure is now from \$6,000 to \$6,500. Fairs and public entertainments of various kinds are relied on to meet what is not supplied by the donations of friends and the payments for board. The institution maintains a small evening school for the benefit of such female operatives in the mills of the city as choose to attend.

The Protectory of Mary Immaculate, Lawrence, was established in 1868, incorporated in 1875, and is managed by nine Sisters of Charity, Sister Hickey being *Superioress* and *President* of the corporation. Its chief object is the care and education of orphans, but it also provides a home for aged and destitute men and women, and furnishes a refuge to servant girls sick or out of employment. The yearly expenses of the institution as a whole are between \$6,000 and \$7,000, and its inmates at the date of the report were 87 children, 23 women, and 6 servant girls. The funds are provided by the gifts of the charitable and the earnings of the Sisters. There is a debt of \$17,000 on the property of the institution. Boys admitted to the Home are placed out at about the age of twelve. Girls are kept as long as they require care, and receive instruction in all kinds of domestic work. The Sisters endeavor to train all the children in such a way that they will become honest and useful members of the communities in which they live. About three-fourths of the persons under care at any given time are children.

The Worcester Children's Friend Society was organized and incorporated in January, 1849, and occupies a pleasant and commodious wood dwelling-house on the corner of Main and Benefit streets, Worcester, the entire property being valued at something like \$25,000. All the religious societies of the city except the Catholic are represented in the management of the institution, which receives destitute and orphan children of

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

both sexes between the ages of two and twelve years without regard to color or origin. Speaking generally, the inmates of the Home are of two classes,—those committed by indenture to the charge of the managers, and those placed in their care subject to removal by parents or friends. Entire control of all is required while they remain, but only those indentured are absolutely surrendered. The larger proportion of the children come as boarders, or for temporary care and training; from one dollar and a half to two dollars per week is the price paid by those who are able to pay. Children surrendered to the institution are given for adoption but are never bound out; at as early an age as may be practicable they are placed in the best homes that can be found. Those not satisfactorily placed are changed at the option of the managers. Boys are expected to remain in good places till they are twenty-one and girls till they are eighteen. That children shall have a good education in the common branches of study, is a requisite in all cases. Those connected with the institution who are old enough, attend the public schools of the city, while the younger ones, and such as are infirm, receive instruction at the Home. The matron and managers endeavor to make the institution a home in the largest and best sense, and esteem it a pleasure rather than a duty to keep watch over those who go out from its walls. Since it was opened it has cared for more than 800 children, and been successful beyond its hopes in providing for them. The average monthly number is 32. The annual expenses are now in the neighborhood of \$4,000, derived in part from the income of invested funds and from payments of board, and in part from church collections and individual gifts and subscriptions. Miss Tamerson White has been *Matron* of the home from the second year of its existence. The society is managed by a board of thirty ladies, with Mrs. Mary W. Brown as *First Directress*, Mrs. Edward Earle as *Second Directress*, and Mrs. Nelson Wheeler as *Secretary*.

The Springfield Home for Friendless Women and Children was established in February, 1865, and organized under its charter in March, 1866. The institution is not denominational in character, every church in Springfield having a right to representation in its management, and all but the Catholic taking part therein. This report confines itself to facts about the children's branch of the Home. Boys over eight years of age are not admitted, but girls are received up to the age of fourteen. Nearly one-third of the admissions are of infants under two. A large majority of the inmates are orphans or half-orphans, but the benefits of the institution are not confined to this class. Children are taken to board at the rate of one dollar and a half per week when paid for by the father, and one dollar per week when paid for by a widowed or deserted mother, these children being subject to removal at any time. Parents do not usually provide clothing for children put into the Home. There is no fixed period for the retention of inmates. The great object of the managers is to fit them for places, and then to find the places for which they are fitted. The agencies through which the institution works are

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

its managers and friends, and as it receives children from most of the large towns in the western part of the State, it has a wide circle of acquaintances on whom to call for aid. Persons desiring to adopt children are allowed to take them on trial for three months, at the end of which time legal papers are executed if everything is found satisfactory. It is required that girls placed in families shall be trained to household duties. All children put out from the institution must receive such advantages from schooling as are suitable to their age and abilities. Any child found in an unsuitable place is removed to another or taken back to the Home. A committee of the managers is required to keep a watchful knowledge of all who are out, visit them when necessary or practicable, and report from time to time as to their situation and prospects. The institution has received grants from the State amounting in the aggregate to \$10,000. The average number of children there is about 40; since the Home was organized it has cared for about 500. The annual cost of supporting it is not far from \$4,000. Since the State ceased giving a yearly grant, it has been sustained by contributions, which come not only from citizens of Springfield, but also to some extent from those of the neighboring towns. The Home for children now occupies a substantial brick building on Buckingham Street, erected in 1871 at a cost of \$16,000, which has accommodations for about 75 inmates and their attendants. The institution is managed by a board of thirty ladies, with an advisory board of seven gentlemen, Mrs. William Rice being *President*, Mrs. Josiah Hooker, *Clerk*, and Mrs. John R. Hixon, *Corresponding Secretary*.

The House of Providence occupies a long two-story brick building on Dwight Street, in the city of Holyoke, and was established in 1873 by Rev. P. T. Harkins, pastor of St. Jerome's Catholic Church in that place. It receives and cares for orphans, half-orphans and neglected children, without regard to sex, age, color or religion; is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Springfield, and managed by the Sisters of Charity, with Sister Mary Howard as *Superioress*. Parents or friends who can do so are required to pay six dollars per month for the support of children, and each Catholic pastor pays the expense of all going to the Home from his parish who are without parents, or whose parents or friends are not able to support them. The institution does not require the absolute control of all children whom it receives. Those taken are retained till they are able to support themselves or till suitable homes are found for them. The Sisters find it difficult to provide for children in families that will send them to school, and refuse to give them to persons who will not do this for children who are under fourteen years of age. The average monthly number is about 60; since it was established the House has received 175. The expenses of the past year were about \$4,440. Beyond what is received for board and parish support, the expenses are met by charitable donations.

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The New England Country Home for Orphans and Homeless Children, at Winchendon, was incorporated in June, 1875, and opened on the 26th of August following, though work toward the establishment of the institution began as early as December, 1873. The estate consists of a farm of 30 acres, with buildings that will accommodate 36 children. Toward the founding and support of the Home between \$7,000 and \$8,000 have been contributed by a large number of churches and persons in Worcester County and the valley of the Connecticut River. The originator of the enterprise was the Rev. David A. Mack, who had previously established a similar institution at Franklin, New Hampshire. What degree of success the Winchendon Home will attain under his management cannot yet be foreseen. At one time he had about 20 children in his care, but the number now there is not so large.

Statistics and Comment.

The foregoing statements show that there are 32 private institutions in the Commonwealth for the care and support of destitute and neglected children, though the accommodations of one are at present wholly devoted to aged women, while the means of another are mostly used in maintaining a day school, and another limits its charity to children of certain persons now or heretofore under medical treatment. Boys only are admitted to 3, and girls only to 6, while 22 receive children of both sexes. All of them more or less explicitly profess to be unsectarian in respect to their beneficiaries, though 10 are controlled by those who belong to the Catholic Church, while 22 are managed by persons of the Protestant faith. Boston has 18 of the whole number; Newton and Salem, 2 each; Cambridge, Dedham, Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, New Bedford, Worcester, Springfield, Holyoke and Winchendon, 1 each. The expenses of the whole body of institutions are stated to be in the neighborhood of \$225,000 per annum, and they report that in the aggregate something like an average of 2,000 children are under care.

Only three of the institutions appear to receive children brought before the courts for trial, the aggregate number of this class of inmates at any time being quite small. Undoubtedly a considerable proportion of the other children are saved from coming before the courts by going into an institution just as the authorities are about to arrest them, and probably

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

more than half of them would ultimately be subjects for reformatory custody and discipline if allowed to run at large amid the temptations of the world. That some of those who have been received into one or another of these asylums do finally get before the courts and are committed to a reformatory, is a fact of general knowledge, though it is not possible to present any statistics bearing on this point. And it is also a fact of some consequence that the readiness with which one or two institutions receive children from anywhere, without particular inquiry and record as to their history and relatives, subjects the State in the end to considerable expense for their maintenance as paupers.

Specific criticism as to the work of the institutions and the disposition of the children that enter them does not seem to be within my province at the present time. Unquestionably the several boards of management are acting conscientiously in their respective fields of labor, and trying to do as well as they can with the material that comes into their hands for furtherance towards honorable and self-supporting manhood and womanhood. Unquestionably, also, much of this material is of poor quality. Probably a majority of the children are of fair natural capacity, but in many of them the tendencies to evil have received an unusual development, while those to good have been stunted or neglected, and therefore the work of reclamation must be slow and difficult.

A few of the institutions have funds yielding an income which forms a considerable item in the yearly statement of receipts, but the larger proportion of them live and do their work by means of gifts in money or supplies from individuals or societies, being simply the almoners of those who are so situated that they cannot well dispense their own charities. Presumably those thus contributing to the support of the institutions are on the whole well enough satisfied with the use that is made of their bounty, and yet there is reason to believe that a looseness of management characterizes some of these homes that would not be tolerated in private business affairs. Several of them are so burdened with debt that the payment of interest on mortgages materially diminishes their

CHILDREN'S HOMES AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

facilities for doing the work they have undertaken to perform, but all those thus circumstanced are laboring in the hope and faith that when the present depression has passed away money will be furnished to meet their exigencies. Meantime the needs of homeless childhood are so appealing and urgent that the institutions are struggling along as best they may till more prosperous seasons dawn.

One of the points that would demand early consideration in any thorough inquiry as to the methods of these homes and asylums relates to the means adopted to give an industrial training to the children coming under their care. Institution life in its best estate is but a poor substitute for family life, and it is a very meagre affair indeed when it does no more than give food and clothing, neglecting the weightier matters of such teaching as looks to self-subsistence, and such training as furnishes the moral stamina on which success in life depends. Careful examination of the yearly and special reports that have come to hand gives the impression that only a portion of these institutions take any particular pains to train their inmates to the habit of intelligent and vigorous industry. There is danger on the one hand that the child will find the asylum which receives him and enters his name on its books, hardly more than a halting place on the downward ways of poverty; while on the other hand it is to be feared that he may come to regard an institution of some kind as his proper home, and support by the public as his rightful heritage.

Moreover, another point for consideration relates to the disposition made of the children when they go out from the institutions in which they have been domiciled. Without an exception it is reported that an endeavor is made to provide for them in good families. This endeavor recognizes the truth that the family is the rightful place for a child, but what measure of success attends the endeavor is not apparent with respect to most of the institutions, and many of them would probably be unable to give definite information on the subject. And yet the real success of any institution for children must be measured by this standard rather than by statistics as to

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

the amount of money received and disbursed. Feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked, and sheltering the homeless, are things to be heartily commended, but the ultimate aim with respect to children should be to put them where they will receive the watchful care and healthy stimulus of home life, and the institution doing this with the most thoroughness is the one most deserving of continued and increasing favor from the public.

What appear on the surface to be the shortcomings of some of these charitable homes and asylums are not thus indicated from any feeling that they are generally open to serious criticism as to the manner in which they discharge their self-imposed tasks. The difficulties connected with a wise performance of these tasks are numerous and perplexing to the last degree, and probably most of the men and women engaged in the work more keenly realize than any outsider can, wherein their respective institutions fail to do what really ought to be done for the children committed to their care.

The field wherein these men and women labor is a large one, and weariness of the heart must often be their portion, even when the reward for their labor is most clearly visible. These homeless and friendless and orphaned boys and girls must be cared for by somebody while they are yet of such tender age that they may be moulded to love virtue, or society must take its chances of caring for them by other agencies and in other institutions when they have grown to love vice. Hence those who stand in the doorways of Homes and Asylums and beckon these children away from the moral perils of the street, have a right to ask that the rest of us give of our means to help them in their work, and that we put ourselves in their places before we pass harsh judgment on what they accomplish.

SIDNEY ANDREWS.

DECEMBER 30, 1876.

APPENDIX

TO THE

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1876.—"PAUPERS IN MANUFACTURING."

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Expense of the Poor in the Cities and Towns of the Commonwealth, for the Year ending March 31, 1876.

PART I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF.

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	Cost of Full Support.					Total.	Cost of Partial sup- port.	Overseers' Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Aggregate Expenses.	Amounts Refund.	Net Cost of Partial Support.
		At the Almshouse.	Out of the Almshouse.	Total.								
BARNSTABLE COUNTY.												
Barnstable, ...	4,302	\$2,700 00	\$108 70	\$2,408 70	\$2,213 37	\$150 00	\$150 00	\$6,202 07	-	\$6,202 07	\$72 27	\$6,202 07
Brewster, ...	1,210	765 00	-	765 23	570 15	103 00	103 00	1,744 84	-	1,744 84	5 25	1,676 61
Chatham, ...	2,274	917 24	252 80	1,170 04	1,383 13	270 00	270 00	2,423 17	6 25	2,423 17	-	2,417 92
Dennis, ...	3,360	906 27	-	906 27	3,404 20	20 00	20 00	4,420 47	-	4,420 47	-	4,420 47
Eastham, ...	630	-	486 20	486 20	325 91	27 30	27 30	839 41	-	839 41	-	839 41
Falmouth, ...	2,211	1,109 21	337 29	1,446 50	493 04	90 00	90 00	2,030 08	53 70	2,030 08	138 88	1,977 38
Harwich, ...	3,355	1,146 25	307 45	1,453 70	3,901 38	150 00	150 00	5,505 08	16 95	5,505 08	138 88	5,366 20
Marblehead, ...	278	-	165 00	165 00	72 55	15 00	15 00	252 55	16 95	252 55	16 95	235 60
Orleans, ...	1,373	872 71	-	872 71	856 24	30 00	30 00	1,758 95	72 81	1,758 95	72 81	1,686 14
Provincetown, ...	4,357	1,592 81	203 80	1,796 61	1,296 32	875 00	875 00	3,417 93	62 38	3,417 93	62 38	3,355 55
Sandwich, ...	3,417	3,538 56	705 00	4,243 56	3,662 08	888 55	888 55	8,294 19	327 89	8,294 19	327 89	7,966 30
Truro, ...	1,098	-	449 00	449 00	623 42	50 00	50 00	1,122 42	-	1,122 42	-	1,122 42
Wellfleet, ...	1,988	400 00	92 00	492 00	782 00	30 00	30 00	1,304 00	63 28	1,304 00	63 28	1,241 72
Yarmouth, ...	2,284	1,745 16	441 40	2,186 56	1,862 47	65 40	65 40	4,114 43	-	4,114 43	-	4,114 43
Total, ...	32,144	\$15,744 44	\$3 638 64	\$19,383 08	\$21,745 80	\$1,794 76	\$1,794 76	\$42,893 63	\$910 89	\$42,893 63	\$910 89	\$43,082 74

PAUPER ABSTRACT.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.									
Adams, ...	15,760	\$2,656 20	\$947 68	\$3,603 88	\$847 01	\$700 00	\$5,150 89	\$459 67	\$4,601 22
Alford, ...	389	-	268 96	268 96	212 43	-	481 39	10 00	471 39
Becket, ...	1,329	-	821 49	821 49	168 06	31 90	1,021 45	-	1,021 45
Cheshire, ...	1,693	-	1,292 32	1,292 32	597 52	-	1,889 84	17 00	1,872 84
Clarksburg, ...	670	-	249 67	249 67	107 57	-	357 24	-	357 24
Dalton, ...	1,759	-	-	-	1,076 60	-	1,076 60	-	1,076 60
Exemont, ...	890	-	383 60	383 60	55 00	147 51	586 11	-	586 11
Florida, ...	572	-	103 99	103 99	6 60	22 25	132 84	-	132 84
Great Barrington, ...	4,385	-	1,116 65	1,116 65	146 43	109 15	1,372 23	-	1,372 23
Hancock, ...	730	-	204 00	204 00	67 00	-	271 00	-	271 00
Hinsdale, ...	1,571	-	386 86	386 86	284 83	76 58	748 27	66 00	682 27
Lanesborough, ...	1,357	-	173 10	173 10	503 85	111 35	788 30	211 00	577 30
Lee, ...	3,900	1,788 72	562 18	2,350 90	1,485 96	63 46	3,900 32	122 78	3,777 54
Lenox, ...	1,845	-	1,637 09	1,637 09	401 17	-	2,038 26	-	2,038 26
Monterey, ...	703	-	302 29	302 29	184 67	10 00	496 96	111 50	385 46
Mount Washington, ...	182	-	100 00	100 00	-	17 85	117 85	-	117 85
New Ashford, ...	160	-	110 00	110 00	-	-	110 00	-	110 00
New Marlborough, ...	2,037	-	673 15	673 15	916 04	230 40	1,819 59	80 00	1,739 59
Otis, ...	855	-	622 95	622 95	138 88	119 78	881 61	178 00	703 61
Pern, ...	443	-	280 03	280 03	12 75	23 00	315 78	-	315 78
Pittsfield, ...	12,267	1,950 03	687 12	2,637 15	4,187 26	-	6,824 41	623 03	6,201 38
Richmond, ...	1,141	-	-	-	582 67	-	582 67	-	582 67
Sandisfield, ...	1,172	-	668 74	668 74	140 06	34 19	842 99	24 50	818 49
Savoy, ...	730	-	947 25	947 25	317 02	30 25	1,294 52	-	1,294 52
Sheffield, ...	2,233	-	1,330 08	1,330 08	365 77	63 28	1,759 13	26 00	1,733 13
Stockbridge, ...	2,089	-	880 25	880 25	737 31	-	1,617 56	21 42	1,596 14
Tyringham, ...	517	-	300 00	300 00	125 00	-	425 00	-	425 00
Washington, ...	603	-	130 60	130 60	183 54	15 00	329 14	-	329 14
West Stockbridge, ...	1,981	-	495 36	495 36	357 90	-	853 26	5 71	847 55
Williamstown, ...	3,683	-	865 00	865 00	216 79	50 00	1,131 79	10 00	1,121 79
Windsor, ...	624	-	388 90	388 90	270 80	15 00	674 70	-	674 70
Total, ...	68,270	\$6,394 95	\$16,929 31	\$23,324 26	\$14,696 49	\$1,870 95	\$39,891 70	\$1,966 61	\$37,925 09
BRISTOL COUNTY.									
Acustnet, ...	1,059	\$518 98	\$211 35	\$730 33	\$557 75	\$209 93	\$1,498 01	\$191 00	\$1,307 01
Attleborough, ...	9,224	775 00	396 40	1,171 40	2,826 52	-	3,997 92	206 13	3,791 79
Berkley, ...	781	1 92*	-	1 92*	194 50	30 00	222 58	100 50	122 08

* Profit.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, PART SECOND—"PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS."

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Expense of the Poor in the Cities and Towns of the Commonwealth, for the Year ending March 31, 1876.

PART I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF.

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.			Cost of Partial Support.	Overseers' Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Aggregate Expenses.	Amounts Relieved.	Net Cost of Pauper Support.
		At the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total.					
BARNSTABLE COUNTY.									
Barnstable, ...	4,302	\$2,700 00	\$198 70	\$2,898 70	\$2,213 37	\$150 00	\$5,262 07	—	\$5,262 07
Brewster, ...	1,219	766 00	—	766 23	879 15	103 50	1,748 88	\$72 27	1,676 61
Chatham, ...	2,274	917 24	252 80	1,170 04	1,383 13	270 00	2,823 17	6 25	2,817 92
Dennis, ...	3,369	996 27	—	996 27	3,404 20	20 00	4,420 47	—	4,420 47
Eastham, ...	639	—	486 20	486 20	325 91	27 30	839 41	—	839 41
Falmouth, ...	2,211	1,109 21	337 29	1,446 50	483 58	50 00	2,030 08	52 70	1,977 38
Harwich, ...	3,355	1,146 25	307 45	1,453 70	3,901 38	150 00	5,505 08	138 38	5,366 70
Mashpee, ...	278	—	165 00	165 00	72 55	15 00	252 55	16 95	235 60
Orleans, ...	1,373	872 71	—	872 71	856 24	30 00	1,758 95	72 81	1,686 14
Provincetown, ...	4,357	1,552 81	203 80	1,756 61	1,296 32	375 00	3,417 93	62 38	3,355 55
Sandwich, ...	3,417	3,538 56	705 00	4,243 56	3,662 08	388 55	8,294 19	327 89	7,966 30
Truro, ...	1,098	—	449 00	449 00	623 42	50 00	1,122 42	—	1,122 42
Wellfleet, ...	1,988	400 00	92 00	492 00	782 00	30 00	1,304 00	62 26	1,241 74
Yarmouth, ...	2,254	1,745 16	441 40	2,186 56	1,862 47	65 40	4,114 43	—	4,114 43
Total, ...	32,144	\$15,744 44	\$3 638 64	\$19,383 08	\$21,745 80	\$1,764 75	\$42,893 63	\$810 89	\$42,082 74

PAUPER ABSTRACT

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.									
Adams, ...	15,760	\$2,656 20	\$947 68	\$3,603 88	\$847 01	\$700 00	\$5,150 89	\$459 67	\$4,691 22
Alford, ...	389	-	268 06	268 06	212 43	-	481 39	10 00	471 39
Becket, ...	1,329	-	821 49	821 49	168 06	31 90	1,021 45	-	1,021 45
Cheshire, ...	1,693	-	1,292 32	1,292 32	567 52	-	1,889 84	17 00	1,872 84
Clarksburg, ...	670	-	249 67	249 67	107 57	-	357 24	-	357 24
Dalton, ...	1,759	-	-	-	1,076 60	-	1,076 60	-	1,076 60
Egremont, ...	890	-	383 60	383 60	55 00	147 51	586 11	-	586 11
Florida, ...	572	-	103 99	103 99	6 60	22 25	132 84	-	132 84
Great Barrington, ...	4,385	-	1,116 65	1,116 65	146 43	109 15	1,372 23	-	1,372 23
Hancock, ...	730	-	204 00	204 00	67 00	-	271 00	66 00	271 00
Hinsdale, ...	1,571	-	386 86	386 86	284 83	76 58	748 27	682 27	682 27
Lancaster, ...	1,357	-	173 10	173 10	503 85	111 35	788 30	211 00	677 30
Lee, ...	3,900	1,788 72	562 18	2,350 90	1,486 86	63 46	3,900 32	122 78	3,777 54
Lenox, ...	1,845	-	1,637 09	1,637 09	401 17	-	2,038 26	-	2,038 26
Monterey, ...	703	-	302 29	302 29	184 67	10 00	496 86	111 50	385 46
Mount Washington, ...	182	-	100 00	100 00	-	17 85	117 85	-	117 85
New Ashford, ...	160	-	110 00	110 00	-	-	110 00	-	110 00
New Marlborough, ...	2,037	-	673 15	673 15	916 04	230 40	1,819 59	80 00	1,739 59
Otis, ...	855	-	622 95	622 95	138 88	119 78	881 61	178 00	703 61
Penn, ...	443	-	280 03	280 03	12 75	23 00	315 75	-	315 75
Pittsfield, ...	12,267	1,950 03	687 12	2,637 15	4,187 26	-	6,824 41	623 03	6,201 38
Richmond, ...	1,141	-	-	-	682 67	-	682 67	-	682 67
Sandisfield, ...	1,172	-	668 74	668 74	140 06	34 19	842 99	24 50	818 49
Savoy, ...	780	-	947 25	947 25	317 02	30 25	1,294 52	-	1,294 52
Sheffield, ...	2,233	-	1,330 08	1,330 08	365 77	63 28	1,759 13	26 00	1,733 13
Stockbridge, ...	2,089	-	880 25	880 25	737 31	-	1,617 56	21 42	1,596 14
Tyringham, ...	517	-	300 00	300 00	125 00	-	425 00	-	425 00
Washington, ...	603	-	130 60	130 60	183 54	15 00	329 14	-	329 14
West Stockbridge, ...	1,981	-	495 36	495 36	357 90	-	853 26	5 71	847 55
Williamstown, ...	3,683	-	865 00	865 00	216 79	50 00	1,131 79	10 00	1,121 79
Windsor, ...	624	-	388 90	388 90	270 80	15 00	674 70	-	674 70
Total, ...	68,270	\$6,394 05	\$16,929 31	\$23,324 26	\$14,696 49	\$1,870 95	\$39,891 70	\$1,966 61	\$37,925 09
BRISTOL COUNTY.									
Acushnet, ...	1,059	\$518 98	\$211 35	\$730 33	\$557 75	\$209 93	\$1,498 01	\$191 00	\$1,307 01
Attleborough, ...	9,224	775 00	386 40	1,171 40	2,826 52	-	3,997 92	206 13	3,791 79
Berkley, ...	781	1 92*	-	1 92*	194 50	30 00	222 58	100 50	122 08

* Profit.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE I.—Cost of Support and Relief—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population, 1878.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.			Cost of Partial Support.	Overseers' Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Aggregate Expenses.	Amounts Relieved.	Net Cost of Pauper Support.
		At the Almshouses.		Total.					
		Out of the Almshouses.							
BRISTOL COUNTY.—Con.									
Dartmouth, ...	3,434	\$1,341 29	\$1,056 27	\$2,397 56	\$1,688 35	\$61 00	\$4,146 91	\$75 13	\$4,071 78
Dighton, ...	1,755	857 46	404 27	1,261 73	457 00	38 00	1,766 73	171 83	1,594 90
Easton, ...	3,898	1,017 39	844 06	1,861 45	1,853 66	150 00	3,865 11	199 97	3,665 14
Fairhaven, ...	2,768	1,927 25	364 00	2,291 25	1,464 57	178 19	3,934 01	635 15	3,298 86
Fall River, ...	45,340	11,781 22	3,763 86	15,545 08	24,243 57	1,625 25	41,413 90	3,795 10	37,618 80
Free town, ...	1,396	725 52	52 00	777 52	565 03	250 00	1,592 55	128 20	1,464 35
Mansfield, ...	2,656	602 79	774 66	1,377 45	1,296 92	116 50	2,790 87	343 21	2,447 66
New Bedford, ...	25,895	10,992 24	2,518 10	13,510 34	28,121 29	1,000 00	42,631 63	6,811 64	35,819 99
Norton, ...	1,595	821 92	93 65	915 57	409 31	120 00	1,444 88	519 89	924 99
Raynham, ...	1,687	—	1,180 74	1,180 74	1,514 00	175 00	2,869 74	200 00	2,669 74
Rehoboth, ...	1,827	1,716 49	313 60	2,030 09	426 04	—	2,466 13	72 78	2,383 35
Seekonk, ...	1,167	—	71 30	71 30	234 41	40 00	345 71	36 76	308 95
Somerset, ...	1,940	808 58	119 90	928 48	1,187 35	40 00	2,155 83	165 00	1,990 83
Swansea, ...	1,308	344 55	192 22	536 77	272 42	100 00	909 19	20 00	889 19
Taunton, ...	20,445	4,278 77	3,193 98	7,472 75	11,889 03	434 13	19,795 91	1,550 91	18,245 00
Westport, ...	2,912	1,628 00	50 00	1,676 00	444 00	50 00	2,170 00	207 00	1,963 00
Total, ...	131,087	\$40,133 53	\$15,600 36	\$55,733 89	\$79,645 72	\$4,618 00	\$139,997 61	\$15,430 20	\$124,567 41
DUKES COUNTY.									
Chilmark, ...	508	—	\$857 99	\$857 99	—	\$50 00	\$907 99	—	\$807 99
Edgartown, ...	1,707	—	1,747 50	1,747 50	\$2,002 30	—	3,749 80	\$276 17	3,473 63
Gay Head, ...	216	—	105 00	105 00	62 00	10 00	177 00	—	177 00
Gosnold, ...	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tisbury, ...	1,625	—	2,145 52	2,145 52	285 10	110 00	2,540 62	—	2,540 62
Total, ...	4,071	—	\$4,856 01	\$4,856 01	\$2,349 40	\$170 00	\$7,375 41	\$276 17	\$7,099 24

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE I.—Cost of Support and Relief—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	Cost of Full Support.				Cost of Partial Sup- port.	Overseers' Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Aggregate Expenses.	Amounts Reli- eved.	Net Cost of Pauper Support.	
		Cost of Full Support.									
		At the Alms- houses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total.							
FRANKLIN COUNTY.											
Ashfield.	1,190	\$525 00	\$211 52	\$736 52	\$96 87	\$30 00	\$863 39	\$53 75	\$809 64		
Barnardston.	991	—	1,195 98	1,195 98	67 00	100 00	1,362 98	—	1,362 98		
Buckland.	1,921	623 81	221 04	844 85	1,433 92	100 00	2,378 77	56 77	2,322 00		
Charlemont.	1,029	417 51	206 34	623 85	356 49	270 70	1,251 04	88 00	1,163 00		
Colrain.	1,699	—	1,031 00	1,031 00	100 22	116 50	1,247 72	75 00	1,172 72		
Conway.	1,452	—	709 06	709 06	692 32	25 00	1,426 38	44 86	1,381 52		
Deerfield.	3,414	—	1,153 88	1,153 88	842 81	—	1,996 69	82 68	1,914 01		
Erving.	794	—	431 00	431 00	72 60	—	503 60	—	503 60		
Gill.	673	—	764 68	764 68	79 61	32 00	876 29	—	876 29		
Greenfield.	3,540	582 25	240 55	822 80	1,908 01	—	2,730 81	110 15	2,620 66		
Hawley.	588	401 44	—	401 44	6 00	25 00	432 44	—	432 44		
Heath.	645	422 57	—	422 57	—	36 00	458 57	—	458 57		
Leverett.	831	702 00	342 49	1,044 49	39 20	25 00	1,108 69	—	1,108 69		
Leyden.	624	—	914 28	914 28	130 00	44 00	1,088 28	70 00	1,018 28		
Monroe.	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Montague.	3,380	877 46	1,400 22	2,277 68	452 00	120 00	2,849 68	265 48	2,584 20		
New Salem.	923	400 57	—	400 57	169 01	10 00	579 58	38 29	541 29		
Northfield.	1,641	—	931 00	931 00	245 00	50 00	1,226 00	18 75	1,207 25		
Orange.	2,497	596 00	—	596 00	210 80	136 14	942 94	—	942 94		
Rowe.	661	—	428 72	428 72	155 00	25 00	608 72	—	608 72		
Shelburne.	1,590	—	1,127 75	1,127 75	352 33	—	1,480 08	—	1,480 08		
Shutesbury.	553	600 67	52 00	652 67	247 01	20 00	819 68	21 54	798 14		
Sunderland.	860	830 17	298 50	1,128 67	194 72	20 00	1,054 97	20 02	1,034 97		
Warwick.	744	622 57	205 80	828 37	19 00	—	944 59	—	944 59		
Wendell.	503	—	—	—	292 02	30 00	2,286 50	—	2,286 50		
Whately.	958	—	1,487 26	1,487 26	799 24	—	—	34 88	2,251 62		
Total.	33,696	\$7,502 02	\$13,353 07	\$20,855 09	\$8,961 08	\$1,215 34	\$31,031 51	\$980 17	\$30,051 34		

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE I.—Cost of Support and Relief—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	Cost of Full Support.			Total.	Cost of Partial Support.	Overseers' Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Aggregate Expenses.	Amounts Relieved.	Net Cost of Pauper Support.
		At the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total.						
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY—Con.										
Huntington, ...	1,095	—	\$363 07	\$363 07	\$1,053 12	\$30 00	\$1,446 19	\$308 79	\$1,137 40	
Middlefield, ...	603	—	853 81	853 81	391 21	—	1,246 02	38 30	1,206 72	
Northampton, ...	11,108	\$1,247 96	450 48	1,698 44	5,215 23	—	6,913 67	882 58	6,031 09	
Pelham, ...	633	—	319 00	319 00	608 36	—	927 36	374 00	553 36	
Plainfield, ...	481	—	529 05	529 05	59 00	6 22	594 27	39 13	555 14	
Prescott, ...	493	292 18	237 80	529 98	29 70	58 75	618 43	—	618 43	
South Hadley, ...	3,370	—	1,459 26	1,459 26	1,717 73	50 00	3,226 99	65 50	3,161 49	
Southampton, ...	1,050	—	819 93	819 93	31 20	30 00	881 13	20 00	861 13	
Ware, ...	4,142	1,517 47	392 49	1,909 96	1,711 76	100 00	3,721 72	363 71	3,358 01	
Westhampton, ...	556	—	167 62	167 62	185 79	10 00	363 41	—	363 41	
Williamsburg, ...	2,029	—	1,918 15	1,918 15	1,076 78	—	2,994 93*	28 60	2,966 33	
Worthington, ...	818	—	604 91	604 91	60 00	—	664 91	105 06†	557 85	
Total, ...	44,821	\$5,114 98	\$14,855 50	\$19,970 48	\$18,119 57	\$915 45	\$39,005 50	\$3,240 76	\$35,764 74	
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.										
Acton, ...	1,708	\$1,098 65	\$137 50	\$1,236 15	\$237 82	\$50 00	\$1,523 97	—	\$1,523 97	
Arlington, ...	3,906	1,694 17	166 18	1,860 35	597 25	—	2,457 60	\$75 19	2,382 41	
Ashby, ...	962	755 44	—	755 44	34 74	50 00	840 18	—	840 18	
Ashland, ...	2,211	651 69	—	651 69	740 91	60 00	1,452 60	191 50	1,261 10	
Ayer, ...	1,872	—	955 89	955 89	638 77	81 35	1,696 01	28 50	1,667 51	
Bedford, ...	900	809 98	—	809 98	317 84	45 00	1,172 82	—	1,172 82	
Belmont, ...	1,537	—	276 23	276 23	644 85	60 00	704 85	—	704 85	
Billerica, ...	1,881	2,058 63	—	2,058 63	132 90	69 00	2,536 76	81 50	2,455 26	
Boxborough, ...	318	—	452 81	452 81	97 00	50 00	599 81	—	599 81	
Burlington, ...	650	984 38	—	984 38	93 85	45 00	1,123 23	—	1,123 23	
Cambridge, ...	47,838	15,125 00	6,040 29	21,165 29	28,844 61	3,000 00	53,009 90	3,389 53	49,610 37	

PAUPER ABSTRACT

Carlisle, ...	548	\$926 27	\$53 00	\$979 27	\$75 00	\$35 00	\$1,089 27	-	\$44 25	\$1,089 27
Chelmsford, ...	2,372	2,031 51	1,009 99	3,041 50	445 00	284 00	3,750 50	10 00	3,766 25	3,766 25
Concord, ...	2,676	819 64	394 70	1,214 34	281 77	125 00	1,621 11	-	1,611 11	1,611 11
Durcut, ...	1,116	1,395 52	-	1,395 52	221 16	75 00	1,691 68	-	1,691 68	1,691 68
Dunstable, ...	452	-	107 00	107 00	45 00	13 00	225 00	-	225 00	225 00
Evereti, ...	3,651	-	885 25	885 25	1,787 18	-	2,672 43	450 97	2,221 46	2,221 46
Frammingham, ...	5,167	685 11	112 00	797 11	867 89	175 00	1,840 00	132 55	1,707 45	1,707 45
Groton, ...	1,908	1,492 00	-	1,492 00	731 42	75 00	2,298 42	-	2,298 42	2,298 42
Holliston, ...	3,399	1,522 55	802 41	2,324 96	634 50	65 00	3,024 46	478 63	2,545 83	2,545 83
Hopkinton, ...	4,503	1,282 38	485 62	1,768 00	2,184 14	187 00	4,139 14	203 60	3,935 54	3,935 54
Hudson, ...	3,493	1,019 25	25 50	1,044 75	694 85	448 15	2,187 75	174 87	2,012 88	2,012 88
Lexington, ...	2,505	2,541 56	388 00	2,929 56	979 14	100 00	4,008 70	67 74	3,940 96	3,940 96
Lincoln, ...	834	-	755 00	755 00	245 00	30 00	1,030 00	-	1,030 00	1,030 00
Littleton, ...	950	445 25	-	445 25	343 36	61 45	850 06	105 25	744 81	744 81
Lowell, ...	49,688	7,418 66	4,571 66	11,990 32	9,097 09	1,508 33	22,595 74	1,446 83	21,148 91	21,148 91
Malden, ...	10,843	5,485 38	411 19	5,896 57	7,056 61	435 00	13,388 18	1,590 33	11,797 85	11,797 85
Marlborough, ...	8,424	970 50	331 00	1,301 50	4,432 00	628 00	6,361 50	402 00	5,959 50	5,959 50
Maynard, ...	1,965	-	-	-	622 08	-	622 08	23 50	598 58	598 58
Medford, ...	6,627	3,500 00	748 89	4,248 89	2,994 00	314 87	7,242 89	195 66	7,047 23	7,047 23
Melrose, ...	3,990	-	1,690 00	1,690 00	1,623 00	-	3,627 87	181 31	3,446 56	3,446 56
Natick, ...	7,419	1,728 22	214 62	1,942 84	1,948 01	-	3,890 85	668 49	3,222 36	3,222 36
Newton, ...	16,105	3,616 01	2,538 05	6,154 06	2,567 69	458 05	9,169 80	127 42	9,042 38	9,042 38
North Reading, ...	979	482 61	-	482 61	256 26	60 00	788 87	204 25	584 62	584 62
Pepperell, ...	1,927	1,558 89	-	1,558 89	126 36	30 00	1,715 25	-	1,715 25	1,715 25
Reading, ...	3,186	283 40	198 90	480 30	1,334 83	30 00	1,955 23	288 68	1,666 55	1,666 55
Shirborn, ...	999	1,269 19	-	1,269 19	270 35	80 00	1,619 54	-	1,619 54	1,619 54
Shirley, ...	1,352	-	464 52	464 52	266 96	60 00	791 48	-	791 48	791 48
Somerville, ...	21,868	-	1,431 48	1,431 48	19,115 33	900 00	21,446 81	2,034 31	19,412 50	19,412 50
Stonham, ...	4,984	759 68	1,279 19	2,038 87	461 13	241 00	2,741 00	199 83	2,541 17	2,541 17
Stow, ...	1,022	1,073 27	97 96	1,171 23	50 64	37 00	1,258 87	59 00	1,199 87	1,199 87
Sudbury, ...	1,177	847 85	-	847 85	764 71	40 00	1,612 56	-	1,612 56	1,612 56
Tewksbury, ...	1,997	214 33	399 23	399 23	175 01	25 00	614 24	-	614 24	614 24
Townsend, ...	2,196	468 07	-	468 07	881 99	24 00	1,365 06	84 28	1,280 78	1,280 78
Tyngsborough, ...	665	619 84	-	619 84	86 93	24 00	730 77	-	730 77	730 77
Wakfield, ...	5,349	2,851 97	685 48	3,537 45	1,557 54	259 50	5,354 49	430 40	4,924 09	4,924 09
Waltham, ...	9,967	1,876 77	707 95	2,584 72	2,645 54	-	5,280 26	548 70	4,681 56	4,681 56
Watertown, ...	5,099	2,662 55	61 00	2,723 55	1,280 82	250 00	4,254 37	692 33	3,562 04	3,562 04

* Classified by the Town Report.

† Mainly from individuals.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE I.—Cost of Support and Relief—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.			Cost of Partial Support.	Overseers' Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Aggregate Expenses.	Amounts Refunded.	Net Cost of Pauper Support.
		At the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total.					
MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Con.									
Wayland, ...	1,766	\$505 50	\$442 03	\$947 53	\$408 03	\$80 00	\$565 50	—	\$565 50
Westford, ...	1,933	976 43	—	976 43	—	301 50	2,127 99	\$199 54	1,928 45
Weston, ...	1,282	95 68	—	95 68	227 96	45 00	368 64	—	368 64
Wilmington, ...	879	1,209 69	44 50	1,254 19	226 47	390 45	1,871 11	—	1,871 11
Winchester, ...	3,099	—	1,064 45	1,064 45	873 21	—	1,937 66	257 04	1,680 62
Woburn, ...	9,568	4,360 49	1,841 50	6,201 99	4,279 92	413 56	10,895 47	762 94	10,132 53
Total, ...	284,102	\$82,163 96	\$32,114 64	\$114,278 60	\$107,556 52	\$11,855 21	\$233,690 33	\$15,840 92	\$217,849 41
NANTUCKET COUNTY.									
Nantucket, ...	3,201	\$3,114 56	\$562 25	\$3,676 81	\$2,019 32	\$600 00	\$5,296 13	\$203 26	\$5,092 87
NORFOLK COUNTY.									
Bellingham, ...	1,247	\$556 53	\$175 58	\$732 11	\$202 18	\$65 00	\$999 29	\$9 25	\$990 04
Braintree, ...	4,156	1,273 16	1,499 22	2,772 38	1,436 79	207 90	4,417 07	303 25	4,113 82
Brookline, ...	6,675	—	732 16	732 16	4,623 17	—	5,355 33	285 14	5,070 19
Canton, ...	4,192	1,967 03	434 20	2,401 23	1,674 22	—	4,075 45	354 61	3,720 84
Cohasset, ...	2,197	1,067 22	940 70	2,007 92	1,318 43	161 10	3,487 34	467 34	3,020 11
Dedham, ...	5,756	1,698 56	988 15	2,686 71	4,275 61	—	6,962 82	399 50	6,562 82
Dorchester, ...	650	—	469 51	469 51	206 15	—	675 66	125 35	550 31
Foxborough, ...	3,168	1,242 42	225 30	1,467 72	1,505 66	150 00	3,123 38	259 50	2,863 88
Franklin, ...	2,983	1,724 02	812 20	2,536 22	1,707 44	87 00	4,330 66	479 50	3,851 16
Holbrook, ...	1,726	—	1,123 32	1,123 32	1,742 87	100 00	2,966 19	5 00	2,961 19
Hyde Park, ...	6,316	—	843 00	843 00	2,100 45	300 00	3,243 45	285 04	2,958 41
Medfield, ...	1,163	1,093 00	183 16	1,276 16	1,122 65	60 00	1,448 81	—	1,448 81
Medway, ...	4,242	1,903 78	555 88	2,459 66	1,306 77	175 00	3,941 43	619 46	3,321 97
Milton, ...	2,738	1,450 73	1,072 27	2,523 00	475 00	132 00	3,130 00	70 00	3,060 00

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE I.—Cost of Support and Relief—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.			Cost of Partial Support.	Overseers' Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Aggregate Expenses.	Amounts Reim-bursed.	Net Cost of Pauper Support.
		At the Almshouses.		Total.					
		Out of the Almshouses.							
PLYMOUTH COUNTY—Con.									
Wareham, ...	2,874	\$1,246 64	\$367 35	\$1,613 99	\$1,245 30	\$80 00	\$2,919 29	\$9 15	\$2,910 14
West Bridgewater, ...	1,758	127 83*	251 45	123 62	397 35	75 00	595 97	216 45	379 52
Total, ...	69,362	\$22,339 22	\$12,971 99	\$35,311 21	\$32,477 70	\$2,799 72	\$70,588 63	\$6,722 40	\$63,866 23
SUFFOLK COUNTY.									
Boston, ...	341,919	\$69,234 36	\$96,330 14	\$165,564 50	\$105,586 23	\$22,569 23	\$293,719 96	\$32,989 03	\$260,730 93
Chelsea, ...	20,737	-	2,085 29	2,085 29	7,151 38	1,650 00	11,606 67	1,623 23	9,983 44
Revere, ...	1,603	-	1,053 00	1,053 00	591 35	292 00	1,936 35	140 75	1,795 60
Winthrop, ...	627	-	380 64	380 64	13 60	-	394 24	-	394 24
Total, ...	364,886	\$69,234 36	\$100,569 07	\$169,803 43	\$113,342 56	\$24,511 23	\$307,657 22	\$34,753 01	\$272,904 21
WORCESTER COUNTY.									
Ashburnham, ...	2,141	\$934 11	\$12 50	\$946 61	\$622 42	\$159 00	\$1,728 03	\$140 38	\$1,587 65
Athol, ...	4,134	1,125 28	164 00	1,289 28	268 10	106 00	1,663 38	37 97	1,625 41
Andover, ...	1,233	-	1,122 69	1,122 69	260 38	50 00	1,433 07	-	1,433 07
Barre, ...	2,460	1,179 25	198 08	1,377 33	795 71	67 00	2,240 07	158 77	2,081 30
Berlin, ...	987	-	476 00	476 00	84 77	20 00	580 77	-	580 77
Blackstone, ...	4,640	2,057 50	299 03	2,356 53	4,082 44	215 00	6,663 97	355 54	6,298 43
Bolton, ...	987	483 13	-	483 13	16 00	24 00	523 13	-	523 13
Boylston, ...	895	301 23	31 00	332 23	60 00	45 00	437 23	32 50	404 73
Brookfield, ...	2,660	1,197 25	843 67	2,040 92	849 47	470 35	3,360 74	26 00	3,334 74
Charlton, ...	1,852	580 51	-	580 51	153 24	80 75	814 50	38 00	778 50
Clinton, ...	6,781	1,576 51	870 82	2,447 33	1,508 73	-	3,956 06	93 28	3,862 78
Dana, ...	760	519 16	-	519 16	525 25	472 25	1,517 66	21 90	1,495 76
Douglas, ...	2,202	1,473 00	572 00	2,045 00	140 67	125 00	2,310 67	-	2,310 67

PAUPER ABSTRACT.

	\$430 00	\$60 00	\$490 00	\$138 84	\$53 50	\$682 34	\$103 35	\$578 99
Dudley, ...	2,653		6,410 41	3,968 35	400 00	10,778 76	990 22	9,788 54
Fitchburg, ...	12,289	734 13	1,621 89	580 76	155 00	2,357 65	374 71	1,982 94
Gardner, ...	3,730	378 86	2,502 60	916 38	161 72	3,580 70	32 31	3,548 39
Grafton, ...	4,442	420 23	893 52	162 22	86 75	1,142 49	30 00	1,112 49
Hardwick, ...	1,992	-	893 52	446 32	36 00	1,316 15	72 00	1,244 15
Harvard, ...	1,304	-	810 61	244 00	75 00	1,129 61	-	1,129 61
Holden, ...	2,180	239 36	789 36	321 38	43 50	1,154 24	109 56	1,044 68
Hubbardston, ...	1,440	285 68	1,299 19	487 66	60 00	1,846 85	85 42	1,761 43
Lancaster, ...	1,957		994 80	446 68	159 50	1,600 98	-	1,600 98
Leicester, ...	5,270	223 95	2,036 05	724 29	100 00	2,860 34	73 54	2,786 80
Leicester, ...	2,701	206 74	1,051 76	372 31	50 00	1,474 07	-	1,474 07
Lanesburg, ...	1,153	679 63	679 63	907 85	77 06	1,664 54	170 13	1,494 41
Mendon, ...	1,176	1,067 50	4,486 34	5,319 77	564 39	10,370 50	1,340 01	9,030 49
Millbury, ...	9,818	200 12	1,400 12	1,417 43	183 00	3,000 55	396 93	2,603 62
New Braintree, ...	4,529	661 50	661 50	139 75	25 00	826 25	27 25	799 00
New Bedford, ...	606	155 91	815 54	114 14	85 00	1,014 68	17 17	1,097 51
Northborough, ...	1,398		668 69	1,239 92	95 00	2,003 61	417 88	1,585 73
Northbridge, ...	4,030	172 50	685 74	1,059 53	30 50	1,745 77	84 46	1,661 31
North Brookfield, ...	3,749	686 50	686 50	515 82	30 00	1,232 32	-	1,232 32
Oakham, ...	873	807 06	2,435 40	1,418 04	125 00	3,978 44	51 25	3,927 19
Oxford, ...	2,938	-	984 00	20 56	66	1,005 22	-	1,005 22
Paxton, ...	600		1,377 37	525 98	73 25	1,976 60	85 00	1,891 60
Petersham, ...	1,203	365 00	365 00	335 97	90 00	790 97	1 20	789 77
Phillipston, ...	666	42 00	989 14	334 62	300 00	1,623 76	199 04	1,424 72
Princeton, ...	1,063	1,039 20	1,039 20	122 00	80 00	1,241 20	-	1,241 20
Royalston, ...	1,260		259 40	265 19	76 75	601 34	10 00	591 34
Rutland, ...	1,030	197 24	1,513 62	619 62	125 00	2,258 24	36 00	2,222 24
Shrewsbury, ...	1,524	988 23	988 23	949 42	970 81	2,908 46	50 14	2,858 32
Southborough, ...	1,986	349 04	1,743 19	921 57	-	2,664 76	303 97	2,360 79
Southbridge, ...	5,740	304 00	1,949 63	1,261 51	85 00	3,296 14	637 64	2,658 50
Spencer, ...	6,451	187 17	878 34	398 25	48 00	1,324 59	-	1,324 59
Sterling, ...	1,569		535 58	690 52	28 02	1,254 12	9 00	1,245 12
Sturbridge, ...	2,213	290 00	1,199 52	1,122 91	145 00	2,467 43	260 57	2,206 86
Sutton, ...	3,051	475 70	1,757 85	532 69	176 88	2,467 42	282 29	2,185 13
Templeton, ...	2,764	184 30	1,459 87	746 68	60 85	2,267 40	298 41	1,968 99
Upton, ...	2,125	406 84	1,493 70	883 17	442 05	2,818 92	6 00	2,812 92
Uxbridge, ...	3,029							

• Profit.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE I.—*Cost of Support and Relief—Concluded.*

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	Cost of Full Support.			Total.	Cost of Partial Sup- port.	Overseers' Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Aggregate Expenses.	Amounts Reim- bursed.	Net Cost of Pauper Support.
		At the Alms- houses.	Out of the Almshouses.							
WORCESTER COUNTY.—Con.										
Warten, ...	3,260	\$113 80	\$65 96	\$179 76	\$1,051 00	\$75 00	\$1,305 76	\$12 86		\$1,292 90
Webster, ...	5,064	1,105 72	759 54	1,865 26	1,789 08	—	3,654 34	60 50		3,593 84
Westborough, ...	5,141	142 63	213 40	356 03	616 20	225 00	1,197 23	—		1,197 23
West Boylston, ...	2,902	—	2,511 34	2,511 34	773 21	253 50	3,538 05	241 98		3,296 07
West Brookfield, ...	1,903	601 94	—	601 94	450 14	15 00	1,067 08	—		1,067 08
Westminster, ...	1,712	691 42	104 00	795 42	663 37	73 07	1,531 86	138 28		1,393 58
Winchendon, ...	3,762	963 48	—	963 48	669 99	67 75	1,701 23	117 23		1,583 94
Worcester, ...	49,317	3,413 55	2,586 26	5,999 81	6,967 59	2,633 02	15,600 42	2,817 23		12,783 19
Total, ...	210,295	\$57,148 40	\$22,898 48	\$80,046 88	\$53,020 89	\$10,474 88	\$143,542 65	\$10,945 92		\$132,696 73

NOTE.—The returns show that 219 of the towns and cities of the State used almshouses during the past year, while 122 kept their poor by contract or in private families. The aggregate of persons fully supported within the year is 7,749, which should be diminished by 56 for persons reported in more than one town during the year. The aggregate of partial support is returned as 65,988, in which there are probably not less than 8,000 duplicates. Besides the 60,803 persons who lodged at the police stations of Boston, there was an aggregate of 148,936 vagrants or travelers, the figure being largely made up of duplications, as the tramp must be counted each time he appears in any town. The figures of cost for the State are: Full support, \$734,457; partial support, \$632,916; administrative expenses, \$82,481. From this total of \$1,449,854 must be deducted \$128,843, the aggregate of repayments made, believed to have been mainly on account of partial support. Therefore the net cost of pauperism to the towns and cities, as the table on page 28 more fully shows, was \$1,321,011, an excess of about \$148,600 over the cost for the preceding year.

PAUPER ABSTRACT

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Expense of the Poor in the Cities and Towns of the Commonwealth, for the Year ending March 31, 1876.

PART II.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

TOWNS.	Population, 1873.	FULL SUPPORT.				Vagrants.	Grand Aggregate for the Year.	RECEIVING AID, MARCH 1, 1876.			
		General Average.	WHOLE NUMBER.					Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.
			At the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total.						
BARNSTABLE COUNTY.											
Barnstable,	4,302	21.77	32	1	33	83	223	23	51		74
Brewster,	1,219	9.	9	2	9	65	140	9	66		77
Chatham,	2,274	10.84	10	3	13	48	14	11	16		27
Dennis,	3,369	9.13	13	5	18	72	34	11	72		83
Eastham,	639	5.	—	5	5	3	23	5	—		5
Falmouth,	2,211	13.64	13	2	15	15	76	15	7		22
Harwich,	3,355	11.86	11	2	13	218	61	12	207	1	220
Mashpee,	278	3.	—	3	3	2	7	3	—		3
Orleans,	1,373	6.	8	—	8	14	36	6	5		11
Provincetown,	4,357	12.02	12	1	13	89	47	12	61		73
Sandwich,	3,417	23.69	23	4	26	178	200	26	105		131
Truro,	1,098	2.21	—	—	—	15	17	3	15		18
Wellfleet,	1,988	1.96	4	—	4	42	78	2	36		42
Yarmouth,	2,254	14.71	13	3	16	99	146	15	81*	4	100
Total,	32,144	144.83	148	29	174	944	2,016	153	722	11	886

* Secretary's estimate.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE I.—Number Supported and Relieved—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population, 1878.	FULL SUPPORT.				Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Grand Aggregate for the Year.	RECEIVING AID, MARCH 1, 1876.			
		General Average.	WHOLE NUMBER.						Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.
			At the Alms-houses.	Out of the Alms-houses.	Total.							
BERKSHIRE COUNTY.												
Adams, ...	15,760	40.22	46	18	64	94	537	695	46	18	—	64
Alford, ...	389	2.8	—	3	3	3	3	9	2	—	—	2
Becket, ...	1,329	7.04	1	8	8	6	305	319	8	6	—	14
Cheshire, ...	1,693	6.14	—	8	8	26	535	569	7	10	4	21
Clarksburg, ...	670	2.	—	2	2	10	1	13	2	5	—	7
Dalton, ...	1,759	—	—	—	—	21	377	398	7	—	—	7
Egremont, ...	890	3.33	1	7	8	2	204	50	1	—	—	1
Florida, ...	572	1.	—	1	1	3	24	24	1	—	—	1
Great Barrington, ...	4,385	5.78	—	10	10	18	324	352	8	1	1	10
Hancock, ...	730	2.	—	2	2	5	23	30	2	—	—	2
Hinsdale, ...	1,571	3.14	—	6	6	10	385	401	6	—	—	6
Lanesborough, ...	1,357	1.	—	1	1	15	42	58	1	15	—	16
Lee, ...	3,900	10.63	7	8	15	62	229	306	10	13	2	25
Lenox, ...	1,845	9.33	—	17	17	4	235	256	16	4	—	18
Monterey, ...	703	2.22	—	3	3	14	7	24	2	2	—	4
Mount Washington, ...	182	.44	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
New Ashford, ...	160	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
New Marlborough, ...	2,037	4.59	—	6	6	41	19	66	4	28	—	32
Otis, ...	855	4.19	—	6	6	21	15	42	2	15	—	17
Peru, ...	443	1.69	—	2	2	3	12	17	—	—	—	—
Pittsfield, ...	12,267	25.32	29	6	34	502	1,488	2,024	27	200*	7	234
Richmond, ...	1,141	—	—	—	—	13	395	408	5	5	4	9
Sandisfield, ...	1,172	6.85	—	7	7	34	6	47	7	7	—	16
Savoy, ...	730	8.67	—	10	10	7	32	49	9	—	—	17
Sheffield, ...	2,233	13.19	—	15	15	96	309	420	14	60*	4	78

PAUPER ABSTRACT

	2,089	6.61	—	7	7	10	370	387	7	1	3	11
Stockbridge, ...	517	3.	—	3	3	5	2	10	3	—	—	3
Tyringham, ...	603	1.	—	1	1	4	56	61	1	3	—	4
Washington, ...	1,981	4.45	1	4	5	32	161	186	4	18	—	22
West Stockbridge, ...	3,683	8.97	—	9	9	23	188	220	9	5	—	14
Williamstown, ...	624	5.	—	5	5	13	8	26	5	8	—	13
Windsor, ...												
Total, ...	68,270	191.61	85	177	260	1,097	6,124	7,481	212	424	25	661
BRISTOL COUNTY.												
Acushnet, ...	1,059	5.22	6	1	7	40	89	136	6	14	—	20
Attleborough, ...	9,224	9.05	13	2	15	34	1,704	1,753	10	—	9	19
Berkley, ...	781	4.62	5	—	5	17	24	46	4	17	—	21
Dartmouth, ...	3,434	16.27	14	6	20	88	147	256	16	70	—	86
Dighton, ...	1,755	10.	9	2	11	14	170	195	9	6	—	16
Easton, ...	3,898	19.36	33	10	41	116	495	652	29	63	2	94
Fairhaven, ...	2,768	12.6	12	2	14	50	277	341	12	45	3	60
Fall River, ...	45,340	111.62	264	25	288	5,722	3,248	9,258	133	1,100	8	1,241
Freewater, ...	1,396	11.25	13	1	14	40	448	692	12	30	2	44
Mansfield, ...	2,656	10.7	10	4	14	65	880	959	14	45	2	61
New Bedford, ...	25,895	70.14	108	19	127	2,423	1,809	4,359	74	1,607	5	1,694
Norton, ...	1,595	6.03	11	1	12	35	280	327	6	24	2	32
Raynham, ...	1,687	3.84	—	5	5	56	190	251	4	36	—	40
Rehoboth, ...	1,827	12.57	16	2	18	34	260	312	12	15	—	27
Seekonk, ...	1,167	1.25	1	1	2	8	111	121	1	2	2	5
Somerset, ...	1,940	7.5	8	1	9	158	312	479	9	128	—	135
Swansea, ...	1,308	3.	2	1	3	14	246	303	8	1	4	8
Taunton, ...	20,445	60.	69	20	88	1,060	1,838	3,006	60	407	5	478
Tisbury, ...	2,912	18.54	21	1	22	26	50	98	19	12	—	31
Westport, ...												
Total, ...	131,087	393.57	615	103	715	10,020	12,618	23,363	439	3,620	45	4,104
Dukes County.												
Chilmark, ...	508	7.	—	7	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	7
Edgartown, ...	1,707	11.95	—	15	15	56	—	71	15	51	—	60
Gay Head, ...	216	1.3	—	2	2	2	—	4	1	—	—	1
Gosnold, ...	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tisbury, ...	1,525	12.94	—	14	14	14	—	28	13	—	—	13
Total, ...	4,071	33.19	—	38	38	72	—	110	36	51	—	87

† Approximate.

* Secretary's estimate.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE I.—Number Supported and Relieved—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	FULL SUPPORT.				RECEIVING AID, MARCH 1, 1876.							
		General Average.	WHOLE NUMBER.			Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Grand Aggregate for the Year.	Total.				
			At the Alms-houses.	Out of the Alms-houses.	Total.								
ESSEX COUNTY.													
Amesbury, ...	5,987	19.5	22	2	24	38	298	360	24	15	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.
Andover, ...	5,097	26.84	30	3	33	34	838	905	28	25			
Beverly, ...	7,271	38.81	45	11	56	284	1,220	1,558	43	40			
Boxford, ...	834	4.	4	—	4	15	175	194	4	15			
Bradford, ...	2,347	4.25	1	4	5	10	44	59	5	6			
Danvers, ...	6,024	12.65	8	7	15	97	568	680	13	75			
Essex, ...	1,713	9.	7	2	9	12	131	152	9	12			
Georgetown, ...	2,214	6.04	6	1	7	21	183	211	6	5			
Gloucester, ...	16,754	50.79	53	16	69	773	604	1,446	58	474			
Groveland, ...	2,084	4.83	4	1	5	28	163	196	5	9			
Hamilton, ...	797	2.	—	2	2	2	230	234	2	2			
Haverhill, ...	14,628	51.4	56	26	81	664	673	1,418	59	364			
Ipswich, ...	3,674	20.17	26	1	26	27	285	338	20	19			
Lawrence, ...	34,916	35.83	40	17	53	1,158	1,540	2,851	40	320			
Lynn, ...	32,600	83.18	114	38	152	2,219	2,687	5,058	91	1,300*			
Lynnfield, ...	769	3.97	—	7	7	4	68	79	4	4			
Lyndfield, ...	1,560	9.95	12	4	16	37	151	204	13	33			
Manchester, ...	7,677	47.75	53	8	61	388	409	858	49	209			
Marblehead, ...	4,205	13.93	12	2	14	70	368	452	14	13			
Methuen, ...	1,092	3.61	1	7	8	14	412	434	4	12			
Middleton, ...	766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Nahant, ...	1,426	6.35	—	7	7	41	101	149	7	33			
Newbury, ...	13,323	57.32	108	15	123	509	772	1,404	63	360			
Newburyport, ...	2,981	10.45	14	1	15	38	476	529	9	27			
North Andover, ...	8,066	34.27	41	7	47	324	548	919	40	261			

PAUPER ABSTRACT

	4,480	17.83	15	4	19	69	65	183	18	66		84
Rockport,	1,162	2.	174	2	2	17	284	303	2	17	-	19
Rowley,	25,958	114.02	9	18	192	682	1,357	2,231	141	619	7	607
Salem,	4,078	7.08	9	10	32	32	45	87	7	15	2	24
Salisbury,	2,578	7.73	9	9	70	70	401	480	9	13	4	20
Saugus,	2,128	2.	6	2	21	21	2	25	2	20	-	22
Swampscott,	1,221	5.67	6	1	7	13	210	230	6	13	-	19
Topsfield,	911	4.03	1	4	5	6	213	224	3	6	-	9
Wenham,	2,021	5.89	11	4	14	38	40	92	6	26	-	32
West Newbury,												
Total,	223,342	723.14	882	225	1,097	7,755	15,661	24,513	804	4,324	59	5,187
FRANKLIN COUNTY.												
Ashfield,	1,190	4.04	4	1	5	6	35	46	4	2	-	6
Barnardston,	1,901	8.5	5	9	9	22	140	171	8	-	1	9
Buckland,	1,921	4.56	7	1	6	29	386	421	4	10	-	16
Charlton,	1,029	6.95	7	1	8	8	547	563	6	4	-	10
Colrain,	1,699	9.69	-	10	10	5	18	33	9	-	-	9
Conway,	1,452	3.31	-	6	6	9	600	615	5	1	-	6
Deerfield,	3,414	9.9	-	17	17	29	156	292	16	10	6	32
Gill,	794	3.	-	3	3	5	212	220	3	-	2	5
Greenfield,	3,540	4.54	-	6	6	16	6	28	5	16	2	21
Hawley,	588	7.	-	1	4	132	2,439	2,628	7	35	12	54
Heath,	545	4.	4	-	4	-	-	4	4	-	1	4
Leverett,	831	8.01	4	10	17	3	20	40	4	3	-	5
Leyden,	624	8.87	-	9	9	8	2	19	8	1	-	8
Monroe,	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Montague,	3,380	7.45	8	4	12	62	933	1,007	8	20	6	34
New Salem,	923	6.6	7	2	7	15	24	46	7	10	-	17
Northfield,	1,641	9.	-	9	9	9	308	326	9	4	3	16
Orange,	2,497	10.09	11	5	11	5	439	455	9	1	2	12
Rowe,	661	3.6	-	5	5	6	-	11	4	6	-	10
Shelburne,	1,590	3.	-	5	5	6	700	711	5	-	4	9
Shutesbury,	658	6.34	7	1	8	10	7	25	6	3	-	9
Sunderland,	960	2.33	-	3	3	5	47	55	2	-	-	2
Warwick,	744	6.63	8	2	10	2	114	23	7	2	-	9

† Approximate.

* Secretary's estimate.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE I.—Number Supported and Relieved—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	FULL SUPPORT.				Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Grand Aggregate for the Year.	RECEIVING AID, MARCH 1, 1876.				
		General Average.	WHOLE NUMBER.						Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	
			At the Alms-houses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total.								
FRANKLIN COUNTY—Con.													
Wendell, ...	503	5.5	6	—	6	6	27	39	6	1	—	7	
Whately, ...	958	6.	—	6	6	25	574	605	6	22	—	28	
Total, ...	33,696	154.91	85	111	193	423	7,687	8,303	187	151	39	347	
HAMPDEN COUNTY.													
Agawam, ...	2,248	6.52	1	12	13	57	101	171	7	22	—	29	
Blandford, ...	964	7.5	—	8	8	7	20	35	8	2	—	10	
Brimfield, ...	1,201	6.85	11	1	12	20	173	205	7	7	1	15	
Chester, ...	1,396	5.51	—	9	9	—	700	709	5	—	—	5	
Chicopee, ...	10,335	30.31	1	41	42	299	943	1,284	38	260	3	291	
Granville, ...	1,240	7.29	—	10	10	9	8	27	9	—	—	9	
Holland, ...	334	5.16	—	6	6	—	17	23	6	—	—	6	
Holyoke, ...	16,260	23.7	—	31	31	443	1,197	1,671	29	61	3	93	
Longmeadow, ...	1,467	6.	—	6	6	39	50	95	6	10	—	16	
Ludlow, ...	1,222	4.59	—	7	7	16	80	103	4	7	—	11	
Monson, ...	3,733	16.25	34	—	34	27	184	245	16	5	2	23	
Montgomery, ...	304	8.	—	9	9	3	—	12	9	3	—	12	
Palmer, ...	4,572	7.5	13	2	15	33	1,265	1,313	11	20	4	35	
Russell, ...	643	1.6	—	2	2	9	135	146	1	3	—	4	
Southwick, ...	1,114	8.5	—	9	9	13	98	120	9	8	—	17	
Springfield, ...	31,053	87.18	217	18	234	2,031	4,691	6,956	102	1,097	11	1,259	
Tolland, ...	432	2.	—	2	2	—	3*	5	2	—	—	2	
Wales, ...	1,020	7.	—	7	7	13	190	210	7	—	—	7	
Westfield, ...	8,431	18.49	16	6	22	177	1,642	1,841	20	121	—	141	

PAUPER ABSTRACT

West Springfield,	5.51	1	6	7	45	465	517	7	24	3	34
Wilbraham,	8.96	—	14	14	26	612	652	12	7	—	19
Total,	274.41	294	206	499	3,267	12,574	16,340	315	1,647	27	1,989
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.											
Amherst,	3,937	11	3	14	42	215	271	12	24	4	40
Belchertown,	2,315	15	2	17	14	98	129	16	1	1	18
Chesterfield,	746	—	12	12	—	10	22	10	—	—	10
Cummington,	916	—	2	2	10	35*	47	—	—	—	1
Easthampton,	3,972	—	6	6	132	148	286	6	52	2	60
Enfield,	1,065	1	1	2	1	45	48	2	1	—	3
Goshen,	349	—	10	10	3	31	44	6	—	—	6
Granby,	812	—	2	2	13	20	35	2	13	—	15
Greenwich,	606	4	2	5	4	55	64	5	1	4	10
Hadley,	2,125	—	11	11	17	125	153	9	13	—	22
Hatfield,	1,600	—	6	6	33	512	551	3	21	—	24
Huntington,	1,095	—	4	4	52	282	338	3	18	—	21
Middlefield,	603	—	7	7	26	46	79	5	5	—	10
Northampton,	11,108	15	4	19	327	1,536	1,892	17	184	5	206
Pelham,	633	—	4	4	3	—	7	4	1	—	5
Plainfield,	481	—	5	5	1	8	14	5	—	—	5
Prescutt,	493	6	2	8	7	10	25	5	—	—	5
South Hadley,	3,370	—	10	10	56	299	365	9	29	—	38
Southampton,	1,050	—	8	8	2	15	25	4	—	—	4
Ware,	4,142	13	2	15	38	266	319	13	—	—	13
Westhampton,	556	—	1	1	11	3	15	1	6	—	7
Williamsburg,	2,029	—	18	18	17	161	196	9	—	—	9
Worthington,	818	—	4	4	2	22	28	3	—	—	3
Total,	44,821	65	125	190	811	3,942	4,943	150	369	16	535
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.											
Acton,	1,708	6	1	7	7	347	361	5	4	4	13
Arlington,	3,906	2	1	3	13	720	736	2	3	—	7
Ashby,	962	5	—	5	15	2	22	4	—	—	4
Ashland,	2,211	10	—	10	32	952	994	7	12	—	19

* Approximate.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE I.—Number Supported and Relieved—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	FULL SUPPORT.				Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Grand Aggregate for the Year.	RECEIVING AID, MARCH 1, 1876.			
		General Average.	WHOLE NUMBER.						Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.
			At the Alms-houses.	Out of the Alms-houses.	Total.							
MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Con.												
Ayer, ...	1,872	7.66	—	9	9	28	724	761	6	11	5	22
Bedford, ...	900	6.17	10	—	10	11	154	175	5	—	—	5
Belmont, ...	1,937	—	—	—	—	3	25	28	—	3	—	3
Billerica, ...	1,881	13.38	16	2	18	5	443	466	16	—	2	18
Boxborough, ...	318	3.37	—	4	4	2	64	70	2	—	—	2
Burlington, ...	650	5.87	7	—	7	5	156	168	7	2	—	9
Cambridge, ...	47,838	161.	255	36	291	4,316	4,953	9,560	174	1,314	28	1,516
Carlisle, ...	548	5.01	5	1	6	—	223	229	5	—	3	8
Chelmsford, ...	2,372	9.76	9	3	12	12	470	494	10	3	1	14
Concord, ...	2,676	6.63	6	2	8	14	528	550	5	—	—	5
Dracut, ...	1,116	9.8	12	—	12	10	43	65	10	10	—	20
Dunstable, ...	452	1.03	—	2	2	2	56	60	1	—	—	1
Everett, ...	3,651	1.5	1	1	2	26	246	274	1	25	2	28
Frammingham, ...	5,167	8.82	14	1	15	65	1,909	1,989	9	30	13	52
Groton, ...	1,908	8.41	13	—	13	36	126	175	9	7	—	16
Holliston, ...	3,399	11.3	9	4	13	36	192	241	8	13	2	23
Hopkinton, ...	4,303	20.64	22	4	26	241	304	571	22	100	2	124
Hudson, ...	3,493	7.85	14	1	15	30	281	326	9	1	1	11
Lexington, ...	2,505	14.11	22	3	25	20	351	396	11	6	2	20
Lincoln, ...	834	4.	—	—	—	5	186	195	4	2	—	6
Littleton, ...	950	3.	3	4	3	14	191	208	3	6	—	9
Lowell, ...	49,688	103.03	167	30	197	2,793	2,522	5,512	111	1,440	17	1,568
Malden, ...	10,843	25.3	49	4	53	491	2,022	2,566	33	302	16	351
Marlborough, ...	8,424	19.31	26	3	28	457	532	1,017	17	312	11	340
Maynard, ...	1,965	—	—	—	—	2	449	451	—	1	—	1

PAUPER ABSTRACT

Medford, ...	6,627	15.35	12	7	19	140	545	704	18	—	3	21
Melrose, ...	3,990	8.25	—	12	12	84	256	352	11	79	3	93
Natick, ...	7,419	6.81	15	1	16	142	3,962	4,120	12	114	18	144
Newton, ...	16,105	24.28	24	10	34	385	2,743	2,743	28	196	7	231
North Reading, ...	979	7.57	9	—	9	11	340	360	8	3	—	11
Pepperell, ...	1,927	14.7	19	—	19	9	78	106	14	8	—	22
Reading, ...	3,186	6.74	6	—	7	56	853	916	6	40	2	48
Sherborn, ...	999	9.31	11	—	11	19	220	250	9	4	3	16
Shirley, ...	1,352	1.94	—	3	3	3	169	181	1	9	—	10
Somerville, ...	21,868	8.17	8	13	21	1,029	1,338	3,288	9	1,507	7	1,523
Stonham, ...	4,984	10.98	6	7	13	131	187	331	10	46	3	50
Stow, ...	1,022	3.81	4	—	4	12	205	221	3	11	—	14
Sudbury, ...	1,177	11.	14	—	14	12	339	365	11	8	—	20
Tewksbury, ...	1,997	8.1	8	—	9	31	140	180	9	15	1	24
Townsend, ...	2,196	6.	7	—	7	27	21	55	6	6	2	14
Tyngsborough, ...	665	4.	4	—	4	7	82	93	4	3	1	8
Wakefield, ...	5,319	20.15	29	5	34	129	530	693	21	53	4	78
Waltham, ...	9,967	12.68	14	6	20	169	1,020	1,230	13	86	—	90
Watertown, ...	5,099	13.25	22	3	25	37	660	722	15	1	2	18
Wayland, ...	1,766	3.	3	—	3	—	165	168	3	—	2	5
Westford, ...	1,333	13.61	18	3	21	18	622	661	17	5	9	31
Weston, ...	1,282	4.65	5	—	5	9	238	252	3	7	1	11
Wilmington, ...	879	8.25	14	1	14	2	492	508	9	2	—	11
Winchester, ...	3,090	5.	1	4	5	17	234	256	5	7	—	12
Woburn, ...	9,568	27.04	28	11	37	351	546	935	29	116	3	148
Total, ...	284,102	729.98	965	203	1,104	12,457	34,737	48,358	770	5,933	183	6,886
NANTUCKET COUNTY.												
Nantucket, ...	3,201	31.69	46	3	49	235	—	284	37	185*	—	222
NORFOLK COUNTY.												
Bellingham, ...	1,247	4.13	8	2	10	14	286	310	6	3	—	9
Braintree, ...	4,156	15.28	8	9	17	130	389	545	15	93	2	110
Brookline, ...	6,675	3.61	—	6	6	298	561	855	5	168	—	173
Canton, ...	4,192	13.08	16	3	18	41	1,703	1,762	16	20	12	48
Cohasset, ...	2,197	13.5	10	8	18	62	185	265	16	34	—	50

* Secretary's estimate.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE I.—Number Supported and Relieved—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	FULL SUPPORT.				General Average.	WHOLE NUMBER.			Total.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Grand Aggregate for the Year.	RECEIVING AID, MARCH 1, 1876.			
		At the Alms-houses.	Out of the Alms-houses.	Total.	Full Support.		Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Grand Aggregate for the Year.					Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.
NORFOLK COUNTY—Con.																	
Dedham, ...	5,756	20.54	17	6	23	297	1,727	2,047	21	194	11	226					
Dover, ...	650	3.	—	3	3	10	30	43	3	9	—	12					
Foxborough, ...	3,168	10.13	14	1	15	78	459	532	11	78	2	91					
Franklin, ...	2,983	10.33	7	4	11	50	1,221	1,282	11	24	12	47					
Holbrook, ...	1,726	5.95	—	6	6	61	146	213	6	55	6	66					
Hyde Park, ...	6,316	5.43	—	7	7	166	903	1,076	4	114	3	121					
Medfield, ...	1,163	7.	6	7	7	2	544	553	7	1	11	19					
Medway, ...	4,242	16.1	18	6	24	98	343	465	19	47	2	68					
Milton, ...	2,738	9.76	5	7	12	30	2,180	2,222	11	30	22	63					
Needham, ...	4,548	10.77	10	6	16	67	1,188	1,271	11	—	1	12					
Norfolk, ...	920	6.16	—	9	9	15	364	388	9	5	2	16					
Norwood, ...	1,749	.36	2	—	2	36	998	1,036	—	36	8	44					
Quincy, ...	9,155	21.63	19	7	26	89	1,476	1,591	24	56	9	89					
Randolph, ...	4,064	16.67	26	8	33	50	922	1,005	20	36	7	63					
Sharon, ...	1,330	4.48	5	2	7	25	382	414	4	22	3	29					
Stoughton, ...	4,842	15.77	28	3	30	64	1,507	1,601	22	18	13	53					
Walpole, ...	2,290	6.42	3	5	8	43	1,517	1,568	7	15	9	31					
Weymouth, ...	9,819	25.92	23	11	34	206	1,003	1,243	29	125	1	155					
Wrentham, ...	2,395	16.81	20	4	24	52	364	440	15	33	4	52					
Total, ...	88,321	262.83	245	124	366	1,993	20,368	22,727	292	1,216	139	1,647					
PLYMOUTH COUNTY.																	
Abington, ...	3,241	7.35	8	10	14	152	577	743	7	115	6	128					
Bridgewater, ...	3,969	9.39	13	1	14	24	392	430	10	18	3	31					

PAUPER ABSTRACT.

Brockton,	10,578	25.65	30	19	49	210	873	1,132	30	80	9	119
Carver,	1,127	3.85	3	2	5	13	209	227	3	9	3	15
Duxbury,	2,245	12.92	13	2	15	52	284	351	13	40	1	54
East Bridgewater,	2,808	9.99	9	1	10	10	87	107	9	10	6	25
Halifax,	568	7.59	8	10	10	7	321	338	9	—	3	12
Hanover,	1,801	8.08	—	2	10	59	202	271	6	23	2	31
Hanson,	1,265	11.27	21	3	24	31	429	484	16	21	1	38
Hingham,	4,654	16.56	18	2	20	56	224	300	16	12	2	30
Hull,	316	1.02	2	2	2	13	—	15	1	8	—	9
Kingston,	1,569	4.23	4	—	6	18	415	439	4	18	3	25
Lakeville,	1,061	4.72	—	8	8	5	162	175	3	—	2	5
Marion,	862	2.5	—	4	4	21	229	254	3	15	—	18
Marshfield,	1,817	8.24	13	—	13	39	335	387	9	16	1	26
Mattapoisett,	1,361	13.28	14	1	15	19	118	152	11	15	2	28
Middleborough,	5,023	23.75	42	5	47	113	557	717	26	66	—	92
Pembroke,	1,399	7.17	9	1	10	44	245	259	7	36	—	43
Plymouth,	6,370	27.09	26	1	33	203	513	749	29	170*	10	209
Plymouth,	755	4.25	5	—	5	15	275	295	5	14	3	22
Rochester,	1,001	8.28	8	4	12	8	221	241	8	8	3	19
Rockland,	4,203	5.82	2	9	9	190	581	780	5	99	2	106
Selma,	2,463	3.	—	3	3	46	311	360	3	37	2	42
South Abington,	1,818	4.	—	4	4	14	254	272	4	10	4	18
South Scituate,	2,456	9.41	12	2	14	19	333	366	10	11	6	27
Wareham,	2,874	10.1	12	2	14	31	300	345	11	4	4	19
West Bridgewater,	1,758	4.31	9	1	10	37	68	115	6	18	—	24
Total,	69,362	253.82	281	105	380	1,449	8,515	10,344	264	873	78	1,215
SUFFOLK COUNTY.												
Boston,	341,919	997.	1,211	490	1,692	18,339	1,952†	21,983	1,175	5,400	330	6,905
Chelsea,	20,737	14.93	—	18	18	1,251	1,490	2,759	17	960	7	984
Revere,	1,603	5.45	3	3	6	12	440	458	6	—	19	25
Winthrop,	627	1.17	—	2	2	2	—	4	1	2	—	3
Total,	364,886	1,018.55	1,214	513	1,718	19,604	3,882	25,204	1,199	6,362	356	7,917

* Secretary's estimate.

† Besides 60,803 at police stations.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE I.—Number Supported and Relieved—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	FULL SUPPORT.				Grand Aggregate for the Year.	RECEIVING AID, MARCH 1, 1876.				
		General Average.	WHOLE NUMBER.				Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	
			At the Alms-houses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total.						
WORCESTER COUNTY.											
Ashburnham, ...	2,141	19.87	25	1	26	61	301	388	23	19	42
Athol, ...	4,134	8.27	10	1	11	22	454	487	9	5	14
Auburn, ...	1,233	6.64	—	7	7	7	270	284	6	4	11
Barre, ...	2,460	14.3	14	1	15	41	110	166	14	13	27
Berlin, ...	987	3.62	—	4	4	3	153	160	3	—	3
Blackstone, ...	4,640	14.6	18	2	20	214	725	959	13	185	206
Bolton, ...	987	8.25	9	1	9	112	112	122	6	1	13
Boylston, ...	895	7.35	7	1	8	8	96	112	6	—	9
Brookfield, ...	2,660	15.55	11	6	17	10	785	812	16	8	26
Charlton, ...	1,852	5.08	6	—	6	23	466	495	5	10	15
Clinton, ...	6,781	6.13	3	6	9	60	381	450	6	38	46
Dana, ...	760	8.1	12	—	12	19	49	80	10	9	19
Douglas, ...	2,202	10.16	8	4	12	9	598	619	10	2	15
Dudley, ...	2,653	4	5	—	5	9	120	134	5	9	17
Fitchburg, ...	12,289	35.02	60	6	66	553	1,189	1,808	45	442	487
Gardner, ...	3,730	10.94	20	5	24	78	420	522	15	35	50
Grafton, ...	4,442	9.97	11	5	16	41	666	723	12	—	19
Hardwick, ...	1,902	7.08	8	—	8	10	60	78	7	9	18
Harvard, ...	1,304	17.66	20	—	20	19	118	157	19	9	28
Holden, ...	2,180	7.62	12	—	12	17	156	185	8	3	11
Hubbardston, ...	1,440	5.46	13	—	13	21	116	152	13	21	34
Lancaster, ...	1,957	10.08	11	2	12	10	249	271	10	6	16
Leicester, ...	2,770	11.6	15	2	17	24	887	928	15	9	31
Leominster, ...	5,201	10.47	17	1	18	34	425	477	9	8	18
Lunenburg, ...	1,153	7.75	7	1	8	8	79	95	8	—	8

PAUPER ABSTRACT.

Mendon, ...	1,176	7.25	-	13	13	21	97	131	10	8	-	18
Milford, ...	9,818	47.46	55	9	64	471	289	824	57	350*	-	407
Millbury, ...	4,529	8.39	10	2	12	49	651	712	7	22	-	30
New Braintree, ...	606	2.95	1	3	4	11	45	60	3	1	-	4
Northborough, ...	1,398	3.45	3	4	4	29	170	203	3	27	-	35
Northbridge, ...	4,030	9.	8	1	9	94	257	360	9	32	-	43
North Brookfield, ...	3,749	6.82	9	2	11	92	204	307	11	80	-	91
Oakham, ...	873	5.1	-	6	6	11	54	71	6	11	-	17
Oxford, ...	2,938	18.93	18	6	22	94	305	421	18	51	-	71
Paxton, ...	600	5.	6	6	6	11	70	87	5	3	-	8
Petersham, ...	1,203	7.25	9	9	9	22	36	67	6	8	-	14
Phillipston, ...	666	2.75	-	3	3	7	10	20	1	6	-	7
Princeton, ...	1,063	7.65	8	3	9	9	59	77	7	9	-	17
Royalston, ...	1,260	7.08	-	12	12	2	169	183	8	-	-	12
Rutland, ...	1,630	4.2	8	-	8	8	55	71	6	-	-	6
Shrewsbury, ...	1,024	7.93	8	2	11	41	220	272	10	35*	-	48
Southborough, ...	1,986	5.41	-	6	6	64	662	732	6	30	-	39
Southbridge, ...	5,740	16.28	18	2	19	56	246	321	17	-	-	21
Spencer, ...	5,451	10.83	17	2	19	72	687	778	16	4	-	22
Sterling, ...	1,569	4.46	6	2	8	36	136	180	5	4	-	9
Sturbridge, ...	2,213	5.9	8	-	8	56	420	484	6	24	-	36
Sutton, ...	3,051	9.86	19	3	22	137	35	214	13	104	-	117
Templeton, ...	2,764	11.1	11	4	15	35	314	364	13	13	-	28
Upton, ...	2,125	9.04	9	1	10	19	114	143	9	2	-	12
Uxbridge, ...	3,029	9.66	14	2	16	54	416	486	11	17	-	30
Warren, ...	3,260	9.13	16	2	18	28	790	836	12	16	-	29
Webster, ...	5,064	10.04	9	5	14	221	446	681	11	198	-	212
Westborough, ...	5,141	8.6	9	1	10	24	730	764	10	24	-	36
West Boylston, ...	2,902	13.69	-	18	18	167	308	493	17	64	-	81
West Brookfield, ...	1,903	2.4	4	-	4	12	610	626	2	2	-	4
Westminster, ...	1,712	8.12	7	2	9	52	173	236	7	9	-	16
Winchendon, ...	3,762	5.48	8	-	8	16	215	239	5	1	-	6
Worcester, ...	49,317	60.	106	23	122	2,518	3,950	6,590	82	1,249	-	1,351
Total, ...	210,235	616.78	729	187	906	5,861	21,930	28,697	705	3,249	103	4,057

* Secretary's estimate.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE II.—County Summary of Town Pauper Returns, 1876.
PART I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF.

COUNTIES.	Population, 1875.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.			Cost of Partial Sup- port.	Overseers', Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Aggregate Expenses.	Amounts Reim- bursed.	Net Cost of Pauper Support.
		At the Alms- houses.	Out of the Alms-houses.	Total.					
Barnstable, ...	32,144	\$15,744 44	\$3,638 64	\$19,383 08	\$21,745 80	\$1,764 75	\$42,893 63	\$810 89	\$42,082 74
Berkshire, ...	68,270	6,394 95	16,929 31	23,324 26	14,696 49	1,870 95	39,891 70	1,966 61	37,925 09
Bristol, ...	131,087	40,133 53	15,600 36	55,733 89	79,645 72	4,618 00	139,997 61	15,430 20	124,567 41
Dukes, ...	4,071	-	4,856 01	4,856 01	2,349 40	170 00	7,375 41	276 17	7,099 24
Essex, ...	223,342	69,732 34	36,008 93	105,741 27	96,986 48	11,983 61	214,711 36	23,629 12	191,082 24
Franklin, ...	33,696	7,502 02	13,553 07	20,855 09	8,961 08	1,215 34	31,031 51	980 17	30,051 34
Hampden, ...	94,304	14,844 20	24,712 37	39,556 57	41,196 25	6,006 66	86,759 48	8,011 01	78,748 47
Hampshire, ...	44,821	5,114 98	14,555 50	19,970 48	18,119 57	915 45	39,005 50	3,240 76	35,764 74
Middlesex, ...	284,102	82,163 96	32,114 64	114,278 60	107,556 52	11,855 21	233,690 33	15,840 92	217,849 41
Nantucket, ...	3,201	3,114 56	562 25	3,676 81	2,019 32	600 00	6,296 13	203 26	6,092 87
Norfolk, ...	88,321	24,938 50	16,980 78	41,919 28	40,798 85	3,695 29	86,413 42	6,133 06	80,280 36
Plymouth, ...	69,362	22,339 22	12,971 99	35,311 21	32,477 70	2,799 72	70,588 63	6,722 40	63,866 23
Suffolk, ...	364,886	69,234 36	100,569 07	169,803 43	113,342 56	24,511 23	307,657 22	34,753 01	272,904 21
Worcester, ...	210,295	57,148 40	22,898 48	80,046 88	53,020 89	10,474 88	143,542 65	10,845 92	132,696 73
Total, ...	1,651,902	\$418,405 46	\$316,051 40	\$734,456 86	\$632,916 63	\$62,481 09	\$1,449,854 58	\$128,843 50*	\$1,321,011 08

* Includes \$31,384.39 from State and \$97,456.11 from towns.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE II.—County Summary of Town Pauper Returns, 1876.
PART III.—AVERAGES, SEX, SETTLEMENT.

COUNTIES.	FULL SUPPORT AVERAGES FOR THE YEAR.					SEX OF PERSONS AIDED OR SUPPORTED.				SETTLEMENT OF PERSONS AIDED OR SUPPORTED.			
	ALL CLASSES.			INSANE PERSONS.		FULL SUPPORT.		PARTIAL SUPPORT.*		FULL SUPPORT.		PARTIAL SUPPORT.	
	Total.	Supported in Alms-houses.	Supported out of Alms-houses.	Supported in Hospitals.	Supported out of Hospitals.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	In the Towns reporting.	Other Towns.	In the Towns reporting.	Other Towns.
Barnstable, .	144.83	120.33	24.50	13.29	17.73	82	92	419	525	172	1	831	74
Berkshire, .	191.61	59.83	131.78	22.38	12.86	146	114	578	519	242	6	535	234
Bristol, .	393.57	311.27	82.3	78.4	25.74	371	344	4,532	5,488	601	33	4,178	967
Dukes, .	33.19	—	33.19	3.83	3.	16	22	33	39	36	2	64	8
Essex, .	723.14	553.05	170.09	133.2	99.94	603	494	3,327	4,428	1,003	34	4,941	1,184
Franklin, .	154.91	66.8	88.11	22.11	13.66	101	92	201	222	189	2	275	88
Hampden, .	274.41	118.53	155.88	39.24	29.01	239	240	1,408	1,859	373	27	1,223	399
Hampshire, .	147.37	51.33	96.04	27.05	17.81	80	110	363	448	182	3	632	75
Middlesex, .	729.98	571.13	158.85	121.85	72.23	670	494	5,959	6,498	1,051	38	6,945	1,460
Nantucket, .	31.69	28.69	3.	3.	3.	25	24	71	164	48	1	170	65
Norfolk, .	262.88	164.75	98.08	72.27	19.06	207	159	890	1,103	345	17	1,386	288
Plymouth, .	253.82	179.23	74.59	39.23	27.53	205	175	661	788	353	18	1,107	281
Suffolk, .	1,018.55	626.45	392.1	390.1	76.	1,043	675	7,924	11,680	1,649	21	10,118	2,239
Worcester, .	616.78	479.78	137.	73.49	75.46	480	426	2,809	3,052	830	19	3,363	778
State, .	4,976.68	3,331.17	1,645.51	1,039.44	493.03	4,288	3,461	29,175	36,813	7,074	222	35,768	8,120
													22,100

* This classification contains a small proportion of estimates.

PAUPER ABSTRACT

TABLE II.—County Summary of Town Pauper Returns, 1876.
PART IV.—LUNATICS, IDIOTS, CHILDREN.

COUNTIES.	INSANE PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED BY TOWNS.							IDIOTS FULLY SUPPORTED.		CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.				REMAINING FOR FULL SUPPORT, MARCH 31, 1876.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	At the Hospitals.	In the Almshouses.	In Private Families.	Remaining Mch 31, 1876.	For the Year.	Remaining Mch 31, 1876.	Partially Supported.	Fully Supported.	Rec'd Full Support, Mch 31, 76.	In the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total.	
Barnstable, ...	13	24	37	17	20	1	34	25	23	384	20	15	118	27	145	
Berkshire, ...	28	20	48	34	4	12	50	29	27	430	44	27	55	147	202	
Bristol, ...	60	73	133	97	38	1	107	31	25	3,387	165	72	344	84	428	
Dukes, ...	5	3	8	4	—	4	8	4	4	31	1	1	—	36	36	
Essex, ...	139	148	287	169	121	7	240	34	27	2,169	173	87	613	174	787	
Franklin, ...	18	23	41	26	14	2	37	19	14	133	21	12	73	81	154	
Hampden, ...	39	52	91	53	23	17	75	24	19	1,321	128	76	139	172	311	
Hampshire, ...	19	33	52	29	14	9	41	19	17	384	8	6	57	90	147	
Middlesex, ...	117	120	237	156	83	2	204	57	54	4,919	239	118	695	147	742	
Nantucket, ...	2	4	6	3	3	—	6	3	3	54	1	1	34	3	37	
Norfolk, ...	59	49	108	89	21	1	89	34	26	710	53	38	181	112	293	
Plymouth, ...	52	31	83	49	32	6	70	22	19	597	67	33	177	84	261	
Suffolk, ...	250	265	515	511	8	—	426	2	1	9,589	245	199	713	424	1,137	
Worcester, ...	97	86	183	99	89	6	158	62	57	2,807	153	114	531	150	681	
State, ...	898	931	1,829	1,336*	470	68	1,525	365	316	26,915	1,318	799	3,630	1,731	5,361	

* Includes 45 supported part of the year elsewhere; viz., 38 in almshouses, and 7 in private families.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE III.—General Statistics of Town Paupers.

YEARS—1862-1876.	FULL SUPPORT.			Average Number fully supported in Almshouses.	Expense in Almshouses as reported.	Average weekly cost in Almshouses.	Idiot or poor supported or relieved.	Insane poor supported or relieved.	Whole Number partially supported or relieved.	Aggregate of all classes supported or relieved.*	Total expenses of support and relief.
	Total.	Out of the Almshouses.	In the Almshouses.								
Ending Sept. 30, 1862, ...	6,873	1,482	5,391	3,377	\$235,309 36	\$1 34	314	856	38,247	49,991	\$662,601 45
30, 1863, ...	6,302	1,426	4,886	3,233	225,903 60	1 39	275	811	33,781	43,020	610,862 00
30, 1864, ...	5,000	1,075	3,925	2,866	253,682 25	1 70	360	833	21,000†	36,000†	546,847 15
30, 1865, ...	5,316	1,162	4,154	2,896	259,751 57	1 73	379	925	27,136	44,488	610,728 73
30, 1866, ...	5,715	1,160	4,555	2,984	306,899 37	1 98	380	974	24,335	52,628	746,159 68
30, 1867, ...	5,862	1,236	4,626	2,960	331,708 30	2 15	436	1,124	26,014	57,497	758,360 46
30, 1868, ...	5,706	1,187	4,519	3,010	370,381 25	2 37	469	1,207	28,461	66,404	832,501 65
30, 1869, ...	5,633	1,221	4,412	3,004	351,300 84	2 27	418	1,268	23,529	57,187	837,018 40
30, 1870, ...	5,533	1,329	4,204	2,753	364,613 32	2 55	427	1,320	23,874	64,870	854,609 56
30, 1871, ...	5,523	1,438	4,085	2,680	374,685 92	2 64	397	1,404	23,775	65,209	894,529 07
30, 1872, ...	5,311	1,472	3,839	2,590	373,249 43	2 77	342	1,263	23,755	62,296	906,819 40
30, 1873, ...	5,768	1,603	4,165	2,579	371,189 90	2 77	308	1,411	27,070	78,491	980,404 16
30, 1874, ...	6,056	1,704‡	4,376	2,715	369,059 60	2 63	348	1,492	35,074	140,213	1,137,060 91
30, 1875, ...	6,646	1,806‡	4,875	2,879	420,056 63	2 81	343	1,566	56,591	200,545	1,172,416 43
31, 1876, ...	7,749	2,149†	5,604	3,331	418,405 46	2 41	365	1,829	65,988	222,673	1,321,011 08

† Estimated.

* These figures, since 1866, exclude the "lodgers" at the Boston station-houses.
 ‡ Of these, 24 in 1874, 35 in 1875, and 54 in 1876, also appear in the almshouses.

NUMBER AND EXPENSE OF TRAMPS.

TABLE IV.—*Vagrants or Travellers Relieved by the Cities and Towns of the Commonwealth during the year ending March 31, 1876.*

TOWNS.	NUMBERS AT CERTAIN DATES.					YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1876.	
	Dec. 25, 1875.	Jan. 14, 1876.	Feb. 5, 1876.	Mar. 1, 1876.	Mar. 18, 1876.	Whole No. of Vagrants.	Report'd Cost.
BARNSTABLE COUNTY.							
Barnstable, ...	1	—	—	—	—	107	\$55 00
Brewster, ...	—	2	1	2	4	65	40 00
Chatham, ...	3	1	4	—	—	14	20 00
Dennis, ...	—	1	2	—	—	34	34 00
Eastham, ...	—	—	—	—	—	15	15 25
Falmouth, ...	—	1	3	—	—	76	50 00
Harwich, ...	—	—	—	1	—	61	77 00
Mashpee, ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	20 00
Orleans, ...	—	—	1	—	—	36	36 00
Provincetown, ...	—	—	—	—	—	47	43 50
Sandwich, ...	—	1	7	—	3	200	169 35
Truro, ...	—	—	1	—	—	17	12 50
Wellfleet, ...	2	3	2	4	1	78	50 20
Yarmouth, ...	—	1	2	4	—	146	115 85
Total, ...	6	10	23	11	8	898	\$738 65
BERKSHIRE COUNTY.							
Adams, ...	8	7	10	—	—	537	\$38 46
Alford, ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	2 25
Becket, ...	2	3	2	—	5	305	70 70
Cheshire, ...	2	6	4	4	6	535	425 23
Clarksburg, ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	17 80
Dalton, ...	2	1	1	—	—	377	208 25
Egremont, ...	—	—	—	—	—	40	44 50
Florida, ...	4	2	2	—	—	20	15 00
Great Barrington, ...	—	2	3	1	4	324	92 10
Hancock, ...	2	1	—	—	—	23	23 00
Hinsdale, ...	—	3	—	—	—	385	99 95
Lanesborough, ...	2	1	1	—	3	42	37 35
Lee, ...	—	1	—	2	2	229	171 75
Lenox, ...	5	4	—	—	2	235	146 30
Monterey, ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	22 43
Mount Washington, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Ashford, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Marlborough, ...	2	1	4	—	—	19	19 00
Otis, ...	—	—	—	—	—	15	7 50
Peru, ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	8 75
Pittsfield, ...	1	3	5	7	9	1,488	225 00
Richmond, ...	4	2	3	4	1	395	193 42
Sandisfield, ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	3 75
Savoy, ...	—	—	—	—	5	32	16 00
Sheffield, ...	—	3	2	4	—	309	68 78
Stockbridge, ...	5	5	—	3	1	370	168 19
Tyringham, ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Washington, ...	—	—	—	—	—	56	33 80
West Stockbridge, ...	—	—	—	—	—	161	70 00
Williamstown, ...	1	—	—	—	1	188	67 14
Windsor, ...	—	—	—	—	—	8	6 00
Total, ...	40	45	37	25	39	6,124	\$2,352 40

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Vagrants or Travellers Relieved—Continued.

TOWNS.	NUMBERS AT CERTAIN DATES.					YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1876.	
	Dec. 25, 1875.	Jan. 14, 1876.	Feb. 5, 1876.	Mar. 1, 1876.	Mar. 18, 1876.	Whole No. of Vagrants.	Report'd Cost.
BRISTOL COUNTY.							
Acushnet, ...	2	-	-	-	-	89	\$86 75
Attleborough, ...	3	12	7	9	12	1,704	685 34
Berkley, ...	-	-	-	-	-	24	10 00
Dartmouth, ...	-	-	2	-	-	147	75 00
Dighton, ...	-	-	-	1	-	170	133 00
Easton, ...	1	-	2	2	-	495	124 00
Fairhaven, ...	2	1	3	3	-	277	69 35
Fall River, ...	9	10	5	8	9	3,248	310 00
Freetown, ...	2	1	1	2	7	448	204 40
Mansfield, ...	3	3	3	2	3	880	220 00
New Bedford, ...	1	9	8	5	3	1,809	78 66
Norton, ...	3	4	6	2	4	280	140 00
Raynham, ...	-	-	-	-	1	190	100 00
Rehoboth, ...	-	3	-	-	-	260	104 00
Seekonk, ...	-	1	9	2	-	111	83 25
Somerset, ...	-	3	-	-	-	312	156 00
Swansea, ...	1	-	3	4	8	286	143 00
Taunton, ...	1	4	3	5	5	1,838	88 98
Westport, ...	-	-	-	-	-	50	50 00
Total, ...	28	51	52	45	49	12,618	\$2,841 73
DUKES COUNTY.							
Chilmark, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edgartown, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gay Head, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gosnold, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESSEX COUNTY.							
Amesbury, ...	6	1	3	-	2	298	\$180 70
Andover, ...	2	1	-	-	-	838	317 00
Beverly, ...	5	5	3	2	4	1,220	349 44
Boxford, ...	-	5	1	-	-	175	132 00
Bradford, ...	-	-	-	-	-	44	50 00
Danvers, ...	-	-	-	2	5	568	468 00
Essex, ...	1	-	2	3	5	131	66 13
Georgetown, ...	-	2	-	-	-	183	150 00
Gloucester, ...	-	-	2	4	5	604	157 00
Groveland, ...	-	-	-	-	2	163	50 00
Hamilton, ...	3	2	3	2	1	230	199 00
Haverhill, ...	2	4	3	-	-	673	367 00
Ipswich, ...	2	1	-	2	-	285	97 45
Lawrence, ...	10	11	4	2	6	1,640	418 50
Lynn, ...	14	3	14	13	13	2,687	340 87
Lynnfield, ...	-	-	-	-	-	68	37 75
Manchester, ...	2	-	1	1	2	151	91 73
Marblehead, ...	5	-	2	5	7	409	324 00
Methuen, ...	-	3	1	-	2	368	70 14
Middleton, ...	-	2	1	-	2	412	206 00
Nahant, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newbury, ...	3	2	-	-	1	101	92 70

NUMBER AND EXPENSE OF TRAMPS.

Vagrants or Travellers Relieved—Continued.

TOWNS.	NUMBERS AT CERTAIN DATES.					YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1876.	
	Dec. 25, 1875.	Jan. 14, 1876.	Feb. 5, 1876.	Mar. 1, 1876.	Mar. 18, 1876.	Whole No. of Vagrants.	Report'd Cost.
ESSEX COUNTY—Con.							
Newburyport, ...	-	-	2	2	1	772	\$193 00
North Andover, ...	4	6	-	-	-	476	381 00
Peabody, ...	2	8	5	8	7	548	200 00
Rockport, ...	-	-	-	-	-	65	67 60
Rowley, ...	1	-	-	-	-	284	145 00
Salem, ...	4	6	1	7	2	1,357	339 25
Salisbury, ...	-	-	-	2	4	45	45 00
Saugus, ...	2	6	-	4	5	401	341 50
Swampscott, ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	2 30
Topsfield, ...	5	3	8	-	2	210	157 50
Wenham, ...	-	1	3	-	1	213	47 00
West Newbury, ...	-	-	-	-	-	40	20 00
Total, ...	73	72	59	59	79	15,661	\$6,104 56
FRANKLIN COUNTY.							
Ashfield, ...	2	1	-	-	-	35	\$18 12
Bernardston, ...	4	3	5	1	-	140	47 70
Buckland, ...	3	1	1	2	1	336	96 50
Charlemont, ...	7	4	-	-	-	547	190 40
Colrain, ...	-	-	-	-	-	18	21 97
Conway, ...	-	2	1	-	-	600	523 58
Deerfield, ...	6	3	5	6	1	156	108 54
Erving, ...	2	-	-	2	-	212	65 00
Gill, ...	-	-	-	-	-	6	6 00
Greenfield, ...	5	3	10	12	12	2,489	583 51
Hawley, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00
Heath, ...	-	-	-	1	2	6	-
Leverett, ...	-	-	-	-	-	20	10 00
Leyden, ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	1 50
Monroe, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montague, ...	4	2	5	6	8	933	337 75
New Salem, ...	-	-	-	-	-	24	8 00
Northfield, ...	2	-	4	3	1	308	245 00
Orange, ...	-	2	7	2	-	439	214 00
Rowe, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelburne, ...	6	5	4	4	2	700	175 00
Shutesbury, ...	-	-	-	-	-	7	7 00
Sunderland, ...	-	-	-	-	-	47	35 25
Warwick, ...	3	-	-	-	-	11	-
Wendell, ...	-	-	-	-	-	27	13 50
Whately, ...	2	-	7	-	-	574	254 62
Total, ...	46	26	49	39	27	7,687	\$2,968 94
HAMPDEN COUNTY.							
Agawam, ...	-	4	-	-	-	101	\$25 00
Blandford, ...	-	1	1	-	-	20	20 00
Brimfield, ...	2	-	1	1	-	173	70 48
Chester, ...	3	-	-	-	5	700	120 53
Chicopee, ...	5	4	4	3	5	943	45 00
Granville, ...	-	-	-	-	-	8	6 50
Holland, ...	-	-	3	-	-	17	8 50
Holyoke, ...	3	7	9	3	5	1,197	384 18

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE I.—Number Supported and Relieved—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Population, 1875.	FULL SUPPORT.				Grand Aggregate for the Year.	RECEIVING AID, MARCH 1, 1876.		
		General Average.	WHOLE NUMBER.				Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.
			At the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total.				
WORCESTER COUNTY.									
Ashburnham, ...	2,141	19.87	25	1	26	301	61	19	42
Athol, ...	4,134	8.27	10	1	11	454	22	5	14
Auburn, ...	1,233	6.64	—	7	7	270	7	4	11
Barre, ...	2,460	14.3	14	1	15	110	41	13	27
Berlin, ...	987	3.62	—	4	4	153	3	—	3
Blackstone, ...	4,640	14.6	18	2	20	725	214	185	206
Bolton, ...	987	8.25	9	2	9	112	8	1	13
Boylston, ...	895	7.35	7	1	8	96	8	—	6
Brookfield, ...	2,660	15.55	11	6	17	785	10	8	25
Charlton, ...	1,852	5.08	6	—	6	466	23	10	16
Clinton, ...	6,781	6.13	3	6	9	381	60	38	46
Dana, ...	760	8.1	12	—	12	49	19	9	19
Douglas, ...	2,202	10.16	8	4	12	598	9	2	15
Dudley, ...	2,653	4.	5	—	5	120	9	9	17
Fitchburg, ...	12,289	35.02	60	6	66	1,189	553	45	487
Gardner, ...	3,730	10.94	20	5	24	420	78	35	50
Grafton, ...	4,442	9.97	11	5	16	666	41	12	19
Hardwick, ...	1,992	7.08	8	—	8	60	10	9	18
Harvard, ...	1,304	17.66	20	—	20	118	17	9	28
Holden, ...	2,180	7.62	12	—	12	156	17	8	11
Hulbardston, ...	1,440	5.46	15	—	15	21	116	21	34
Lancaster, ...	1,957	10.08	11	2	12	249	10	6	16
Leicester, ...	2,770	11.6	15	1	17	887	24	9	31
Leominster, ...	5,201	10.47	17	1	18	425	34	8	47
Lunenburg, ...	1,153	7.75	7	1	8	79	8	—	8

PAUPER ABSTRACT

Mendon, ...	1,176	7.25	-	13	13	21	97	131	10	8	-	18
Millford, ...	9,818	47.46	55	9	64	471	289	824	57	350*	-	407
Millbury, ...	4,929	8.39	10	2	12	49	651	712	7	22	-	30
New Braintree, ...	606	2.95	1	3	4	11	45	60	3	1	-	4
Northborough, ...	1,398	3.45	3	1	4	29	170	203	3	27	-	35
Northbridge, ...	4,030	9.	8	1	9	94	257	360	9	32	-	43
North Brookfield, ...	3,749	6.82	9	2	11	92	204	307	11	80	-	91
Oakham, ...	873	5.1	-	6	6	11	54	71	6	11	-	17
Oxford, ...	2,938	18.93	18	4	22	94	305	421	18	51	-	71
Paxton, ...	600	5.	6	-	6	11	70	87	5	3	-	8
Petersham, ...	1,203	7.25	9	-	3	22	36	67	6	8	-	14
Phillipston, ...	666	2.75	-	3	9	7	10	20	1	6	-	7
Princeton, ...	1,063	7.65	8	1	9	9	59	77	7	9	-	17
Royalston, ...	1,260	7.08	-	12	12	2	169	183	8	-	-	12
Rutland, ...	1,030	4.2	8	-	8	8	55	71	6	-	-	6
Shrewsbury, ...	1,524	7.93	9	2	11	41	220	272	10	35*	-	3
Southborough, ...	1,986	5.41	-	6	6	64	662	732	6	30	-	48
Southbridge, ...	5,740	16.28	18	2	19	56	246	321	17	-	-	39
Spencer, ...	5,451	10.83	17	2	19	72	687	778	16	4	-	21
Sterling, ...	1,569	4.46	6	2	8	36	136	180	5	4	-	9
Sturbridge, ...	2,213	5.9	8	-	8	56	420	484	6	24	-	36
Sutton, ...	3,051	9.86	19	3	22	157	35	214	13	104	-	117
Templeton, ...	2,764	11.1	11	4	15	35	314	364	13	13	-	28
Upton, ...	2,125	9.04	9	1	10	19	114	143	9	2	-	1
Uxbridge, ...	3,029	9.66	14	2	16	54	416	486	11	17	-	12
Warren, ...	3,260	9.13	16	2	18	28	790	836	12	16	-	30
Weber, ...	5,064	10.04	9	5	14	221	446	681	11	198	-	29
Westborough, ...	5,141	8.6	-	1	10	24	730	764	10	24	-	212
West Boylston, ...	2,902	13.69	-	18	18	167	308	493	17	64	-	36
West Brookfield, ...	1,903	2.4	4	-	4	12	610	626	2	2	-	81
Westminster, ...	1,712	8.12	7	2	9	52	175	236	7	9	-	4
Winchendon, ...	3,762	5.48	8	-	8	16	215	239	5	1	-	16
Worcester, ...	49,317	60.	106	23	122	2,518	3,950	6,590	82	1,249	-	6
Total, ...	210,293	616.78	729	187	906	5,861	21,930	28,697	705	3,249	103	4,057

* Secretary's estimate.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE II.—County Summary of Town Pauper Returns, 1876.
PART I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF.

COUNTIES.	Population, 1875.	COST OF FULL SUPPORT.			Cost of Partial Support.	Overseers' Salaries and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Aggregate Expenses.	Amounts Reimbursed.	Net Cost of Pauper Support.
		At the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total.					
Barnstable, ...	32,144	\$15,744 44	\$3,638 64	\$19,383 08	\$21,745 80	\$1,764 75	\$42,893 63	\$810 89	\$42,082 74
Berkshire, ...	68,270	6,394 95	16,929 31	23,324 26	14,696 49	1,870 95	39,891 70	1,966 61	37,925 09
Bristol, ...	131,087	40,133 53	15,600 36	55,733 89	79,645 72	4,618 00	139,997 61	15,430 20	124,567 41
Dukes, ...	4,071	-	4,856 01	4,856 01	2,349 40	170 00	7,375 41	276 17	7,099 24
Essex, ...	223,342	69,732 34	36,008 93	105,741 27	96,986 48	11,983 61	214,711 36	23,629 12	191,082 24
Franklin, ...	33,696	7,502 02	13,553 07	20,855 09	8,961 08	1,215 34	31,031 51	980 17	30,051 34
Hampden, ...	94,304	14,844 20	24,712 37	39,556 57	41,196 25	6,006 66	86,759 48	8,011 01	78,748 47
Hampshire, ...	44,821	5,114 98	14,855 50	19,970 48	18,119 57	915 45	39,005 50	3,240 76	35,764 74
Middlesex, ...	284,102	82,163 96	32,114 64	114,278 60	107,556 52	11,855 21	233,690 33	15,840 92	217,849 41
Nantucket, ...	3,201	3,114 56	562 25	3,676 81	2,019 32	600 00	6,296 13	203 26	6,092 87
Norfolk, ...	88,321	24,938 50	16,980 78	41,919 28	40,798 85	3,695 29	86,413 42	6,133 06	80,280 36
Plymouth, ...	69,362	22,339 22	12,971 99	35,311 21	32,477 70	2,799 72	70,588 63	6,722 40	63,866 23
Suffolk, ...	364,886	69,234 36	100,569 07	169,803 43	113,342 56	24,511 23	307,657 22	34,753 01	272,904 21
Worcester, ...	210,295	57,148 40	22,898 48	80,046 88	53,020 89	10,474 88	143,542 65	10,845 92	132,696 73
Total, ...	1,651,902	\$418,405 46	\$316,051 40	\$734,456 86	\$632,916 63	\$82,481 09	\$1,449,854 58	\$128,843 50*	\$1,321,011 08

* Includes \$31,384.39 from State and \$97,456.11 from towns.

PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE II.—County Summary of Town Pauper Returns, 1876.
PART II.—NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

COUNTIES.	FULL SUPPORT.				RECEIVING AID, MARCH 1, 1876.						
	General Average.	WHOLE NUMBER.			Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Grand Aggregate for the Year.				
		At the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total.							
Barnstable, ...	144.83	148	29	174	944	898	2,016	153	722	11	886
Berkshire, ...	191.61	85	177	260	1,097	6,124	7,481	212	424	25	661
Bristol, ...	393.57	615	103	715	10,020	12,618	23,353	439	3,620	45	4,104
Dukes, ...	33.19	-	38	38	72	-	110	36	51	-	87
Essex, ...	723.14	882	225	1,097	7,755	15,661	24,513	804	4,324	59	5,187
Franklin, ...	154.91	85	111	193	423	7,687	8,303	157	151	39	347
Hampden, ...	274.41	294	206	499	3,267	12,574	16,340	315	1,647	27	1,980
Hampshire, ...	147.37	65	125	190	811	3,942	4,943	150	369	16	535
Middlesex, ...	729.98	965	203	1,164	12,457	34,737	48,398	770	5,933	183	6,886
Nantucket, ...	31.69	46	3	49	235	-	284	37	185	-	222
Norfolk, ...	262.83	245	124	368	1,993	20,368	22,727	292	1,216	139	1,647
Plymouth, ...	253.82	281	105	380	1,449	8,515	10,344	264	873	78	1,215
Suffolk, ...	1,018.55	1,214	513	1,718	19,604	3,882†	25,204	1,199	6,362	366	7,917
Worcester, ...	616.78	729	187	906	5,861	21,930	28,697	705	3,249	103	4,057
Total, ...	4,976.68	5,654	2,149*	7,749	65,988	148,936	222,673	5,533	29,126	1,081	35,740

* Includes 64 who were also supported part of the year in almshouses.
† Besides 60,803 "lodgers" at police stations in Boston.

* Includes 54 who were also supported part of the year in almshouses.

† Besides 60,803 "lodgers" at police stations in Boston.

PAUPER ABSTRACT

TABLE II.—County Summary of Town Pauper Returns, 1876.
PART IV.—LUNATICS, IDIOTS, CHILDREN.

COUNTIES.	INSANE PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED BY TOWNS.						IDIOTS FULLY SUPPORTED.		CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.				REMAINING FOR FULL SUPPORT, MARCH 31, 1876.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	At the Hospitals.	In the Almshouses.	In Private Families.	Remaining Mch 31, 1876.	For the Year.	Remaining Mch 31, 1876.	Partially Supported.	Fully Supported.	Rec'd Full Support, Mch 31, '76.	In the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total.
Barnstable.	13	24	37	17	20	1	34	25	23	384	20	15	118	27	145
Berkshire.	28	20	48	34	4	12	30	29	27	430	44	27	65	147	202
Bristol.	60	73	133	97	38	1	107	31	25	3,387	165	72	344	84	428
Dukes.	5	3	8	4	4	4	8	4	4	31	1	1	—	36	36
Essex.	139	118	257	169	121	7	240	34	27	2,169	173	87	613	174	787
Franklin.	18	23	41	26	14	2	37	19	14	133	21	12	73	81	154
Hampden.	39	52	91	53	23	17	75	24	19	1,321	128	76	139	172	311
Hampshire.	19	33	52	25	14	9	41	19	17	384	8	6	67	90	147
Middlesex.	117	120	237	156	83	2	204	57	54	4,919	239	118	595	147	742
Nantucket.	2	4	6	3	3	—	6	3	3	54	1	1	34	3	37
Norfolk.	59	49	108	89	21	1	89	34	26	710	53	38	181	112	293
Plymouth.	52	31	83	49	32	1	70	22	19	697	67	33	177	84	261
Suffolk.	250	265	515	311	8	—	426	2	1	9,589	245	199	713	424	1,137
Worcester.	97	86	183	90	89	9	158	62	57	2,807	153	114	531	150	681
State.	898	931	1,829	1,336*	470	68	1,225	365	316	26,915	1,318	799	3,630	1,731	5,361

* Includes 43 supported part of the year elsewhere; viz., 38 in almshouses, and 7 in private families.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE V.—*Statistics of Children in the Almshouses—Continued.*

TOWNS.	WHOLE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			NUMBER SIX YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO HAVE BEEN INMATES NOT LESS THAN TWO YEARS.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.						
Greenfield, ...	—	3	3	—	3	3
Leverett, ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
New Salem, ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Orange, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Shutesbury, ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total, ...	5	4	9	1	3	4
HAMPDEN COUNTY.						
Monson, ...	2	—	2	1	—	1
Palmer, ...	1	3	4	—	—	—
Springfield, ...	25	19	44	2	—	2
Total, ...	28	22	50	3	—	3
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.						
Belchertown, ...	1	1	2	—	1	1
Northampton, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total, ...	1	2	3	—	1	1
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.						
Billerica, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Burlington, ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cambridge, ...	36	15	51	7	4	11
Holliston, ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Hopkinton, ...	3	4	7	2	3	5
Lexington, ...	2	1	3	—	—	—
Lowell, ...	10	4	14	3	—	3
Malden, ...	2	7	9	1	2	3
Marlborough, ...	1	2	3	—	1	1
Natick, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Newton, ...	3	4	7	1	—	1
North Reading, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepperell, ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Sherborn, ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Somerville, ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Stow, ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Sudbury, ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Wakefield, ...	3	4	7	3	3	6
Watertown, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Westford, ...	3	1	4	—	—	—
Wilmington, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Woburn, ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total, ...	76	49	125	20	13	33
NANTUCKET COUNTY.						
Nantucket, ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
NORFOLK COUNTY.						
Bellingham, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Canton, ...	2	—	2	1	—	1
Cohasset, ...	1	2	3	—	—	—
Dedham, ...	3	1	4	3	1	4

ALMSHOUSE CHILDREN.

TABLE V.—*Statistics of Children in the Almshouses—Concluded.*

TOWNS.	WHOLE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			NUMBER SIX YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO HAVE BEEN INMATES NOT LESS THAN TWO YEARS.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
NORFOLK COUNTY—Con.						
Foxborough, ...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Medfield, ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Medway, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
Needham, ...	2	—	2	1	—	1
Quincy, ...	3	1	4	3	—	3
Randolph, ...	3	2	5	1	—	1
Stoughton, ...	1	3	4	—	—	—
Weymouth, ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total, ...	19	14	33	13	3	16
PLYMOUTH COUNTY.						
Bridgewater, ...	3	—	3	2	—	2
Hanson, ...	1	3	4	—	—	—
Hingham, ...	2	—	2	2	—	2
Marshfield, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mattapoisett, ...	1	1	2	1	—	1
Middleborough, ...	5	3	8	1	2	3
Plympton, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
West Bridgewater, ...	2	1	3	—	—	—
Total, ...	16	8	24	6	2	8
SUFFOLK COUNTY.						
Boston, ...	147	57	204	30	19	49
WORCESTER COUNTY.						
Ashburnham, ...	7	2	9	—	—	—
Barre, ...	1	1	2	1	—	1
Bolton, ...	1	1	2	1	—	1
Charlton, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dana, ...	4	—	4	1	—	1
Dudley, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fitchburg, ...	6	3	9	—	1	1
Gardner, ...	3	1	4	3	—	3
Harvard, ...	1	2	3	1	—	1
Hubbardston, ...	4	2	6	—	—	—
Lancaster, ...	3	—	3	1	—	1
Leicester, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milford, ...	8	9	17	2	—	2
Northborough, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
North Brookfield, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—
Oxford, ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Paxton, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Petersham, ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Spencer, ...	2	1	3	1	—	1
Templeton, ...	1	2	3	1	1	2
Warren, ...	1	4	5	—	1	1
Worcester, ...	7	4	11	—	—	—
Total, ...	54	39	93	13	3	16
Total for State, ...	458	295	753	118	75	193

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE VI.—*Children in Almshouses, March 31, 1876.*
[Secretary's Report, page 97.]

AGE OF CHILDREN.	LENGTH OF TIME IN THE ALMSHOUSE.													Totals by ages of children.
	Not over six months.	Six to twelve mos.	One to two years.	Two to three years.	Three to four years.	Four to five years.	Five to six years.	Six to seven years.	Seven to eight yrs.	Eight to nine years.	Nine to ten years.	Ten to eleven years.	More than eleven years.	
Infants,	31	14	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52
Two years,	19	7	16	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43
Three years,	4	15	17	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51
Four years,	5	8	13	5	8	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	37
Five years,	11	17	11	7	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	55
Six years,	12	11	21	7	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	65
Seven years,	17	15	16	5	4	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	60
Eight years,	12	11	14	5	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	57
Nine years,	11	18	17	6	3	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	58
Ten years,	17	8	16	9	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	66
Eleven years,	7	6	8	7	3	3	1	5	1	2	2	2	1	38
Twelve years,	8	6	17	7	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52
Thirteen years,	6	8	7	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
Fourteen years,	9	4	7	4	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	35
Fifteen years,	3	2	7	4	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	28
Sixteen years,	5	2	5	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
Totals by years in almshouse,	177	152	199	75	48	16	23	26	14	8	5	6	4	753

THE STATE POOR.

THE STATE POOR.
TABLE VII.—Persons supported by the State in various Institutions for the official years 1875 and 1876.

[Secretary's Report, pages 108, 109.]

INSTITUTIONS.	Tewksbury Almshouse.	Bridgewater Workhouse.	Monson Institution.	Worcester Hospital.	Taunton Hospital.	Northampton Hospital.	Aggregate.
1875.							
Remaining October 1, 1874, ...	805	364	409	82	128	291	2,079
Persons admitted during the year, ...	2,067	536	251	169	280	74	2,828
Whole number within the year, ...	2,849	899	635	249	404	365	4,732
Remaining October 1, 1875, ...	792	388	449	42	135	262	2,068
Cost of support, ...	\$93,909 56	\$39,268 59	\$11,792 18	\$14,871 00	\$27,515 26	\$52,571 98	\$269,928 57
1876.							
Remaining October 1, 1875, ...	792	388	449	42	135	282	2,068
Persons admitted during the year, ...	2,120	537	302	138	323	83	2,857
Whole number within the year, ...	2,889	916	740	179	456	343	4,728
Remaining October 1, 1876, ...	798	445	479	35	137	253	2,147
Cost of support, ...	\$88,861 24	\$40,671 69	\$15,480 24	\$10,762 65	\$32,501 63	\$48,766 67	\$287,014 12

NOTE.—The foregoing table has reference solely to adult state paupers and children who came upon the State for support. The figures relating to Bridgewater do not include convicts transferred from county prisons, nor persons for whom settlements were found; viz., 34 at the end of 1875, and 58 at the end of 1876. Those relating to Monson do not include truant children sent to the Primary School from towns, nor children in the custody of this Board but temporarily at the School. From the aggregates for each of the institutions, as well as from the general aggregate, deductions have been made for many duplicates and transfers, the intent being to reduce the figures in all cases to actual persons. The cost of support at the lunatic hospitals is the sum paid from the treasury on state account; at Tewksbury and Bridgewater the figures represent the current expenses diminished by payments into the public treasury on account of work done; while for Monson the current expenses have been diminished by payments on account of labor and for the board of truant. From the respective totals of Cost, a deduction should be made of \$16,092.16 in 1875, and \$18,054.13 in 1876, collected and paid into the state treasury by the General Agent, for the board of persons at Tewksbury, Bridgewater, and the lunatic hospitals.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE VIII.—Average Number of State Poor in Institutions for a Period of Years.

YEARS.	Tewksbury.	Monson.	Bridgewater.	Rahnsford.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	Totals.
1854, ...	705	354	382	168	90	60	-	1,859
1855, ...	838	633	541	206	70	50	-	2,438
1856, ...	831	706	557	220	100	80	-	2,594
1857, ...	770	640	597	250	139	86	-	2,562
1858, ...	940	823	770	236	172	153	-	3,174
1859, ...	779	581	604	171	184	181	165	2,675
1860, ...	668	570	579	169	154	202	195	2,537
1861, ...	900	590	631	165	168	238	219	2,911
1862, ...	913	649	708	155	184	276	271	3,156
1863, ...	737	601	608	116	184	258	247	2,750
1864, ...	733	557	560	88	145	212	232	2,527
1865, ...	732	605	582	68	106	173	225	2,591
1866, ...	717	543	482	101	143	162	251	2,399
1867, ...	757	628	331	1	138	142	262	2,259
1868, ...	731	646	408	-	95	167	262	2,309
1869, ...	710	500	412	-	74	164	248	2,108
1870, ...	724	442	335	-	52	147	237	1,937
1871, ...	749	388	385	-	44	133	230	1,929
1872, ...	759	373	372	-	37	113	227	1,881
1873, ...	816	367	332	-	50	95	248	1,908
1874, ...	881	413	403	-	63	117	284	2,161
1875, ...	844	417	435	-	68	145	274	2,183
1876, ...	916	412	427	-	53	160	259	2,227

NOTE.—The figures for Monson in the foregoing table exclude the truant children sent to the Primary School from towns, and also children committed by the courts to the custody of this Board and temporarily placed in the School. The figures for Bridgewater include all the inmates of the State Workhouse, because it is impossible to ascertain the average on account of persons for whom settlements were found. The totals include 100 for each of the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, and 80 for each of the years 1857 and 1858, supported at the South Boston Lunatic Hospital.

THE STATE POOR.

TABLE IX.—*Number of State Poor remaining in Institutions at the close of official years named.*

YEARS.	Tewksbury.	Monson.	Bridgewater.	Rainsford.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	Totals.
1854, ...	669	500	503	189	151	-	-	-
1855, ...	928	688	449	218	128	120	-	2,531
1856, ...	703	713	585	230	141	139	-	2,511
1857, ...	751	638	598	253	119	150	-	2,509
1858, ...	822	565	525	212	86	139	176	2,525
1859, ...	635	495	494	159	87	175	153	2,197
1860, ...	628	519	481	147	130	196	221	2,322
1861, ...	974	596	764	163	156	243	216	3,112
1862, ...	776	596	560	124	189	271	232	2,748
1863, ...	633	570	536	144	175	238	248	2,544
1864, ...	649	620	485	35	116	186	216	2,307
1865, ...	637	541	482	121	91	152	235	2,259
1866, ...	707	561	311	21	129	147	272	2,148
1867, ...	686	657	341	-	101	153	271	2,209
1868, ...	636	540	425	-	96	181	264	2,142
1869, ...	690	397	364	-	51	145	234	1,881
1870, ...	655	353	337	-	35	124	209	1,723
1871, ...	639	408	397	-	29	91	215	1,779
1872, ...	674	381	308	-	25	85	230	1,703
1873, ...	762	429	347	-	48	76	247	1,909
1874, ...	805	409	375	-	82	128	291	2,090
1875, ...	792	449	422	-	42	135	262	2,102
1876, ...	798	479	503	-	35	137	253	2,205

NOTE.—The figures for Monson in the foregoing table exclude truant children sent to the Primary School from towns, and also children committed by the courts to the custody of this Board and temporarily placed in the School. Those for Bridgewater include all the inmates of the State Workhouse: for the year 1874 a deduction of 11, for 1875 a deduction of 34, and for 1876 a deduction of 58, might be made on account of persons for whom settlements have been found, but it is impossible to give accurate figures of a corresponding character for previous years.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, PART THIRD—"INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS."

TABLE X.—Admissions, Discharges, etc., at Institutions for the Insane, for the Year ending September 30, 1876.

	1875-76.												Total.
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1875,	478	602	476	286	159	202	62	12	6	5			2,288
Admitted within the year; viz.,	351	583	153	82	89	37	28	6	13	8			1,350
Males, ...	194	294	76	38	42	18	18	-	11	4			695
Females, ...	157	289	77	44	47	19	10	6	2	4			655
Number of cases within the year,	829	1,185	629	368	248	239	90	18	19	13			3,638
Number of persons within the year,	811	1,153	623	365	245	239	89	18	19	13			3,430
Average number treated, . . .	500.1	663.5	474.1	279	160	203	64.47	12	9.5	5			2,370.67
Number of discharges; viz.,	265	395	128	44	69	20	14	4	8	8			955
Recovered, ...	72	123	32	-	22	12	5	2	4	2			274
Improved, ...	97	195	49	15	36	5	7	2	2	5			413
Not improved, ...	96	77	47	29	11	3	2	-	2	1			263
Number of deaths, ...	77	98	37	38	20	24	5	2	1	1			303
No. remaining Sept. 30, 1876; viz.,	487	692	464	286	159	195	71	12	10	4			2,380
Supported by the State, . . .	35	137	253	286	-	-	-	-	-	-			711
by towns, ...	320	485	148	-	-	177	50	-	-	-			1,180
by individuals, ...	132	70	63	-	159	18	21	12	10	4			489

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Classification of Admissions for the Year ending September 30, 1876.

Whole number admitted, Supported by the State, . . .	351	583	153	82	89	37	28	6	13	8	1,350
by towns, . . .	140	333	85	82	-	-	19	-	-	-	640
by individuals, . . .	138	225	50	-	-	21	9	6	13	8	453
First admission to any hospital, . .	73	25	18	-	89	16	22	5	9	2	257
Former inmates of some hospital; viz., . . .	247	410	69	14	58	22	16				852
Of the same hospital, . . .	104	173	84	68	31	15	12	1	4	6	498
Of other hospitals in Massa- chusetts, . . .	86	122	27	5	24	7	8	1	-	1	281
Of hospitals out of Massa- chusetts, . . .	14	32	53	63	4	8	3	-	-	4	181
	4	19	4	-	3	-	1	-	4	1	36

NOTE.—The foregoing table shows that the number of insane persons remaining in all the hospitals on the 30th of September, 1875, was 2,288; that the number of cases admitted to treatment within the past year was 1,350; and that the number of persons remaining in hospital on the 30th of September, 1876, was 2,380. The average number under treatment during the year was 2,370, against a corresponding average of 2,259 for the previous year. The number of cases reported as treated within the year is 3,638; eliminating duplicates, as far as possible, reduces this to 3,430 different persons. The annual pauper return of towns and cities being now made for the year ending with March, while the reports of institutions are for the year ending with September, it is impossible to furnish an exact aggregate of insane persons for the year. But a careful estimate gives about 3,930 as the aggregate number of insane persons supported within the year. On the 30th of September, 1876, the numbers were as follows: 1,929 in state hospitals, 451 in private or county hospitals, 41 demented or unsound in the State Workhouse, 2 in the State Prison, and about 450 in the care of overseers of the poor outside the hospitals. This makes a total of 2,873, classified as follows: Supported by the State, 754; by individuals, 489; by towns and cities, 1,630.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XI.—Number remaining in the several State Lunatic Hospitals, classified by the nature of support, on the 30th of September, in the years named.

Y E A R S.	WORCESTER.			TAUNTON.			NORTHAMPTON.			TEWKSBURY.		TOTALS BY CLASSES.			Grand Total.
	State Support.	Town Support.	Private Support.	State Support.	Town Support.	Private Support.	State Support.	Town Support.	Private Support.	State Support.	Private Support.	State Support.	Town Support.	Private Support.	
1864, . . .	116	125*	113*	186	137*	40*	216	45	73	130*	226	648	297	226	1,171
1865, . . .	91	* 132*	118*	153	145	45	235	48	69	138*	232	617	325	232	1,174
1866, . . .	129	133*	119*	147	146	48	272	52	81	145	248	693	331	248	1,272
1867, . . .	101	142	114	153	172	51	271	49	93	248	258	773	363	258	1,394
1868, . . .	96	141	145	181	168	49	264	51	106	264	300	805	360	300	1,465
1869, . . .	51	173	152	145	194	44	234	63	105	267	301	697	430	301	1,428
1870, . . .	35	193	181	124	208	50	209	73	123	294	354	662	474	354	1,490
1871, . . .	29	211	181	91	213	78	215	89	116	295	375	630	513	375	1,518
1872, . . .	25	241	173	85	261	68	230	99	104	299	345	639	601	345	1,585
1873, . . .	48	244	177	76	290	68	247	101	85	303	330	674	635	330	1,639
1874, . . .	82	244	159	128	308	72	291	110	75	319	306	820	652	306	1,778
1875, . . .	42	296	140	135	394	73	262	139	75	286	288	725	829	288	1,842
1876, . . .	35	320	132	137	485	70	253	148	63	286	265	711	953	265	1,929

* Approximate.

INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, PART FOURTH—"INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN."

TABLE XII.—*Population of Charitable and Reformatory Schools, for the Year ending September 30, 1876.*

INSTITUTIONS.	STATE SCHOOLS.				CITY REFORM SCHOOLS.				TRUANT SCHOOLS.				Totals.
	Westborough.	Lancaster.	Monson.	Idiot School.	Boston.	Lowell.	Salem.	Lawrence.	Cambridge.	Springfield.	Worcester.		
Remaining Oct. 1, 1875, . . .	353	105	462	120	286	34	26	26	54	15	11		1,482
Boys, ...	353	-	335	70	268	33	26	26	47	15	11		1,184
Girls, ...	-	105	127	50	18	1	-	-	7	-	-		308
Admissions during the year, . .	171	79	315	23	236	62	16	7	67	6	12		994
Apparent No. within the year, . .	524	184	777	143	522	96	42	33	121	21	23		2,486
Real No. within the year, . . .	508	173	759	143	509	96	40	33	121	21	23		2,423
Average No. for the year, . . .	348	122	469	97	308	38	30	30	67	9	12		1,530
Remaining Sept. 30, 1876, . . .	349	127	485	80	324	44	27	29	73	4	10		1,562
Boys, ...	349	-	347	49	295	42	27	29	53	4	10		1,205
Girls, ...	-	127	138	31	29	2	-	-	20	-	-		347
Current expenses, ...	\$47,408	\$25,683	\$45,490	\$17,592	\$32,840	\$3,520	\$6,000	\$3,000	\$9,522	\$2,130	\$2,456		\$197,631

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PRISON STATISTICS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, PART FIFTH—"PRISONS OF THE STATE."

TABLE XIII.—Expenditures at the Prisons of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1875, to October 1, 1876.

PRISONS.	Salaries of Officers.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicines and Medical Attendance.	Instruction of Prisoners.	Allowance to Discharged Prisoners.	All other Purposes.	Total Amount Expended.	Cash received for Labor of Prisoners.	Balance against the Prison.
BARNSTABLE: Jail and H. of C.,	\$390 00	\$617 01	\$12 32	\$106 93	\$7 80	\$5 72	-	\$3 00	-	\$1,132 78	-	\$1,132 78
PITTSFIELD: Jail and H. of C.,	3,548 61	4,884 15	1,284 34	1,711 16	473 53	264 26	-	12 20	\$1,425 36	13,603 61	\$4,392 72	9,210 89
NEW BEDFORD: Jail and H. of C.,	12,332 83	11,509 10	814 41	2,674 92	228 30	508 99	\$208 00	127 68	2,488 12	30,486 35	3,562 18	26,924 17
TAUNTON: Jail,	3,198 00	5,327 90	373 72	1,766 37	50 48	166 35	130 00	24 95	138 86	11,176 63	-	11,176 63
EDGARTOWN: Jail,	211 25	28 50	-	25 00	-	-	-	-	15 70	280 45	-	280 45
IPSWICH: House of Cor.,	3,850 00	7,075 00	1,125 00	2,373 82	354 00	400 00	200 00	74 50	1,266 97	16,319 29	3,616 92	12,702 37
LAWRENCE: Jail and H. of C.,	6,149 50	10,639 28	1,006 41	3,713 58	446 94	420 00	300 00	71 65	1,789 69	24,127 05	2,096 13 ^c	22,030 90
NEWBURYPORT: Jail,	780 00	1,184 52	101 53	239 04	83 26	70 68	-	1 70	154 99	2,615 72	-	2,615 72
SALEM: Jail,	3,038 00	4,197 68	711 30	1,224 15	138 35	376 48	208 00	27 84	613 78	10,127 58	-	10,127 58
GREENFIELD: Jail and H. of C.,	750 00	1,048 62	21 43	81 50	97 75	83 75	-	-	148 76	2,230 81	-	2,230 81
SPRINGFIELD: Jail and H. of C.,	3,144 99	5,911 46	532 46	2,305 76	150 00	272 09	300 00	22 00	2,723 06 ^d	14,911 82	1,618 71	13,293 11
NORTHAMPTON: Jail and H. of C.,	2,130 00	2,520 96	857 36	674 43	125 75	37 50	25 00	-	1,501 04	7,872 04	347 88	7,524 16

PRISON EXPENDITURES

	\$9,378 00	\$13,989 19	\$1,598 82	\$5,500 43	\$63 95	\$818 59	\$833 67	\$51 27	\$1,128 58	\$30,252 50	\$27,045 04	\$3,207 46
CAMBRIDGE:												
Jail and H. of C.,												
LOWELL:												
Jail.	1,704 00	2,097 55	170 28	1,283 32	97 74	103 64	104 00	-	175 89	6,532 22	-	6,532 22
NANTUCKET:												
Jail and H. of C.,	50 00	29 42	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 30	133 72	-	133 72
DEDHAM:												
Jail and H. of C.,	4,739 75	7,337 36	1,022 54	2,887 78	428 50	355 16	155 00	456 60	2,343 00	19,600 69	500 00	19,100 69
PLYMOUTH:												
Jail and H. of C.,	2,931 00	4,980 01	518 82	219 00	127 58	43 52	75 00	-	-	8,819 93	439 20	8,380 73
BOSTON:												
Jail.	10,238 00	8,615 94	302 61	2,599 31	64 41	82 23	-	-	1,272 17	23,104 67	-	23,104 67
BOSTON:												
House of Cor.,	20,633 04	29,036 89	7,019 90	10,212 55	1	1,061 55	-	233 86	24,763 10 ^a	92,970 94	27,358 28	65,612 66
FITCHBURG:												
Jail and H. of C.,	6,168 50	3,169 91	1,175 90	468 98	169 81	298 18	215 00	149 00	2,391 62	14,021 99	3,124 51	10,897 48
WORCESTER:												
Jail and H. of C.,	8,635 99	6,356 63	1,980 68	1,436 75	503 93	307 02	358 33	73 00	5,821 48 ^a	24,915 50	4,857 15	20,058 35
County Prisons, . .	\$104,101 46	\$131,497 10	\$20,719 92	\$39,504 78	\$3,602 08	\$5,684 71	\$2,013 00	\$1,329 25	\$50,106 32	\$355,326 29	\$78,958 74	\$276,367 55
CHARLESTOWN:												
State Prison,	46,146 59	38,322 88	10,685 81	14,313 77	830 95	1,000 00	2,431 82	412 00	10,980 55	121,624 37	61,838 317	59,786 06
BRIDGEWATER:												
Workhouse,	11,969 64	15,619 26	244 38	4,802 09	3,630 34	549 65	460 00	-	5,293 67	42,105 03	1,511 46	40,593 57
BOSTON:												
Ho. of Industry,	15,950 52	40,542 85	14,047 46	6,347 43	1	1,522 22	1,400 00	-	20,111 08	98,521 56	560 02	97,961 54
Grand Totals, . .	\$177,108 21	\$225,982 09	\$45,597 57	\$65,468 07	\$8,069 37	\$9,756 58	\$6,904 82	\$1,741 25	\$86,481 62	\$617,577 25	\$142,868 53	\$474,708 72

¹ Included in "Clothing." ² Of this, \$925.73 was paid for board of prisoners transferred to Northampton and Cambridge, and \$1,000 for board of prison officers.

³ Includes, for labor contract, \$10,156.26; winter rates, \$5,202.52; repairs, \$3,708.57; and miscellaneous expenses, \$5,625.80.

⁴ Including \$3,925.82 for alterations and repairs.

⁵ Besides \$416 due for goods sold, and manufactured goods on hand valued at \$475.41.

⁶ Besides \$4,398.91 for rents and fees.

NOTE.—Under the heads of "Medicine" and "Instruction" are included, in most cases, the sums paid to physicians, and chaplains or teachers, which sums are also reported under the head of "Salaries." The amounts thus duplicated are: For chaplains, etc., \$6,132.33; and for physicians, \$2,560; or \$8,692.33 in all. The "Total Amount Expended" is, therefore, properly less by this sum than the aggregate of the detailed expenses. The usual addition of \$1,000 has been made to the reported salaries at Boston Jail, on account of services of city chaplain and city physician at that prison. Barnstable reports labor to the value of \$30, done by prisoners in and about the prison; New Bedford, \$4,622; Taunton, \$150; Lawrence, \$300; Greenfield, \$40; Springfield, \$430; Northampton, \$350; Dedham, \$4,000; Fitchburg, \$3,100; and Worcester, \$578; in all, \$13,845.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Summary of Prison Expenses, etc., for 1875 and 1876.*

EXPENSES, ETC.	STATE PRISON.		COUNTY PRISONS.		HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		TOTALS.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Salaries, ...	\$48,000 14	\$45,146 59	\$99,864 79	\$104,101 46	\$16,607 37	\$15,950 52	\$164,472 30	\$165,198 57
Provisions, ...	41,348 52	38,322 88	125,121 17	131,497 10	41,701 70	40,542 85	208,171 39	210,362 83
Clothing, ...	10,157 79	10,685 81	19,295 09	20,719 92	14,405 60	14,047 46	43,858 48	45,453 19
Fuel and lights, ...	10,465 32	14,813 77	53,066 73	39,504 78	7,753 39	6,347 43	71,285 44	60,665 98
Beds and bedding, ...	*	830 95	5,637 23	3,602 08	*	*	5,637 23	4,433 03
Medicine, etc., ...	2,678 60	1,000 00	6,621 41	5,684 71	1,335 35	1,522 22	10,635 36	8,207 03
Instruction, ...	2,691 69	2,431 82	4,450 89	2,613 00	1,300 00	1,400 00	8,442 58	6,444 82
Discharged prisoners, ...	428 00	412 00	2,870 01	1,329 25	—	—	3,298 01	1,741 25
All other purposes, ...	12,694 35	10,980 55	54,614 64	50,106 32	19,983 91	20,111 08	87,292 90	81,197 95
Total, ...	\$124,264 41	\$121,624 37	\$366,117 96	\$355,326 29	\$101,787 32	\$98,521 56	\$592,169 69	\$575,472 22
Labor of prisoners, ...	\$52,194 33	\$61,838 31†	\$94,373 36	\$78,958 74	\$1,272 17	\$560 02	\$147,859 86	\$141,357 07
Balance against the prisons, ...	72,070 08	59,786 06	271,744 60	276,367 55	100,495 15	97,961 54	444,309 83	434,115 15
Average No. of prisoners, ...	694.75	728.5	2,264.34	2,433.55	808.85	856.56	3,767.94	4,018.61
Average weekly cost, ...	\$1 99.4	\$1 57.8	\$2 31	\$2 18.4	\$2 38.9	\$2 19.9	\$2 27.4	\$2 07.7
Whole number in prison, ...	852	909	16,054	16,182	6,944	6,829	23,850	23,920

* Included in "Clothing."

† Besides \$4,308.91 received for rents and fees.

NUMBER IN PRISON

TABLE XV.—Number of Persons in Confinement at certain Dates, etc.

PRISONS.	NUMBER IN PRISON.										Average No. of Prison- ers for Year ending Sept. 30, 1876.	No. committed for non- payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.
	Oct. 1, 1875.		Jan. 1, 1876.		April 1, 1876.		July 1, 1876.		Oct. 1, 1876.					
	Jails.	Houses of Correc- tion.	Jails.	Houses of Correc- tion.	Jails.	Houses of Correc- tion.	Jails.	Houses of Correc- tion.	Jails.	Houses of Correc- tion.				
BARNSTABLE COUNTY.														
Barnstable Jail, ...	7	2	3	4	4	2	3	-	8	1	2.58	7	6	\$387 53
" House of Correction, ...											2.02			
BERKSHIRE COUNTY.														
Pittsfield Jail, ...	11	82	19	83	12	80	21	74	25	85	13.3	168	34	1,040 86
" House of Correction, ...											80.54			
BRISTOL COUNTY.														
New Bedford Jail, ...	3	171	3	183	6	134	5	132	5	164	6.17	7	2	37 18
" House of Correction, ...											165.3	725	187	1,947 10
Taunton Jail, ...	69		80		45		71		87		65.33	665	146	1,751 24
DUXES COUNTY.														
Edgartown Jail, ...	-		-		-		-		-		.14	2	2	41 05
ESSEX COUNTY.														
Ipswich House of Correction, ...		115		142		97		107		85	114.92	151	14	325 55
Lawrence Jail, ...	30		15		10	68	19	152	36	152	19.61	449	103	4,783 88
" House of Correction, ...		155		194							158.94			
Newburyport Jail, ...	20		18		10		18		15		15.63	74	15	207 60
Salem Jail, ...	84		94		48		32		52		55.83	372	81	1,401 33

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XV.—*Number of Persons in Confinement at certain Dates, etc.—Continued.*

PRISONS.		NUMBER IN PRISON.										Average No. of Prison- ers for Year ending Sept. 30, 1876.	No. committed for non- payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.	
		Oct. 1, 1875.		Jan. 1, 1876.		Apr. 1, 1876.		July 1, 1876.		Oct. 1, 1876.						
		Jails.	Houses of Correc- tion.	Jails.	Houses of Correc- tion.	Jails.	Houses of Correc- tion.	Jails.	Houses of Correc- tion.	Jails.	Houses of Correc- tion.					
FRANKLIN COUNTY.																
Greenfield Jail, ...	6	9	11	11	3	5	7	4	4	5	10.23	36	\$1,285 15			
" " House of Correction, ...											6.46					
HAMPTDEN COUNTY.																
Springfield Jail, ...	31	134	9	127	17	106	15	104	35	101	23.07	147	1,491 60			
" " House of Correction, ...											104.88					
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.																
Northampton Jail, ...	3	37	7	46	8	18	4	45	10	47	7.07	16	408 50			
" " House of Correction, ...											34.92					
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.																
Cambridge Jail, ...	33	327	32	305	18	266	45	231	31	291	31.17	284	4,398 80			
" " House of Correction, ...											276.52					
Lowell Jail, ...	67		49		27		48		65		45.71	109	1,318 17			
NANTUCKET COUNTY.																
Nantucket House of Correction, ...		-		-		-		-		-	.01	1	-			
NORFOLK COUNTY.																
Dedham Jail, ...	25	94	29	157	30	69	25	63	21	56	26.92	115	3,889 92			
" " House of Correction, ...											90.61					

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XVI.—*Commitments to the Prisons of Massachusetts for a series of Years.*

YEARS END WITH SEPTEMBER 30.	Jails.	Houses of Cor- rection.	House of Indus- try.	State Workhouse.	State Prison.	Totals for State.
1866.						
Number of Commitments, . . .	6,759	3,755	1,872	4	247	12,637
Males, ...	5,421	2,831	889	2	247	9,390
Females, ...	1,338	924	983	2	-	3,247
Persons Committed, . . .	6,131	3,350	1,532	4	247	11,264
Males, ...	4,926	2,528	731	2	247	8,434
Females, ...	1,205	822	801	2	-	2,830
1867.						
Number of Commitments, . . .	5,770	3,829	2,301	252	128	12,280
Males, ...	4,871	2,910	1,009	78	128	8,996
Females, ...	899	919	1,292	174	-	3,284
Persons Committed, . . .	5,129	3,424	1,952	252	128	10,885
Males, ...	4,330	2,595	880	78	128	8,014
Females, ...	799	826	1,072	174	-	2,871
1868.						
Number of Commitments, . . .	6,199	4,309	2,582	256	180	13,526
Males, ...	5,387	3,348	943	86	180	9,944
Females, ...	812	961	1,639	170	-	3,582
Persons Committed, . . .	5,419	3,783	2,028	256	180	11,666
Males, ...	4,707	2,959	779	86	180	8,711
Females, ...	712	824	1,249	170	-	2,955
1869.						
Number of Commitments, . . .	7,200	5,000	3,102	153	183	15,638
Males, ...	6,309	3,938	1,168	71	183	11,669
Females, ...	891	1,062	1,934	82	-	3,969
Persons Committed, . . .	6,242	4,324	2,358	152	183	13,259
Males, ...	5,491	3,413	935	70	183	10,092
Females, ...	751	911	1,423	82	-	3,167
1870.						
Number of Commitments, . . .	7,850	5,447	3,303	218	181	16,999
Males, ...	6,948	4,443	1,237	114	181	12,923
Females, ...	902	1,004	2,066	104	-	4,076
Persons Committed, . . .	6,629	4,713	2,574	218	181	14,315
Males, ...	5,844	3,874	1,014	114	181	11,027
Females, ...	785	839	1,560	104	-	3,288
1871.						
Number of Commitments, . . .	8,018	6,195	3,954	323	149	18,639
Males, ...	7,132	5,249	1,731	160	149	14,421
Females, ...	886	946	2,223	163	-	4,218
Persons Committed, . . .	6,835	5,245	2,981	323	149	15,533
Males, ...	6,081	4,422	1,386	160	149	12,198
Females, ...	754	823	1,595	163	-	3,335

COMMITMENTS TO PRISON SINCE 1866.

TABLE XVI.—*Commitments to the Prisons*—Continued.

YEARS END WITH SEPTEMBER 30.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	House of Industry.	State Workhouse.	State Prison.	Totals for State
1872.						
Number of Commitments, . . .	7,728	6,799	5,110	284	160	20,081
Males, ...	6,847	5,874	2,898	154	160	15,933
Females, ...	881	925	2,212	130	—	4,148
Persons Committed, . . .	6,634	5,823	3,955	283	160	16,855
Males, ...	5,885	5,029	2,369	154	160	13,597
Females, ...	749	794	1,586	129	—	3,258
1873.						
Number of Commitments, . .	6,734	7,170	6,506	372	174	20,956
Males, ...	5,881	6,229	4,182	208	174	16,674
Females, ...	853	941	2,324	164	—	4,282
Persons Committed, . . .	5,838	6,086	4,960	372	174	17,430
Males, ...	5,094	5,301	3,325	208	174	14,102
Females, ...	744	785	1,635	164	—	3,328
1874.						
Number of Commitments, . .	6,965	7,839	7,276	390	246	22,716
Males, ...	6,102	6,901	4,894	231	246	18,374
Females, ...	863	938	2,382	159	—	4,342
Persons Committed, . . .	6,084	6,619	5,835	390	246	19,174
Males, ...	5,338	5,854	4,048	231	246	15,717
Females, ...	746	765	1,787	159	—	3,457
1875.						
Number of Commitments, . .	7,401	8,661	7,858	459	169	24,548
Males, ...	6,408	7,672	5,419	261	169	19,929
Females, ...	993	989	2,439	198	—	4,619
Persons Committed, . . .	6,387	7,362	6,129	459	169	20,506
Males, ...	5,633	6,405	3,862	261	169	16,330
Females, ...	754	957	2,267	198	—	4,176
1876.						
Number of Commitments, . .	7,621	8,304	7,621	437	220	24,203
Males, ...	6,539	7,336	5,218	270	220	19,583
Females, ...	1,082	968	2,403	167	—	4,620
Persons Committed, . . .	6,556	7,049	5,944	437	220	20,206
Males, ...	5,622	6,205	4,070	270	220	16,387
Females, ...	934	844	1,874	167	—	3,819

NOTE.—The totals for the State, in the foregoing table, are the aggregates of the corresponding figures for the several classes of prisons. But before the actual number of different persons committed during any given year is ascertained, very considerable deductions must be made from these apparent totals for duplicate commitments and transfers between prisons. Thus, in 1872, the apparent total represents but 13,728 different persons; that for 1873 represents 14,441; that for 1874 represents 15,818; that for 1875 about 16,938; and that for the present year about 16,700.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVII.—*Receipts from the Labor of Convicts in the State Prison, with the Surplus or Deficit of the Institution for the years named.*

[Secretary's Report, page 148.]

YEARS.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Receipts from Labor.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1815 to 1829, ...	-	-	\$15,461 47	\$104,487 77
1830, ...	290	-	-	6,897 02
1831, ...	256	\$25,238 41	-	477 31
1832, ...	227	28,575 08	4,192 33	-
1833, ...	250	31,245 18	6,995 57	-
1834, ...	277	35,293 84	7,646 28	-
1835, ...	287	37,807 48	7,000 00	-
1836, ...	285	44,868 66	13,428 25	-
1837, ...	288	34,636 81	-	2,773 64
1838, ...	303	37,659 08	56 94	-
1839, ...	316	42,548 73	4,633 27	-
1840, ...	318	39,520 27	-	179 43
1841, ...	333	34,659 45	-	1,015 92
1842, ...	304	34,018 97	931 36	-
1843, ...	270	24,454 57	-	5,022 11
1844, ...	271	31,250 92	268 68	-
1845, ...	284	30,245 95	807 35	-
1846, ...	262	30,568 57	-	504 98
1847, ...	262	30,535 21	126 26	-
1848, ...	287	30,596 91	-	2,727 22
1849, ...	320	33,445 15	-	1,428 23
1850, ...	411	43,890 23	-	1,920 68
1851, ...	466	43,664 66	-	3,352 26
1852, ...	483	56,110 06	5,511 36	-
1853, ...	484	60,887 59	-	18,371 02
1854, ...	491	60,814 98	-	17,033 31
1855, ...	483	62,639 24	-	15,804 14
1856, ...	455	62,462 48	-	7,032 97
1857, ...	441	61,294 12	-	14,709 82
1858, ...	469	60,188 58	-	23,788 62
1859, ...	495	65,839 07	-	9,173 97
1860, ...	510	69,695 64	504 86	-
1861, ...	520	65,085 83	-	2,377 20
1862, ...	506	55,655 51	-	7,714 38
1863, ...	432	60,293 60	-	9,844 14
1864, ...	377	55,023 45	-	27,404 17
1865, ...	359	61,573 36	-	22,164 75
1866, ...	470	80,253 67	-	4,379 31
1867, ...	537	105,221 81	22,346 16	-
1868, ...	547	126,151 18	26,646 49	-
1869, ...	568	126,200 87	28,556 05	-
1870, ...	594	131,901 35	26,781 69	-
1871, ...	554	124,451 03	21,442 19	-
1872, ...	543	126,010 23	14,635 23	-
1873, ...	578	131,957 54	23,427 38	-
1874, ...	645	77,068 17	-	42,574 60
1875, ...	695	52,194 33	-	67,738 08
1876, ...	728	61,838 31	-	55,477 15
Totals, ...	-	-	\$231,399 17	\$476,374 20

POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, PART SIXTH—"STATE INSTITUTIONS."

TABLE XVIII.—*Population of the State Institutions for the Insane, the Poor, and the Vicious, for the Years ending September 30, 1875 and 1876.*

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONS ADMITTED.		WHOLE NUMBER MAINTAINED.		DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		AVERAGE NUMBER Computed by Secretary.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	351	344	890	811	67	77	—	—	487.2	500.1
Taunton Hospital, . . .	464	557	959	1,153	67	98	—	—	557.2	663.5
Northampton Hospital, . .	150	149	621	622	41	37	—	—	475.2	474.1
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	2,067	2,120	2,849	2,889	325	276	55	43	843.5	915.7
Bridgewater Workhouse, . .	536	597	900	1,005	55	63	49	42	435.7	427.6
Monson School, . . .	287	369	755	866	23	32	4	5	496.2	515.
Westborough School, . . .	174	171	475	508	2	2	—	—	335.7	348.5
Lancaster School, . . .	70	68	152	173	—	2	—	—	84.7	121.8
Total, ...	4,099	4,375	7,541	8,027	580	587	108	90	3,715.4	3,966.3
Totals, excluding duplicates,	3,540	3,721	6,880	7,212	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XIX.—*Valuation of the State Institutions, September 30, 1876.*

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.				PERSONAL ESTATE.		
	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Build-ings.	Total Real Es-tate.	Furniture.	Farm Stock and Imple-ments.	Farm Pro-duce on hand.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	375	\$595,581 75	\$990,740 00	\$1,586,321 75	\$35,292 08	\$11,035 00	\$5,121 82
Taunton Hospital, . . .	134	26,800 00	290,000 00	316,800 00	35,060 55	5,560 00	1,870 00
Northampton Hospital, . .	220	37,000 00	267,200 00	304,200 00	29,954 65	8,819 00	7,258 00
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	245	23,290 00	221,080 00	244,370 00	40,579 17	14,326 50	11,014 50
Bridgewater Workhouse, . .	220	23,200 00	120,438 00	143,638 00	17,142 58	9,835 50	15,222 88
Monson School, . . .	230	22,465 43	91,180 00	113,645 43	15,553 25	9,779 80	9,750 82
Westborough School, . .	271	22,162 00	95,740 00	117,902 00	18,743 76	7,430 54	8,989 97
Lancaster School, . . .	185	8,200 00	66,700 00	74,900 00	4,955 00	4,743 00	3,006 00
Total, . . .	1,880	\$758,699 18	\$2,143,078 00	\$2,901,777 18	\$197,281 04	\$71,529 34	\$62,283 99

NOTE.—The valuation of real estate at Worcester Hospital includes the present value of the new hospital site and buildings thereon; while the valuation of Westborough School omits entirely the value of buildings and improvements, as yet incomplete, on which about \$64,000 has already been expended.

FINANCES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE XIX.—*Valuation of the State Institutions—Continued.*

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE—Continued.				Total Valuation.	Valuation for 1875.	Increase of Valuation.
	General Supplies.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Funds and Investments.	Total Personal Estate.			
Worcester Hospital, .	\$8,548 64	—	\$5,391 05	\$65,388 59	\$1,651,710 84	\$1,388,561 33	\$263,149 01
Taunton Hospital, .	6,677 74	\$38,300 00	11,000 00	98,468 29	415,268 29	415,160 96	107 33
Northampton Hospital, .	13,727 18	10,280 00	—	70,088 83	374,238 83	372,722 01	1,516 82
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	27,742 19	34,523 85	—	128,185 71	372,555 71	363,299 79	9,255 92
Bridgewater Workhouse, .	8,632 18	18,858 56	—	69,691 70	213,329 70	209,824 21	3,505 49
Monson School, .	15,209 02	26,959 10	—	77,251 99	190,897 42	185,581 48	5,315 94
Westborough School, .	23,926 62	8,177 13	31,000 00	98,268 02	216,170 02	219,196 80	*3,026 78
Lancaster School, .	4,250 00	—	2,300 00	19,254 00	94,154 00	93,508 50	645 50
Total, ...	\$108,713 57	\$137,098 14	\$49,691 06	\$626,547 13	\$3,528,324 31	\$3,247,855 08	\$280,469 23

* Decrease.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XX.—Receipts of the State Institutions for the Year ending September 30, 1876.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1876.	From Special Appropriations.	APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.				Total from Appropriations for Current Expenses.
			From deficiency appropriations.	From unexpended appropriations of former calendar years.	From ordinary appropriations for present calendar year.	Total from Appropriations for Current Expenses.	
Worcester Hospital, ...	\$21,857 17	\$289,182 26	-	\$5,363 60	\$5,399 05	\$10,762 65	
Taunton Hospital, ...	1,033 19	9,323 98	-	15,501 13	17,000 50	32,501 63	
Northampton Hospital, ...	1,128 13	-	-	12,699 03	36,067 64	48,766 67	
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	778 33*	2,294 92	\$3,298 47	19,622 00	67,279 52	90,199 99	
Bridgewater Workhouse, ...	347 06*	-	-	10,731 42	35,308 57	46,039 99	
Monson School, ...	-	-	-	12,761 44	28,832 28	41,593 72	
Westborough School, ...	1,084 21*	55,597 75	-	13,178 95	39,811 22	52,990 17	
Lancaster School, ...	3,429 39†	-	4,519 37	4,307 83	20,563 89	29,391 09	
Total, ...	\$29,657 48	\$356,398 91	\$7,817 84	\$94,165 40	\$250,262 67	\$352,245 91	

* Paid into the State Treasury, October, 1875.

† Includes \$1,500 paid into the State Treasury, Oct. 30, 1875.

FINANCES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE XX.—Receipts of the State Institutions—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	From Farm and Farm Produce.	From Labor of inmates.	FOR SUPPORT.		From all other sources.	Total Receipts.
			From Towns.	From Individuals.		
Worcester Hospital, ...	\$1,430 05	-	\$59,463 06	\$39,712 55	\$1,423 91	\$423,831 65
Taunton Hospital, ...	-	-	80,304 64	16,270 77	802 29	140,286 50
Northampton Hospital, ...	905 30	-	27,510 50	20,039 29	2,262 15	100,612 04
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	-	-	-	-	560 42	98,833 66
Bridgewater Workhouse, ...	-	\$1,511 46	-	-	-	47,898 51
Monson School, ...	482 90	319 98	215 58*	-	81 93	42,694 11
Westborough School, ...	1,459 28	7,800 01	9,394 21	-	-	†128,325 63
Lancaster School, ...	266 63	174 07	3,517 68	-	138 78	36,917 64
Total, ...	\$4,544 16	\$9,805 52	\$180,405 67	\$76,022 61	\$5,269 48	\$1,014,349 74

* For Board of Truants.

† Does not include \$2,671.57 received from funds belonging to the institution.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XXI.—*Expenditures at the State Institutions for the Year ending September 30, 1876.*

INSTITUTIONS.	CURRENT EXPENSES.							
	Salaries, Wages, and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicines and Medical Sup- plies.	Furniture, Beds, and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.
Worcester Hospital, .	\$34,810 62	\$36,232 67	\$5,595 29	\$9,780 34	\$848 62	\$3,679 55	\$144 35	\$3,428 78
Taunton Hospital, . .	27,716 31	47,649 40	7,571 25	7,879 11	1,328 56	11,213 35	1,024 88	21,567 01
Northampton Hospital, .	25,862 72	29,033 82	4,385 81	5,957 11	1,618 70	2,727 92	820 91	5,640 98
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	17,607 84	38,433 21	8,606 38	10,726 29	1,209 11	1,198 33	1,476 64	5,774 95
Bridgewater Workhouse,	11,649 64	15,619 26	244 38	4,802 09	549 65	3,636 34	561 37	691 85
Monson School, . . .	13,728 91	13,758 15	5,277 29	4,296 68	308 65	314 20	967 23	1,034 42
Westborough School, .	19,259 63	15,317 83	5,609 90	5,563 10	91 69	966 50	760 09	1,235 94
Lancaster School, . .	10,960 97	6,111 60	2,503 10	2,324 30	277 83	1,407 85	519 37	1,044 63
Total, ...	\$161,596 64	\$202,155 94	\$39,793 40	\$51,329 02	\$6,232 86	\$25,144 04	\$6,274 84	\$40,418 56

FINANCES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE XXI.—*Expenditures at the State Institutions—Continued.*

INSTITUTIONS.	CURRENT EXPENSES—CON.			EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.				Total Disbursements.
	Expes of Treas- tees or Inspect- ors.	All other ordinary Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Build'gs and Im- provements.	Extraordinary Repairs.	Miscellaneous Disbursements.	Total Extraordi- nary Expendi- tures.	
Worcester Hospital, .	\$168 74	\$5,352 92	\$100,041 88	\$289,182 26	-	\$1,441 02	\$290,623 28	\$390,665 16
Taunton Hospital, .	-	3,401 59	129,851 46	9,323 98	-	-	9,323 98	138,675 44
Northampton Hospital, .	68 00	8,724 01	84,839 98	3,739 58	\$870 11	6,000 00	10,609 69	95,449 67
Towksbury Almshouse, .	480 00	4,687 24	90,109 99	1,295 34	999 58	1,388 75*	3,633 67	93,833 66
Bridgewater Workhouse,	320 00	4,030 45	42,105 03	-	3,934 96	1,483 34*	5,368 30	47,478 33
Monson School, .	513 75	6,381 35	46,580 63	-	-	1,100 39*	1,100 39	47,681 02
Westborough School, .	134 21	4,051 28	52,990 17	55,597 75	-	18,111 06*	78,708 81	†126,698 98
Lancaster School, .	350 11	719 74	26,219 55	2,173 10	113 16	2,344 13†	4,630 39	30,849 94
Total, ...	\$2,034 81	\$37,348 58	\$572,328 69	\$361,312 01	\$5,917 81	\$31,768 69	\$398,998 51	\$971,327 20

* Payments to the State Treasury.

† Includes \$1,500 paid to the State Treasury.

‡ Does not include \$2,348.83 expended from the income of funds belonging to the institution.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXII.—Financial Condition of the State Institutions, September 30, 1876.

INSTITUTIONS.	LIABILITIES.			RESOURCES.				Balance in favor of the Institution.
	Salaries unpaid.	Bills Payable.	Total Liabilities.	Cash on hand.	Bills Receivable.	Unexpended Appropriations.	Total Resources.	
Worcester Hospital, .	\$2,987 27	\$5,384 30	\$8,371 57	\$33,166 49	\$27,609 52	-	\$60,776 01†	\$52,404 44
Taunton Hospital, .	3,544 36	13,670 15	17,214 51	1,561 06	35,557 02	-	37,118 08‡	19,903 57
Northampton Hospital, .	3,485 63	3,297 51	6,783 14	5,162 37	23,879 06	-	29,041 43	22,258 29
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	-	-	-	-	-	\$25,925 56	25,925 56	25,925 56
Bridgewater Workhouse, .	-	425 18*	425 18	425 18	-	14,691 43	15,116 61	14,691 43
Monson School, .	2,274 45	2,712 46	4,986 91	-	-	16,167 72	16,167 72	11,180 81
Westborough School, .	-	-	-	-	-	13,188 78	13,188 78§	13,188 78
Lancaster School, .	225 00	37 46*	262 46	2,067 70	-	7,736 11	9,803 81	9,541 35
Total, . . .	\$12,516 71	\$25,527 06	\$38,043 77	\$42,382 80	\$87,045 60	\$77,709 60	\$207,138 00	\$169,094 23

* Sum due the State Treasury, but not paid in until October, 1876.

† Excludes the reserved fund, amounting to \$11,000.

‡ Excludes \$5,391.95 in funds not available for current expenses.

§ Excludes the permanent fund, amounting to \$31,000.

COMPARATIVE COST AT STATE INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE XXIII.—Comparative Cost of different Items by the Week.

INSTITUTIONS.	Reported Average No. of Inmates.	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	All other ordinary Expenses.	AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.		
											Estimates by Superintendents.	Estimates by the Secretary.	
Worcester Hospital, . . .	500.2	\$1 33.9	\$1 39.3	\$0 21.5	\$0 37.6	\$0 03.3	\$0 14.1	\$0 00.6	\$0 13.2	\$0 21.2	\$3 85	\$3 84	
Taunton Hospital, . . .	664.	80.3	1 38.	21.9	22.8	03.8	32.5	03.	62.5	09.9	3 75	3 74	
Northampton Hospital, . .	474.2	1 05.	1 17.7	17.8	24.2	06.6	11.1	03.3	22.9	35.6	3 52	3 53	
Hospitals as a class, . . .	1,638.4	\$1 03.8	\$1 32.5	\$0 20.6	\$0 27.6	\$0 04.5	\$0 20.7	\$0 02.3	\$0 36.9	\$0 20.8	\$3 68	\$3 71	
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	918.	\$0 36.8	\$0 80.5	\$0 18.	\$0 22.4	\$0 02.5	\$0 02.5	\$0 03.1	\$0 12.1	\$0 10.8	\$1 88	\$1 89	
Bridgewater Workhouse, .	427.9	52.4	70.2	01.1	21.6	02.4	16.3	02.5	03.1	19.5	1 85	1 81	
Monson School, . . .	515.	51.3	51.4	19.7	16.1	01.1	01.2	03.6	03.9	25.7	1 74	1 49	
Westborough School, . .	347.8	1 06.5	84.7	31.	30.8	00.5	05.3	04.2	06.8	23.2	2 93	2 98	
Lancaster School, . . .	122.	1 72.7	96.3	39.4	36.6	04.4	22.2	08.2	16.4	16.8	4 13	4 10	
Totals, . . .	3,969.1	\$0 78.3	\$0 97.9	\$0 19.3	\$0 24.9	\$0 03.	\$0 12.2	\$0 03.	\$0 19.6	\$0 19	\$2 77	\$2 75	

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIV.—Names of Persons sent out of the Commonwealth by the General Agent of State Charities under chapter 83, Acts of 1860.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSES.
1875.			
Oct. 4,	Tyne, Annie, ...	New York, ...	\$4 00
5,	Foley, Maurice, ...	"	8 00
5,	Foley, Margaret, ...	"	
6,	Bain, Sinclair H., ...	Providence, R. I., ...	
6,	Bain, Mary, ...	"	2 70
6,	Bain, John, ...	"	
7,	Dennistown, Alexander, ...	"	
7,	Dennistown, Catherine, ...	"	
7,	Dennistown, Margaret, ...	"	2 70
7,	Dennistown, Isabella, ...	"	
7,	Dennistown, Catherine, ...	"	
7,	Dennistown, Alexander, ...	"	
7,	Heany, Peter, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 00
8,	Allen, George, ...	"	1 00
8,	Wilson, Patrick, ...	New York, ...	
8,	Wilson, Catherine, ...	"	4 00*
8,	Wilson, Mary, ...	"	
12,	Atwood, Israel, ...	Philadelphia, Penn., ...	16 50
12,	Atwood, Margaret, ...	"	
13,	Glancy, James, ...	New York, ...	4 00
13,	O'Neil, Mary J., ...	"	4 00
14,	Devine, Mary, ...	St. John, N. B., ...	
14,	Devine, Mary, ...	"	
14,	Devine, Letitia, ...	"	11 00
14,	Devine, Richard, ...	"	
14,	Devine, John, ...	"	
15,	Marshall, Patrick, ...	Albany, N. Y., ...	5 70
16,	Dale, Owen, ...	England, ...	
16,	Dale, Catherine, ...	"	
16,	Dale, Johanna, ...	"	28 00*
16,	Dale, Ellen, ...	"	
16,	Dale, Margaret, ...	"	
16,	Dale, Catherine, ...	"	
16,	Mahony, William, ...	Ireland, ...	
16,	Mahony, Margaret, ...	"	70 00
16,	Mahony, Kate, ...	"	
18,	Carter, Eugene, ...	Baltimore, Md., ...	
18,	Carter, Margaret, ...	"	20 00
18,	Carter, Mary, ...	"	
18,	Carter, Thomas, ...	"	
21,	Colbart, John, ...	New York, ...	4 00
23,	Finn, Catherine, ...	Ireland, ...	24 00
26,	Clifford, Frank, ...	New York, ...	4 00
27,	Elwell, Louisa, ...	Rockland, Me., ...	3 00
28,	Schaffer, Sarah, ...	Annapolis, N. S., ...	2 00
28,	McDavitt, Edward, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 00
28,	Wallace, James, ...	Providence, R. I., ...	1 35
29,	Stag, Lorenda, ...	Hartford, Conn., ...	
29,	Stag, Charles, ...	"	4 00
Nov. 1,	Golding, Annie, ...	New York, ...	4 00
1,	Burt, George, ...	Portland, ...	1 00
1,	Corbison, Morris, ...	New York, ...	4 00
3,	Croswell, Edna, ...	Philadelphia, ...	8 25
4,	Morris, Oscar, ...	Orange Court House, Va., ...	8 25

* Part fare.

PERSONS REMOVED

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSES.
1875.			
Nov. 4,	Kine, Ellen, ...	New Market, N. H., . .	\$3 50
4,	O'Connor, Patrick, ...	" "	
4,	Kine, James, ...	" "	
4,	Seaton, Lena, ...	Montreal, Ca., ...	10 00
4,	Seaton, Alice, ...	" "	
4,	Seaton, William, ...	" "	
5,	Gasser, Joseph, ...	New York, ...	4 00
6,	Crockett, Isabella, ...	Halifax, N. S., ...	18 00
6,	Rankin, John J., ...	" "	
6,	Crockett, Amelia B., ...	" "	
6,	Keelher, Bartholomew, ...	" "	9 00
10,	Elmer, Richard, ...	Philadelphia, ...	20 75
10,	Elmer, Martha, ...	"	
10,	Elmer, William, ...	"	
10,	Elmer, Elizabeth, ...	"	10 00
13,	McKay, Johnnie, ...	Cow Bay, C. B., ...	
13,	McKay, William H., ...	" "	
15,	Porter, Margaret, ...	New York, ...	4 00
16,	Fitzgiven, John, ...	Providence, ...	1 35
17,	Hofinger, Gilbert, ...	New York, ...	4 00
17,	Davis, Mary, ...	Savannah, Ga., ...	6 00
17,	Davis, Anna, ...	" "	
18,	Riordan, John H., ...	New York, ...	4 00
18,	Lind, Charles, ...	" "	4 00
20,	Mabee, Mary, ...	St. John, N. B., ...	5 50
20,	Mabee, Charles, ...	" "	
20,	Mabee, Theodore, ...	" "	
20,	Mabee, Willie, ...	" "	4 00
23,	Cosey, Frank (colored), ...	New York, ...	
23,	Cordinat, Sarah, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	28 00
24,	Weber, George, ...	Providence, ...	1 35
24,	Huntoon, Thomas, ...	Portland, ...	1 00
26,	McDonald, Mary A., ...	New York, ...	4 00
26,	Morton, Charles, ...	" "	4 00
Dec. 1,	Guthrie, Elizabeth J., ...	California, ...	20 00
1,	Lane, Otis, ...	Winterport, Me., ...	6 00
1,	Lane, Clara, ...	" "	
1,	Finney, John, ...	Providence, ...	1 35
1,	Brown, William, ...	Portland, ...	1 00
1,	Smith, William, ...	New York, ...	4 00
2,	Atherton, Daniel, ...	Portland, ...	1 00
2,	Chaplin, Moses, ...	Philadelphia, ...	8 25
2,	Brinkly, Peter, alias John Williams (colored), ...	New York, ...	4 00
4,	Watkins, Charles, ...	England, ...	31 00
4,	Watkins, Samuel, ...	"	
4,	Watkins, Mary, ...	"	
6,	Doherty, Thomas, ...	Portland, ...	1 00
7,	Mathews, John, ...	New York, ...	4 00
7,	Child, John, ...	"	4 00
7,	Kane, James E., ...	"	4 00
7,	Nagle, Michael, ...	"	4 00
7,	Murray, Michael, ...	"	4 00
8,	Battie, Thomas, ...	Portland, ...	1 00
9,	Cluney, Mary A., ...	Texas, ...	20 00
9,	Clair, James, ...	Philadelphia, ...	8 50
9,	Carroll, Mary, ...	New York, ...	4 00
9,	Marsh, Edward, ...	"	8 00
9,	Marsh, Susannah, ...	"	
9,	Morgan, Kate, ...	"	4 00
9,	Morgan, John J., ...	"	

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSES.
1875.			
Dec. 10,	Armitage, John A., . . .	New York, . . .	\$4 00
10,	Harris, George H., . . .	" . . .	4 00
11,	McGuire, William, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
11,	Harrigan, Margaret, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	7 00
14,	Crobo, William, . . .	Vermont, . . .	} 10 00
14,	Crobo, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
14,	Crobo, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
14,	Crobo (Infant), . . .	" . . .	
15,	Hurley, Daniel, . . .	Greenfield, Mass., . . .	3 20
15,	McLennan, William, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
15,	Taber, Marcellus, . . .	Albany, . . .	6 20
15,	Kendall, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
17,	Ames, Julia W., . . .	Dover, Me., . . .	7 25
18,	Esther, Mary, . . .	England, . . .	} 10 00*
18,	Esther, Annie, . . .	" . . .	
20,	Nester, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
21,	Hunter, Lewis, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	} 25 50
21,	Hunter, Martha, . . .	" . . .	
21,	Hunter, Sarah, . . .	" . . .	
21,	Hunter, Edward, . . .	" . . .	
21,	Hunter, Lewis, . . .	" . . .	} 4 00
21,	Murray, James, . . .	New York, . . .	
22,	Caman, Thomas, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
22,	Boog, Mary, . . .	Chicago, . . .	} 8 00*
22,	Boog, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Boog, Letitia, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Shoesmith, Thomas, . . .	England, . . .	
22,	Shoesmith, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	} 15 00*
22,	Shoesmith, Sarah A., . . .	" . . .	
22,	Shoesmith, Amanda, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Shoesmith, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Shoesmith, Susan, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Shoesmith, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Shoesmith, Abraham, . . .	" . . .	} 4 00
24,	Brotherson, Robert N., . . .	New York, . . .	
24,	Ryan, Benjamin, . . .	" . . .	4 00
24,	Griffin, Edward L., . . .	Manchester, N. H., . . .	1 50
28,	Parsons, George J., . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
28,	Hudson, Mandon, . . .	England, . . .	} 15 00
28,	Hudson, Almira, . . .	" . . .	
28,	Hudson, Charles, . . .	" . . .	
28,	Hudson, Alice, . . .	" . . .	
29,	Heffernan, Ellen, . . .	Providence, . . .	} 1 35
29,	Heffernan, Cornelius, . . .	" . . .	
29,	Harrison, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
31,	McKinzie, John J., . . .	England, . . .	} 30 00
31,	McKinzie, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
31,	McKinzie, John, . . .	" . . .	
31,	McKinzie, Charles, . . .	" . . .	
31,	McKinzie, Emeline, . . .	" . . .	
31,	McKinzie, Sidney, . . .	" . . .	
1876.			
Jan. 1,	Gronlisch, Mary, . . .	Ireland, . . .	3 75
1,	Burwell, Samuel, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
3,	Rolf, Annie, . . .	Windsor, N. S., . . .	9 00
4,	Kahan, George, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
4,	Sutanberg, Betsey, . . .	" . . .	} 9 00
4,	Sutanberg, Rachel, . . .	" . . .	
4,	Sutanberg, Charles, . . .	" . . .	
4,	Sutanberg, Rosa, . . .	" . . .	

* Part fare.

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSES.
1876.			
Jan. 5.	Ledwidge, Christopher, .	Fisherville, N. H., .	\$2 25
6.	Thompson, John, . . .	New Haven, Conn., .	5 00
7.	Griffin, Henry J., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
12.	Hartshorn, Elbridge D., .	" . . .	4 00
13.	Smith, George, . . .	" . . .	4 00
13.	Canning, Mary, . . .	Norridgewock, Me., .	6 00
13.	Boyle, Frank, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
17.	Coombe, Henry, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
17.	Hamilton, John P., . . .	" . . .	4 00
18.	Butler, Aaron, . . .	Natick, Mass., . . .	50
18.	Steinborn, Frank, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
19.	Dalton, John, . . .	" . . .	4 00
19.	Lawrence, Ellen, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	} 11 75
19.	Lawrence, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	
19.	Lawrence, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
19.	Lawrence, Daniel, . . .	" . . .	
20.	Bellivan, Denny, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 00
20.	Coleman, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
20.	Evans, George, . . .	" . . .	4 00
21.	Harrington, Daniel, . . .	Portsmouth, N. H., .	1 70
21.	DeVaul, George (colored), .	Providence, . . .	1 35
21.	Brennan, Edward B., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
21.	Gorman, Eliza, . . .	England, . . .	} 32 85
21.	Gorman, Ann, . . .	" . . .	
21.	Gorman, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
21.	Gorman, Eliza, . . .	" . . .	
21.	Wood, John, . . .	" . . .	} 6 80*
21.	Wood, Maria, . . .	" . . .	
21.	Berry, Ambrose, . . .	" . . .	
21.	Berry, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
21.	Berry, Thomas J., . . .	" . . .	} 7 50
21.	Berry, John J., . . .	" . . .	
21.	Berry, Mary E., . . .	" . . .	
21.	Hill, Rosa, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	
22.	Cooper, Edward M., . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
22.	Sprague, James, . . .	" . . .	1 35
22.	Donovan, James, . . .	Alton Bay, N. H., .	2 90
24.	Flynn, Michael, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
24.	Wilson, Hannah, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	} 7 50
24.	Wilson, Lizzie, . . .	" . . .	
25.	Philips, Sarah, . . .	Saco, Me., . . .	} 5 00
25.	Philips, Estella, . . .	" . . .	
25.	Patterson, Daniel E., . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 00
25.	Anderson, Horatio, . . .	" . . .	1 00
25.	Hagerty, Dennis, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
25.	Corbet, Elizabeth, . . .	White River Junction, .	} 10 00
25.	Corbet, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	
25.	Corbet, Mary A., . . .	" . . .	
27.	Williams, Arthur, . . .	Albany, . . .	5 70
28.	Burk, Michael, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
28.	Dumont, Ulphona, . . .	" . . .	4 00
29.	Mahoney, William, . . .	Ireland, . . .	} 40 00
29.	Mahoney, Bartholmew, . . .	" . . .	
29.	Maloney, Patrick, . . .	" . . .	} 73 25
29.	Maloney, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	
29.	Maloney, Peter, . . .	" . . .	
29.	Maloney, James, . . .	" . . .	} 4 00
29.	Hefernin, Catherine, . . .	New York, . . .	
Feb. 1.	Scott, Anna, . . .	Utica, N. Y., . . .	7 60

* Part fare.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSES.
1876.			
Feb. 1,	Friend, Samuel J., . . .	Providence, . . .	\$0 85*
1,	Myers, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
2,	Karl, Franz F., . . .	" . . .	4 00
3,	Enwright, Agnes, . . .	" . . .	4 00
3,	Peters, Richard, . . .	" . . .	4 00
7,	Farrell, Mary, . . .	Claremont, N. H., . . .	4 00
7,	Montgomery, Nora, . . .	Swanton, Vt., . . .	9 00
11,	Blanchard, Ada, . . .	Rutland, Vt., . . .	7 00
21,	Daly, Mathew, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
21,	Molin, Caster A. W., . . .	" . . .	4 00
24,	Foley, John, . . .	Pawtucket, R. I., . . .	1 25
Mar. 1,	Greenalch, Miles, . . .	Albany, . . .	5 70
1,	Williams, Phebe, . . .	Hartford, Conn., . . .	8 00
1,	Williams, Maria, . . .	" " . . .	
1,	Williams, Edna, . . .	" " . . .	14 40
1,	Kelley, Ellen, . . .	Great Falls, N. H., . . .	
1,	Kelley, Jeremiah, . . .	" " . . .	
1,	Kelley, Julia, . . .	" " . . .	
1,	Kelley, Ellen, . . .	" " . . .	
1,	Kelley, Margaret, . . .	" " . . .	
1,	Kelley, Johanna, . . .	" " . . .	
1,	Kelley, Mary, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
1,	Kelley, John, . . .	" " . . .	
1,	Wilson, Edward, . . .	New York, . . .	1 00
3,	Torren, Anthony, . . .	Portland, . . .	3 50
9,	Lyons, Williams, . . .	New York, . . .	7 25
14,	Warner, Martha, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	30 00
18,	Crawford, Amelia (colored), . . .	Surinam, S. A., . . .	
18,	Crawford, Albert (colored), . . .	" " . . .	20 00
18,	Erie, Josephine, . . .	St. Johns, Ca., . . .	
18,	Erie, Patrick, . . .	" " . . .	
18,	Erie, Edward, . . .	" " . . .	
18,	Erie, Morris, . . .	" " . . .	
18,	Erie, Delia, . . .	" " . . .	
18,	Erie, Henry, . . .	" " . . .	3 50
18,	Erie, Levina, . . .	" " . . .	
18,	Erie, Eveline, . . .	" " . . .	3 50
22,	Sullivan, Margaret, . . .	New York, . . .	3 50
22,	Burns, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	10 00
23,	Stevens, John, . . .	Baltimore, . . .	3 50
25,	Murphy, William, . . .	New York, . . .	3 50
27,	Manning, Honora, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Manning, Willie, . . .	" . . .	42 00
27,	Cottley, John A., . . .	Montreal, Ca., . . .	
27,	Cottley, Eliza, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Cottley, Eardley, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Cottley, Edward, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Cottley, Minnie, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Cottley, Ella, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Cottley, Earnest, . . .	" . . .	25 00
27,	Cottley, Robert, . . .	" . . .	
28,	Rymon, Manuel, . . .	Fayal, . . .	3 50
28,	Rymon, Louisa, . . .	" . . .	
28,	Rymon, Narcissa, . . .	" . . .	
28,	Rymon, Leonora, . . .	" . . .	2 00
29,	Mahoney, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	1 00
30,	Campbell, John, . . .	Concord, N. H., . . .	13 30
30,	King, Byron T., . . .	Portland, . . .	
30,	Desmond, Margaret, . . .	Mount Morris, N. Y., . . .	

* Part fare.

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSES.
1876.			
Apr. 1,	Hammond, Alice, . . .	New York, . . .	\$10 00
1,	Hammond, Patrick, . . .	" . . .	
1,	Kennedy, Mary A., . . .	" . . .	
1,	Kennedy, Sarah J., . . .	" . . .	
1,	Hannon, Daniel, . . .	Dedham, Mass., . . .	25
1,	Tachella, Augeto, . . .	Italy, . . .	35 00
3,	Nixon, Jane, . . .	Wilmot, N. S., . . .	8 50
5,	Woods, Charles, . . .	Portland, . . .	2 00
6,	Hartwell, Walter, . . .	" . . .	1 00
7,	Farrell, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	12 00
7,	Farrell, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
7,	Kelly, Annie, . . .	" . . .	
7,	Kelly, Maria, . . .	" . . .	
8,	Brennan, John, . . .	England, . . .	3 75*
10,	Herpe, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	7 00
10,	Herpe, Phillip, . . .	" . . .	
10,	Herpe, Simon, . . .	" . . .	
14,	Gross, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
14,	Gross, Harry, . . .	" . . .	3 50
14,	Robinson, Emma, . . .	" . . .	31 75
15,	Driscoll, Florence, . . .	Ireland, . . .	
15,	Owens, John, . . .	New York, . . .	
15,	Owens, Jeannette, . . .	" . . .	
15,	Owens, Lucy, . . .	" . . .	1 00
17,	Doyle, Catherine, . . .	Portland, . . .	
18,	Pettsly, Ezra A., . . .	New York, . . .	
18,	Pettsly, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Charlon, Frederick, . . .	Canada, . . .	25 00
18,	Charlon, Philomena, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Charlon, Frederick, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Charlon, Anglee, . . .	" . . .	
19,	Eklund, Maria A., . . .	New Haven, Conn., . . .	4 50
19,	Eklund, Frank, . . .	" . . .	
19,	Heal, George H., . . .	Portland, . . .	
19,	Miller, Annie, . . .	New York, . . .	
19,	Miller, Fisher, . . .	" . . .	3 50
20,	Dauhigg, Mary, . . .	" . . .	3 50
20,	Fitzpatrick, Annie, . . .	" . . .	3 50
21,	Campbell, Samuel, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
21,	Pitt, Charles J., . . .	New York, . . .	3 50
21,	Monart, George, . . .	" . . .	7 00
21,	Monart, Jane, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Alexander, James, . . .	England, . . .	
24,	Coleman, William, . . .	New York, . . .	
24,	Murther, Agnes, . . .	Albany, . . .	5 70
24,	Ellsworth, Mattie, . . .	Portsmouth, N. H., . . .	1 75
25,	Prescott, Hattie, . . .	Iowa, . . .	10 00
25,	Prescott, Elroy, . . .	" . . .	
26,	Myers, Hannah, . . .	New York, . . .	
26,	Myers, Sarah, . . .	" . . .	
26,	Kidder, Arnold, . . .	White River Junction, . . .	5 00
27,	O'Connor, Margaret, . . .	Chicago, Ill., . . .	52 00
27,	O'Connor, Minnie, . . .	" . . .	
27,	O'Connor, Henry, . . .	" . . .	
27,	O'Connor, Isabella, . . .	" . . .	
27,	O'Connor, Lizzie, . . .	" . . .	
27,	O'Connor, Fanny, . . .	" . . .	
27,	O'Connor, James, . . .	" . . .	
27,	O'Connor, Louisa, . . .	" . . .	

* Part fare.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSES.
1876.			
Apr. 27,	Ward, John D., ...	St. John, N. B., ...	\$5 50
28,	McDonald, Margaret A., ...	New York, ...	3 50
May 1,	Kelly, Margaret, ...	Philadelphia, ...	} 6 90
1,	Kelly, Christina, ...	"	
1,	Bailey, Mary E., ...	Philadelphia, ...	} 7 25
1,	Bailey, Alice, ...	"	
2,	Eaton, Ellen, ...	"	6 90
2,	Gaskill, Louisa, ...	Portland, Me., ...	3 00
2,	Reece, John, ...	New York, ...	3 50
3,	Curtis, Alma, ...	Albany, N. Y., ...	5 70
4,	Champion, Margaret, ...	New York, ...	3 50
6,	Fallon, Mary, ...	Ireland, ...	3 75*
8,	Warren, George S., ...	Concord, N. H., ...	2 00
8,	Davis, Henry, ...	Portland, ...	1 00
8,	Kerrigan, Annie, ...	New York, ...	} 3 50
8,	Kerrigan, Thomas, ...	"	
8,	Duggan, Margaret, ...	"	} 4 00
8,	Duggan, Frederick, ...	"	
9,	Newcomb, Catherine, ...	Rochester, N. Y., ...	10 00
11,	Moore, Thomas, ...	New York, ...	3 50
11,	Ward, John, ...	"	3 50
11,	Kennett, Annie, ...	Calais, Me., ...	5 50
11,	Pollard, Martha, ...	Braintree, Vt., ...	} 13 00
11,	Pollard, Catherine, ...	"	
11,	Pollard, Edward, ...	"	} 7 00
11,	Burns, James P., ...	Vermont, ...	
13,	Sexton, Cornelius, ...	Ireland, ...	} 120 00
13,	Sexton, Johanna, ...	"	
13,	Sexton, John, ...	"	
13,	Sexton, Michael, ...	"	
13,	Sexton, Dennis, ...	"	} 12 50
13,	Sexton, Jeremiah, ...	"	
13,	Palmer, Guy, ...	Norfolk, Va., ...	1 00
15,	Smith, Edward, ...	Portland, ...	3 50
16,	Campbell, William, ...	New York, ...	3 50
17,	Sterbezsky, Thomas E., ...	"	10 00
17,	Holt, Thomas W., ...	Toronto, Ca., ...	10 10
18,	Spicer, Benj. D., ...	Watertown, N. Y., ...	3 50
18,	O'Rourke, James, ...	New York, ...	3 50
19,	Gillespie, James, ...	"	} 1 65*
20,	Jones, Mary J., ...	England, ...	
20,	Jones, Betsey, ...	"	
20,	Jones, John J., ...	"	} 28 00
20,	Duhig, Mary, ...	Ireland, ...	
20,	Bairds, Mary, ...	"	} 42 00
20,	Bairds, Peter, ...	"	
23,	Haining, Harry, ...	New York, ...	3 50
25,	Murphy, Timothy, ...	Portland, ...	1 00
27,	Yellop, Alice, ...	England, ...	} 84 00 *
27,	Yellop, Annie E., ...	"	
27,	Yellop, Edith, ...	"	
27,	Yellop, Willie, ...	"	
27,	Yellop, Laura, ...	"	} 74 00*
27,	Ward, John, ...	"	
27,	Ward, Emily, ...	"	
27,	Ward, James, ...	"	
27,	Ward, Herbert, ...	"	
27,	Ward, Seneth, ...	"	
27,	Ward, John, ...	"	

* Part fare.

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSES.
1876.			
May	27, Lowe, James, ...	England, ...	\$0 75*
	27, Lowe, Ann, ...	"	
	29, Gay, Elmer E., ...	Amberst, N. S., ...	9 75
	29, Blye, Nancy, ...	New York, ...	10 50
	29, Blye, Francis, ...	"	
	29, Blye, Henry, ...	"	
	29, Blye, Nellie, ...	"	
	30, Keay, Edwin A., ...	Augusta, Me., ...	4 00
	30, Keay, Carrie, ...	"	
June	1, Johnson, Nabby, ...	New York, ...	3 50
	1, Duffy, Michael, ...	Providence, ...	1 35
	1, Santell, Eleab, ...	Fonda, N. Y., ...	9 00
	1, Riley, William C., ...	Philadelphia, ...	13 30
	1, Riley, Anna C., ...	"	
	1, Drake, Fredrokier, ...	"	
	2, Libby, Albertina, ...	Portland, ...	2 50
	2, Libby, William, ...	"	
	2, Libby, Robert E., ...	"	
	2, Libby, Ella, ...	"	
	2, Libby, Joseph, ...	"	84 00
	3, O'Brien, Michael, ...	England, ...	
	3, O'Brien, Mary, ...	"	
	3, O'Brien, Edward, ...	"	
	3, O'Brien, Patrick, ...	"	
	3, O'Brien, Mary F., ...	"	3 75*
	3, Leary, Mary, ...	Ireland, ...	
	8, Cooper, Mary, ...	Philadelphia, ...	6 65
	8, Cooper, Frank B., ...	"	
	8, Burke, Ann, ...	Brooklyn, N. Y., ...	12 00
	8, Burke, Mary A., ...	" "	
	8, Burke, Margaret, ...	" "	
	8, Burke, Winefred, ...	" "	
	8, Burke, Lizzie, ...	" "	
	8, Burke, Thomas, ...	" "	
	8, Burke, Eshel, ...	" "	1 35
	9, Coffey, Alexander, ...	Providence, ...	
	9, Clark, Henry, ...	"	1 35
	9, Carter, Minnie, ...	Sharon, Vt., ...	5 50
	9, Ryan, Johanna, ...	New York, ...	3 50
	9, Ryan, John, ...	"	
	9, Kearns, William, ...	"	3 50
	9, Quinn, Kate Ann, ...	Springfield, Mass., ...	2 75
	9, Gray, Margaret, ...	New York, ...	12 00
	9, Gray, Margaret, ...	"	
	9, Gray, Walter, ...	"	
	9, Gray, William, ...	"	
	9, Gray, Maria, ...	"	10 00
	10, McCullum, Louisa, ...	Charlottetown, P. E. I., ...	
	10, Williams, Annie, ...	" "	10 00
	10, Williams, John T., ...	" "	
	12, Rice, Charles, ...	Manchester, N. H., ...	1 50
	13, Benneghoff, Anna, ...	New Bedford, ...	1 50
	13, Griffen, Jeremiah, ...	New York, ...	3 50
	14, Smith, John, ...	Providence, ...	1 35
	14, Quinn, Winefred, ...	New York, ...	3 50
	14, McFarland, Eliza, ...	Moncton, N. B., ...	7 50
	14, McDonald, Jennie, ...	Providence, ...	1 35
	14, Carter, Ellen, ...	New York, ...	6 00
	14, Carter, Mary E., ...	"	

* Part fare.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSES.
1876.			
June 14,	Coupal, Fred., ...	Montreal, Ca., ...	} \$15 00
14,	Coupal, Louisa, ...	"	
14,	Coupal, Josephine, ...	"	
14,	Coupal, Amelia, ...	"	
14,	Coupal, Mary, ...	"	
14,	Coupal, Fred., ...	"	} 3 50
15,	Mack, Edward, ...	New York, ...	
17,	Larkin, Delia, ...	Charlottetown, P. E. I., ...	10 00
19,	Rotchford, John, ...	New York, ...	3 50
19,	Barry, Mary, ...	"	3 50
21,	McKinzie, Elizabeth, ...	"	} 8 00
21,	McKinzie, Albert, ...	"	
21,	McKinzie, Lizzie, ...	"	
22,	Grought, Robert, ...	Suncook, N. H., ...	90
26,	Setroldstrom, John, ...	New York, ...	3 50
26,	McDonald, Robert, ...	"	3 50
29,	Higgins, Elizabeth, ...	Hopkinton, N. H., ...	2 60
29,	Hall, Annie, ...	Lawrence, Mass., ...	80
29,	Byrnes, Joseph, ...	Philadelphia, ...	6 65
29,	McPherson, Annie, ...	New York, ...	3 50
29,	Conway, Mary, ...	"	} 7 00
29,	Conway, Margaret, ...	"	
29,	Conway, John, ...	"	
July 1,	Corcoran, Maggie, ...	Ireland, ...	3 75*
1,	Bowles, Ann J., ...	Halifax, N. S., ...	7 00
1,	McKay, Christina, ...	Pictou, N. S., ...	10 00
1,	McManus, Mary, ...	Albany, N. Y., ...	5 70
1,	McLeod, Catherine J., ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 00
3,	Garvin, Mary, ...	New York, ...	} 7 00
3,	Garvin, Julia, ...	"	
3,	Garvin, Mary, ...	"	
5,	Lee, Mary, ...	Providence, R. I., ...	1 35
6,	Williams, Clara, ...	Milton, Vt., ...	8 00
8,	Ewin, John, ...	New York, ...	2 00
8,	Coleman, Ann, ...	"	} 3 75*
8,	Coleman, Patrick, ...	"	
10,	Human, Harriet, ...	Saratoga, ...	} 6 80
10,	Human, Angeline, ...	"	
10,	Henderson, Amelia P., ...	Bridgeton, N. J., ...	10 65
11,	Burbank, Catherine, ...	Baltimore, Md., ...	} 15 75
11,	Burbank, Alice, ...	"	
11,	Ryan, Michael, ...	Utica, N. Y., ...	7 60
11,	Kline, John, ...	New York, ...	3 50
12,	Blake, Maria, ...	Springfield, Mass., ...	5 00
13,	Waddell, Jotham, ...	Providence, ...	} 2 70
13,	Waddell, Mary H., ...	"	
13,	Petts, Adam, ...	Philadelphia, ...	} 5 00*
13,	Patience, Annie, ...	New York, ...	
13,	Patience, Annie, ...	"	} 3 50
13,	Patience, John, ...	"	
13,	McCauley, Eliza, ...	"	3 50
15,	Galcomb, Lucy, ...	Port Hawksbury, ...	} 10 00
15,	Galcomb, William J., ...	"	
15,	Harlow, Ellen, ...	England, ...	} 59 75
15,	Harlow, Anna, ...	"	
15,	Harlow, Kate, ...	"	} 3 50
17,	Sheehan, Ellen, ...	New York, ...	
18,	Lynch, John, ...	"	} 8 00
18,	Lynch, Mary, ...	"	

* Part fare.

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSES.
1876.			
July 19,	Buckley, John, ...	Portland, ...	\$1 00
19,	Lees, Elias, ...	New York, ...	8 00
19,	Lees, Sarah, ...	"	3 00
19,	Rainger, Phebe, ...	Holyoke, Mass., ...	1 50
19,	Pinkham, Thos. W., ...	Townsend, Mass., ...	63
22,	Bowman, Mary, ...	Providence, ...	4 25
24,	Osborn, Charles, ...	Enfield, N. H., ...	1 00
24,	Buckman, John, ...	Portland, ...	11 00
24,	Hall, Mary J., ...	Montreal, ...	4 00
25,	Sullivan, Mary, ...	New York, ...	1 35
25,	Sullivan, Alexander, ...	Providence, ...	10 00
25,	Greenwood, Margaret, ...	Nova Scotia, ...	1 90
26,	Smith, John M., ...	Putnam, Conn., ...	3 50
26,	Hughes, John, ...	New York, ...	15 50
27,	Byers, Sarah, ...	Halifax, N. S., ...	1 70
27,	Byers, George, ...	" "	2 00
27,	Byers, William, ...	" "	25 00
28,	Aspell, John, ...	Portsmouth, N. H., ...	3 00
28,	Ryder, William H., ...	New York, ...	10 75*
29,	Frazier, Matilda, ...	Charlottetown, P. E. I., ...	1 25*
29,	Frazier, William, ...	" "	28 00
29,	Frazier, James, ...	" "	3 50
29,	Frazier, Albert, ...	" "	25 00*
29,	Frazier, Ellen C., ...	" "	3 50
29,	Garvin, John, ...	Holyoke, Mass., ...	4 35
29,	Erickson, Sofia, ...	Gottenburg, ...	1 35
29,	Smith, Mary A., ...	Ireland, ...	5 50
29,	Preston, Edward, ...	England, ...	14 00
Aug. 1,	Mundie, James A., ...	New York, ...	3 50
1,	Gibson, Susannah, ...	England, ...	25 00*
1,	Gibson, James H., ...	"	3 50
1,	Gibson, William A., ...	"	4 35
1,	Gibson, Robert E., ...	"	1 35
1,	Gibson, Charles, ...	"	5 50
1,	Gibson, Lillie, ...	"	14 00
2,	Brennan, Dennis, ...	New York, ...	3 50
2,	Grovneor, Chas. A., ...	Shaker Village, Mass., ...	4 35
3,	Derz, Usher, ...	Providence, ...	1 35
4,	Carr, Michael, ...	St. John, N. B., ...	5 50
4,	Harris, Jessie, ...	Hudson, N. Y., ...	14 00
4,	Harris, Mary, ...	" "	3 50
4,	Harris, Willie, ...	" "	8 00*
5,	Cudmore, Michael, ...	New York, ...	8 00
5,	Walker, George, ...	England, ...	4 00
5,	Walker, Harriet, ...	"	11 00
5,	Walker, George C., ...	"	4 00
5,	O'Halloran, Mary, ...	New York, ...	1 00
5,	O'Halloran, James, ...	"	7 00*
5,	O'Halloran, Mary, ...	"	4 00
5,	O'Halloran, Nellie, ...	"	11 00
5,	O'Halloran, Thomas, ...	"	10 00
8,	Timmins, James, ...	"	1 00
9,	Hanson, Martha, ...	St. Andrews, N. B., ...	7 00*
9,	Hanson, Georgia, ...	" "	4 00
10,	West, Lena, ...	New York, ...	1 00
10,	West, Mary, ...	"	7 00*
10,	Dobson, William, ...	Portland, ...	4 00
12,	Johnson, Theresa, ...	Gottenburg, ...	
12,	Bouafoux, Amais, ...	New York, ...	

* Part fare.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSES.
1876.			
Aug. 12,	Van Damne, Peter, . . .	England, . . .	\$4 00*
12,	Van Damne, Louisa, . . .	" . . .	
12,	Van Damne, Charles, . . .	" . . .	
12,	Van Damne, Louisa, . . .	" . . .	
12,	Van Damne, Laura, . . .	" . . .	12 00
14,	Mahoney, John, . . .	New York, . . .	
14,	Mahoney, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	
14,	Mahoney, James, . . .	" . . .	
15,	Smith, John H., . . .	" . . .	2 00
15,	Tanbenhaus, Julius, . . .	" . . .	4 00
16,	Chapman, Amelia, . . .	Harlem, N. Y., . . .	5 50
16,	Howard, Catharine, . . .	Baltimore, . . .	12 00
17,	Mulligan, Michael, . . .	Manchester, N. H., . . .	4 50*
17,	Mulligan, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
17,	Mulligan, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	
17,	Mulligan, James, . . .	" . . .	
17,	Mulligan, Michael, . . .	" . . .	1 00
17,	Mulligan, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
17,	Mulligan, Annie, . . .	" . . .	
17,	Mulligan, Annie, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Moshier, Albert S., . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
18,	Clayton, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
18,	Clayton, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Clayton, Hannah, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Clayton, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Griswold, Katie, . . .	England, . . .	28 00
18,	Griswold, Alice, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Brunel, Peter, . . .	Canada, . . .	
18,	Brunel, Calista, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Brunel (child), . . .	" . . .	4 30
18,	Brunel (child), . . .	" . . .	
18,	May, Peter, . . .	" . . .	
18,	May, James, . . .	" . . .	
18,	May, James, . . .	" . . .	3 10
19,	Shotell, Mary, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	7 00
19,	Sahlberg, Augustus, . . .	England, . . .	112 00
19,	Sahlberg, Beata, . . .	" . . .	
19,	Sahlberg, Earnest, . . .	" . . .	
19,	Sahlberg, Theresa, . . .	" . . .	
19,	Sahlberg, Agnes, . . .	" . . .	25 00
19,	Sahlberg, Axel, . . .	" . . .	
21,	Quinn, Johanna, . . .	Sydney, C. B., . . .	
21,	Quinn, John, . . .	" . . .	
21,	Quinn, Willie, . . .	" . . .	4 00
21,	Quinn, Laura, . . .	" . . .	
21,	Quinn, Mary E., . . .	" . . .	
21,	Quinn, James, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Patterson, Daniel, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
22,	Shaw, John, . . .	" . . .	4 00
22,	White, Thomas, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
24,	Williams, Henry, . . .	" . . .	1 00
24,	Trechy, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
24,	Whalen, Thomas, . . .	Northampton, Mass., . . .	3 85
26,	Simmons, Mary, . . .	England, . . .	16 00*
28,	Keefe, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
30,	Johnson, Isaac, . . .	" . . .	4 00
Sept. 1,	Monks, Catherine, . . .	" . . .	8 00
1,	Monks, John, . . .	" . . .	
1,	Monks, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
1,	Monks, Jennie, . . .	" . . .	
1,	Monks, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	

* Part fare.

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Concluded.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSES.
1876.			
Sept. 1,	Vose, Edward, . . .	New York, . . .	\$4 00
1,	Thompson, Robert, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
1,	Macomber, John, . . .	Schenectady, N. Y., . . .	} 21 00
1,	Macomber, Julia, . . .	" " . . .	
1,	Macomber, Alice, . . .	" " . . .	
1,	Macomber, Thomas, . . .	" " . . .	
1,	Macomber, Willie, . . .	" " . . .	
4,	Williams, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
4,	Connor, Maurice, . . .	Hartford, Conn., . . .	4 00
6,	Fitzsimmons, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
7,	Burns, Margaret, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
7,	Leary, John, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
8,	Lawrence, William, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
9,	Rowland, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
9,	Craven, John, . . .	England, . . .	} 10 00*
9,	Craven, Mary, . . .	" " . . .	
11,	Platt, Charles, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
11,	Layton, William, . . .	New York, . . .	} 12 00
11,	Layton, Johanna, . . .	" " . . .	
11,	Layton, Thomas E., . . .	" " . . .	
11,	Layton, Mary J., . . .	" " . . .	
11,	Layton, Harriet, . . .	" " . . .	
11,	Layton, Annie, . . .	" " . . .	} 12 00
12,	Bagdon, Bridget, . . .	Prince Edward Island, . . .	
13,	Brennan, James, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
13,	Davis, Joseph, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
13,	McCarthy, Charles, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
14,	Murphy, James, . . .	West Medway, Mass., . . .	80
16,	Grant, John, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
16,	Marvin, Paul J., . . .	New York, . . .	} 8 00
16,	Marvin, Mary E., . . .	" " . . .	
16,	Marvin, Paul J., Jr., . . .	" " . . .	
16,	Marvin, Annie, . . .	" " . . .	
18,	Lloyd, Jane R., . . .	" " . . .	4 00
18,	Mattingly, Richard H., . . .	" " . . .	4 00
22,	Cozzens, Michael J., . . .	" " . . .	} 8 00
22,	Cozzens, Mary E., . . .	" " . . .	
22,	Cozzens, Mary E., . . .	" " . . .	
22,	Anster, Martha, . . .	Troy, N. Y., . . .	5 70
22,	Scott, Anna, . . .	Franklin, N. H., . . .	} 5 30
22,	Scott, Charles, . . .	" " . . .	
22,	Scott, Mary, . . .	" " . . .	
25,	Chabineau, Albert, . . .	Lawrence, Mass., . . .	1 00
27,	Brennan, Margaret, . . .	" " . . .	80
27,	McGilvray, John, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
28,	Smith, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	} 4 00
28,	Smith, Mary, . . .	" " . . .	
28,	Johnson, George (colored), . . .	" " . . .	4 00
28,	Westphal, Frank, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
29,	Casey, Mary, . . .	Cohoes, N. Y., . . .	} 6 00
29,	Casey, William, . . .	" " . . .	
29,	Maxfield, Eliza, . . .	Sharon, Vt., . . .	} 11 10
29,	Maxfield, Mary E., . . .	" " . . .	
29,	Maxfield, James, . . .	" " . . .	
29,	Maxfield, Elizabeth, . . .	" " . . .	
29,	Maxfield, Willie, . . .	" " . . .	
	Total, . . .	. . .	\$3,263 23

* Part fare.

APPENDIX TO THE BOARD'S REPORT.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

EMPLOYEES AND EXPENSES, 1876.

The appropriations for the use of the Board and its departments for the calendar year 1876, were,—

For the Board, ...	\$1,000 00
For the Secretary's Department, ...	9,000 00
For the General Agent's Department, including expenses of Agent of Sick-State Poor, ...	24,624 33
For the Visiting Agent's Department, ...	15,500 00
Total, ...	<u>\$50,124 33</u>
For removals and transfers, ...	10,000 00
	<u>\$60,124 33</u>

The officers and agents employed, with their compensation, and the other expenses of the Board, have been as follows:—

I.—THE BOARD.

Travelling expenses, ...	\$817 41
Clerk-hire, ...	137 00
Books and printing, ...	13 50
Total expenses, ...	<u>\$967 91</u>
Surplus of the appropriation, ...	32 09

II.—SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Sidney Andrews, <i>Secretary</i> , ...	\$2,663 89
H. C. Prentiss, <i>Clerk</i> , ...	1,560 00
H. A. Purdie, "	961 12
S. E. Sanborn, "	700 00
A. D. Delano, "	688 71
G. T. Jacobs, "	694 36
Total for salaries and clerk-hire, ...	<u>\$7,268 08</u>
Printing and stationery, ...	\$461 96
Postage and expressage, ...	119 25
Binding of documents, ...	73 50
Books, newspapers, etc., ...	86 00
	<u>740 71</u>
Total for Secretary's Department, ...	<u>\$8,008 79</u>
Surplus of the appropriation, ...	991 21

EMPLOYEES AND EXPENSES.

III.—GENERAL AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

General Expenses (including Settlement and Bastardy).

	Salaries.	Travelling expenses.	Incidentals.	Total.
S. C. Wrightington, <i>General Agent</i> , ...	\$3,000 00	—	\$976 54	\$3,976 54
Willard D. Tripp, <i>Ass't</i> , ...	1,500 00	—	—	1,500 00
Charles M. Hanson, "	1,500 00	—	107 50	1,607 50
William J. Stetson, "	1,200 00	—	21 33	1,221 33
H. H. Fairbanks, "	1,185 00	—	—	1,185 00
Patrick Glynn, "	900 00	—	—	900 00
Chas. A. Colcord, <i>Boatman</i> , ...	900 00	—	—	900 00
Fred. M. Moro, "	600 00	—	—	600 00
John E. Gilman, <i>Assistant</i> , ...	486 00	\$93 70	—	579 70
Charles Wilcox, "	31 25	54 85	—	86 10
Henry Walker, <i>Attorney</i> , ...	300 00	—	14 92	314 92
Temporary assistants, ...	10 00	72 83	37 50	120 33
Total, ...	\$11,612 25	\$221 38	\$1,157 79	\$12,991 42

Expenses for the Sick Poor.

H. B. Wheelwright, ...	\$2,347 50	\$380 62	\$247 22	\$2,975 34
F. H. Cowing, ...	599 99	126 15	—	726 14
S. A. Wheeler, ...	720 00	269 76	—	989 76
Charles Foster, ...	720 00	42 35	—	762 35
Geo. H. Burt, ...	180 00	12 00	—	192 00
F. T. Clark and substitute, ...	180 00	18 15	—	198 15
Charles A. Clark, Jr., ...	152 50	29 86	—	182 36
Total, ...	\$4,899 99	\$878 89	\$247 22	\$6,026 10

Small-Pox Expenses.

George B. Tufts, ...	\$600 00	\$319 25	\$152 08	\$1,071 33
E. F. Cummings, ...	600 00	—	—	600 00
Henry Shaw, ...	300 00	—	—	300 00
Charles A. Clark, Jr., ...	190 50	43 25	—	233 75
Temporary assistants, ...	220 25	142 90	—	393 15
Total, ...	\$1,940 75	\$505 40	\$152 08	\$2,598 23

APPENDIX TO THE BOARD'S REPORT.

GENERAL AGENT'S DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Expenses attending the Removal and Transfer of Paupers.

	Officers' Expenses.	Removals.	Transfers.	Total.
S. C. Wrightington, . .	—	\$3,755 71	\$214 25	\$3,969 96
Willard D. Tripp, . .	\$188 94	550 87	669 70	1,409 51
Charles M. Hanson, . .	275 25	2,507 89	536 68	3,319 82
Patrick Glynn, . .	64 95	365 98	210 80	641 73
Charles A. Colcord, . .	2 50	194 30	88 45	285 25
William J. Stetson, . .	—	318 75	—	318 75
John E. Gilman, . .	—	42 70	9 40	52 10
	\$531 64	\$7,736 20	\$1,729 28	\$9,997 12

IV.—THE VISITING AGENCY.

	Salaries.	Travelling expenses.	Incidentals.	Total.
Gardiner Tufts, <i>Visit'g Ag't</i> ,	\$2,663 89	\$82 69	\$858 83	\$3,605 41
G. M. Fisk, <i>Assistant</i> ,	1,500 00	742 13	578 60	2,820 73
B. B. Vassall, " . .	1,500 00	720 89	83 95	2,304 84
*Geo. H. Hull, " . .	1,500 00	301 97	14 17	1,816 14
A. G. Hart, " . .	1,500 00	413 58	18 57	1,932 15
H. A. Smith, <i>Clerk</i> , . .	1,200 00	27 91	3 72	1,231 63
Geo. E. Farley, " . .	600 00	—	—	600 00
*Geo. L. Tilton, " . .	480 00	88 56	20 01	588 57
Dan'l L. Barrett, <i>Temp. Clk</i> ,	33 00	2 27	—	35 27
*Chas. S. Hart, " " . .	120 83	—	—	120 83
Totals, ...	\$11,097 72	\$2,380 00	\$1,577 85	†\$15,055 57

* Not approved by the Board for the whole time.

† This does not include \$401.45 paid during 1876 for expenses of 1875, and charged to the appropriation of that year.

In the foregoing analysis of expenses, the amount expended under the immediate direction of each person is intended to be given, all unassigned expenses being put down as belonging to the head of the department or bureau. In the summary on the next page, the whole expenses of each department and bureau are given in gross, and the appropriation for removals stands by itself.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

SUMMARY FOR 1876.

Expenses of the Board, ...	\$967 91
of Secretary's Department, ...	8,008 79
of General Agent's Department, ...	12,991 42
of Agency for the Sick State Poor, ...	8,624 33
of Visiting Agency, ...	15,055 57
Total expenses, ...	<u>\$45,648 02</u>
Surplus of the appropriations, ...	4,476 31
Appropriation for removals and transfers, ...	\$10,000 00
Expended, ...	<u>9,997 12</u>
Surplus, ...	\$2 88
Total appropriations, ...	\$60,124 33
Expended, ...	<u>55,645 14</u>
Surplus, ...	<u>\$1,479 19</u>

NOTE.—The expenses of the Visiting Agency, as finally made up by the Auditor, are greater than appears by the figures on page lxxxix of the Board's Report, and the statements on that page, as well as the schedule on page xciv, are therefore subject to such modification as may be necessary to make them conform to the tabulation and summary here given.

 APPENDIX TO THE BOARD'S REPORT.

STATISTICS OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS.

JANUARY 1, 1877.

At the Tewksbury State Almshouse, 987,—

Men, ...	478	Sane, ...	697
Women, ...	429	Insane, ...	290
Boys, ...	34	In Hospital for Sick, ...	155
Girls, ...	45		

At the Monson State Primary School, 562,—

Men, ...	22	Girls, ...	130
Women, ...	50	Pupils, ...	439
Boys, ...	360	Other children, ...	51

At the Bridgewater State Workhouse, 518,—

Men, ...	246	Convicts, ...	363
Women, ...	208	Adult paupers, ...	91
Boys, ...	37	Children, ...	64
Girls, ...	27		

At the Worcester Insane Hospital, 493,—

State patients, ...	46	Men, ...	241
Town "	322	Women, ...	252
Private "	125		

At the Taunton Hospital, 689,—

State patients, ...	148	Men, ...	339
Town "	477	Women, ...	350
Private "	64		

At the Northampton Hospital, 469,—

State patients, ...	258	Men, ...	222
Town "	152	Women, ...	247
Private "	59		

At the State Prison at Charlestown,—

Men, ...	757
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STATISTICS OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS.

At the Westborough Reform School,—		
Boys,	.	373
At the Lancaster Industrial School,—		
Girls,	.	135
At the County Prisons,—		
Barnstable County Prison,	4	Hampshire County Prison . 56
Berkshire County Prison, .	125	Cambridge Prison, . . 298
New Bedford Prison, . .	195	Lowell Jail, . . . 39
Taunton Jail, . . .	86	Nantucket County Prison, . —
Dukes County Prison, .	1	Norfolk County Prison, . 130
Ipswich House of Correction, 143		Plymouth County Prison, . 42
Lawrence Prison, . .	197	Boston Jail, . . . 165
Newburyport Jail, . .	11	South Boston House of Correc-
Salem Jail, . . .	71	tion, ... 581
Franklin County Prison, .	2	Fitchburg Prison, . . 74
Hampden County Prison, .	138	Worcester Prison, . . 196
At all the Jails, ... 545		
At all the Houses of Correction, ... 2,009		
At the Boston House of Industry, ... 763		
At all the Prisons, ... 4,437		



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